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Mid-Summer Number.

THE VERMONTER

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

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1. Gov. E. C. Smith.
2. Lt. Gov. H. C. Bates.
3. Speaker Kittredge Haskins.
4. Sec'y of State F. A. Howland.
5. Auditor O. M. Barber.
6. Gen. J. G. McCullough, Pres't of Senate, *Protempore*.
7. Treasurer J. G. Bacon.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. ST. ALBANS, VT., NOVEMBER, 1898. No. 4.

The Government of Vermont.

BY THE EDITOR.

Vermont is the oldest Republic in America. It was an independent State ten years before the United States became a Nation. The first Legislature of the Green Mountain State met 120 years ago, and but two years later than the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress. The early legislators were Members of the Council of Safety who met at Westminster, Arlington, and other convenient places in the New Hampshire Grants, and adopted measures for the protection of their homes and the maintenance of independence.

The first convention of settlers to provide for the defence of their rights against the New Yorkers was held in Bennington in 1765. The first session of the governing, or legislative body of the New Hampshire Grants, known as the Council of Safety, met in Bennington, in 1772. This provisional Legislature continued to meet there at frequent intervals until 1778. The convention which took the first steps towards the formation of an independent State met in Dorset, September 25, 1776. The convention took final action in the matter and founded the independent State of "New Connecticut," at Westminster, January 17, 1777. A convention of the delegates from the towns met at Windsor, July 2, 1777, and formed a constitution, and changed the name of the new State to "Vermont." The government of the new State was organized at Windsor, March 12, 1778.

The new State Government was vested in a Governor, a Council of 12 members, and a House of Representatives, chosen annually by the freemen. A Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State were the other important State officers elected. The office of Auditor of Accounts was not established until 1797.

Sessions of the Legislature were held in Windsor in 1778, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1799 and 1804. The Legislature met in the Constitution House where the constitutional convention met in 1777.

Previous to 1791, the Legislature had met in eight towns viz.: Windsor, Bennington, Manchester, Westminster, Rutland, Norwich, Newbury, and Castleton. It subsequently met in Vergennes, Middlebury, Burlington, Danville and Woodstock.

In 1805, the Legislature made Montpelier the Capital, and the Legislature met there for the first time in 1808. For 90 years the General Assembly of the State of Vermont has held its sessions at Montpelier, during which period radical changes have been made in the form and character of the Legislative branch of the State Government.

PORTICO OF STATE HOUSE

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The Legislature of Vermont, in its early days, approached very nearly to a pure Democracy. The whole legislative power from 1778 to 1836 was vested in a House of Representatives, chosen annually by the people; but, as a check to hasty and injudicious legislation, each bill passed by the House was required to be submitted to the Governor and Council for their approval, or proposals of amendment; and if they disapproved of the bill, or proposed amendments, and the Representatives did not concur with them, they had power to suspend the final passage of the bill till the next session of the Legislature. Thus every bill, of which the Governor and Council did not approve, was, in effect, submitted directly to the people, and they had an opportunity of expressing their pleasure respecting it, in the selection of their Representatives for the succeeding year. If the next House re-passed the suspended bill, it then became a law without the concurrence of the Governor and Council.

The business of legislation was commenced in 1778, but the laws passed that year were probably designed to be temporary, as no record of them is preserved. They are supposed to have consisted mostly of general enactments, such as declaring the laws "as they stood in the Connecticut Law Book," or in defect of such laws, the plain Word of God, as contained in the Scriptures, to be the law of the land. In February, 1779, the Legislature of Vermont enacted its first code of printed laws. The laws of Vermont were for some years printed by Alden Spooner at Westminster and Windsor, on the old press now in the room of the Vermont Historical Society in the State House.

The title page reads as follows:

"ACTS AND LAWS,

Made and passed by the General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, at their Session at Bennington, February 11th, A. D., 1779."

It comprises a volume of 112 pages, and contains 106 Acts. The text of the Constitution of Vermont occupies the first ten pages. The index comes next and is followed by the Acts and Laws.

INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. REPRESENTATIVES' HALL. SENATE CHAMBER. MAIN CORRIDOR.

These laws were promulgated by a proclamation put forth by Governor Chittenden on the 23d of February, commanding the people of the State "to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly." Since 1779 the acts of each session of the General Assembly have been published soon after the close of the session.

The Laws of Vermont, now designated "Vermont Statutes," were last revised in 1894. At that time they formed 230 chapters, under 37 titles, the whole constituting a volume of 952 pages.

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The year 1836 opened a new era in the history of legislation in Vermont. In the early part of this year the Constitution of the State was so amended as to create a Senate, with powers similar to those exercised by the Senate of the United States. This change dispensed with the Executive Council, and established in its stead a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature; so that the legislative power is now vested in a Senate of 30 members, chosen by counties, and a House of Representatives, consisting of one member for each organized town and city.

In 1870 the Constitution was further amended, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the session of the General Assembly in 1898 is the 15th biennial session since the abolishment of the annual system.

The session of the first Legislature, at Windsor, in 1778, lasted 13 days. The legislative session of 1808, the first one held at Montpelier, continued but 30 days. The General Assembly in 1836, when the Senate superseded the Council, was 36 days in session. The last annual session of the Legislature, in 1869, lasted 35 days. The first biennial session, in 1870, was 50 days in length.

At the time the Legislature first met the State was divided into two counties—Bennington and Cumberland. The House in 1778 consisted of 61 members. In 1808, at the first session held at Montpelier, there were 199 members on the roll of the House, consisting of 108 Republicans, 88 Federalists, and three "Mugwumps." The House of 1898 consists of 246 members; 205 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

The debentures of the Legislature in 1808 were $11,952.47 Members were then paid one dollar a day for their services. The debentures for the session of 1896 amounted to $50,347.80.

Neither time nor space will permit of even a brief review of the history of legislation in this State. Some of the most important laws enacted were passed at extra sessions of the Legislature. At the extra session convened February 18, 1857, a measure was passed to rebuild the State House, destroyed by fire. A war session was held April 23, 1861, when one million dollars was appropriated for the Union cause. March 9, 1865, an extra session was held for the purpose of ratifying the proposed article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery. On March 27, 1867, the Legislature convened for the purpose of legislating in relation to necessary railroad communication. An extra session was held January 13, 1875, to provide funds for rebuilding the Vermont Reform School buildings. The Legislature met August 25, 1891, for the purpose of accepting the direct tax refunded by the United States, and for other purposes. May 5, 1898, the Legislature convened to adopt measures for providing men and money for the prosecution of the war against Spain. The history of the war legislation from 1861 to 1865 has already been published in THE VERMONTER, as well as the record of the legislation at the extra session of 1898.

The last regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont in the Nineteenth Century is at present in progress. It promises to be one of the most important sessions ever held in time of peace. Measures of vital importance to the welfare, progress and material prosperity of the State are before the Legislature for consideration and action.

The Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, upon whom the enactment and execution of the laws devolve are in the hands of good men and true, on whose wisdom, loyalty and honor the people of Vermont can confidently rely.

From Thomas Chittenden to Edward Curtis Smith there has been a line of Governors of whom the State is proud. As a whole they have had the welfare of the State at heart and labored earnestly for the promotion of its best interests.

The editor has compiled from various sources a table of statistics regarding the Governors of Vermont, which is given below:

RANK.	NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	YEAR.	ELECTED GOVERNOR.	RESIDENCE WHEN ELECTED.	Age when Elected.	Years of Service.
1	Thomas Chittenden.	Conn.	1730	1778	Arlington	48	10
2	Moses Robinson	Mass.	1741	1789	Bennington	48	1
3	Thomas Chittenden.	Conn.	1730	1790	Arlington	60	7
4	Paul Brigham†	Conn.	1746	1797	Norwich	51	½
5	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1797	Bennington	43	10
6	Israel Smith	Conn.	1759	1807	Rutland	52	1
7	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1808	Bennington	54	1
8	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1809	Shaftsbury	56	4
9	Martin Chittenden	Conn.	1769	1813	Williston	44	2
10	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1815	Shaftsbury	62	5
11	Richard Skinner	Conn.	1778	1820	Manchester	42	3
12	C. P. Van Ness	N. Y.	1782	1823	Burlington	41	3
13	Ezra Butler	Mass.	1763	1826	Waterbury	63	2
14	Samuel C. Crafts	Conn.	1768	1828	Craftsbury	60	3
15	Wm. A. Palmer	Conn.	1781	1831	Danville	50	4
16	Silas H. Jennison	Vt.	1791	1835	Shoreham	45	6
17	Charles Paine	Vt.	1799	1841	Northfield	42	2
18	John Mattocks	Conn.	1777	1843	Tinmouth	66	1
19	William Slade	Vt.	1786	1844	Cornwall	58	2
20	Horace Eaton	Vt.	1804	1846	Enosburg	42	2
21	Carlos Coolidge	Vt.	1792	1848	Windsor	52	2
22	Chas. K. Williams	Mass.	1782	1850	Rutland	68	2
23	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1852	St. Johnsbury	60	1
24	John S. Robinson	Vt.	1804	1853	Bennington	49	1
25	Stephen Royce	Vt.	1787	1854	St. Albans	67	2
26	Ryland Fletcher	Vt.	1799	1856	Cavendish	57	2
27	Hiland Hall	Vt.	1795	1858	Bennington	63	2
28	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1860	St. Johnsbury	68	1
29	Frederick Holbrook	Conn.	1813	1861	Brattleboro	48	2
30	J. Gregory Smith	Vt.	1818	1863	St. Albans	45	2
31	Paul Dillingham	Mass.	1799	1865	Waterbury	66	2
32	John B. Page	Vt.	1826	1867	Rutland	41	2
33	Peter T. Washburn	Mass.	1814	1869	Woodstock	55	½
34	Geo. W. Hendee*	Vt.	1832	1870	Morristown	38	½
35	John W. Stewart	Vt.	1825	1870	Middlebury	45	2
36	Julius Converse	Conn.	1798	1872	Woodstock	74	2
37	Asahel Peck	Mass.	1803	1874	Burlington	71	2
38	Horace Fairbanks	Vt.	1820	1876	St. Johnsbury	56	2
39	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1831	1878	Rutland	47	2
40	Roswell Farnham	Mass.	1827	1880	Bradford	53	2
41	John L. Barstow	Vt.	1832	1882	Shelburne	50	2
42	Samuel E. Pingree	N. H.	1834	1884	Hartford	52	2
43	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Vt.	1834	1886	Brandon	52	2
44	Wm. P. Dillingham	Vt.	1843	1888	Waterbury	45	2
45	Carroll S. Page	Vt.	1843	1890	Hyde Park	47	2
46	Levi K. Fuller	N. H.	1841	1892	Brattleboro	51	2
47	Urban A. Woodbury	N. H.	1838	1894	Burlington	56	2
48	Josiah Grout	Can.	1842	1896	Derby	54	2
49	Edward C. Smith	Vt.	1854	1898	St. Albans	44	0

* Lieut. Gov. Governor by reason of death of Gov. Washburn.
† Lieut. Gov. Governor by reason of death of Gov. Chittenden.

The interesting fact is developed that Connecticut furnished 13 Governors to Vermont, Massachusetts 9, New Jersey 2, New York 1, New Hampshire 3, and Canada 1; although they had become citizens of the State prior to

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their election. Bennington County has been honored by the election of 10 of its citizens to the Governorship, Rutland by 6, Windsor by 6, Washington by 5, Chittenden by 5, Franklin by 4, Caledonia by 4, and Addison, Lamoille, Windham and Orleans Counties by 2 each. Orange County has had but one Governor in 120 years, and Essex and Grand Isle never had a Governor. The average age of the Governors of the State when elected, has been 53 years. Four were 45, two 44, one 43, three 42 and two 41 years old when elected. Hon. E. C. Smith is the youngest Governor that has been elected since 1867. Lieut. Gov. Hendee was 38 when he succeeded Gov. Washburn.

Of the forty-six predecessors of Governor E. C. Smith, twelve survive. This is a most remarkable fact, and it is doubtful if it has a parallel in any other State.

The oldest living ex-Governor is Frederick Holbrook, who was Vermont's Executive in 1861–1863. The other survivors of the State's honored Governors are George W. Hendee, 1870; John W. Stewart, 1870–72; Redfield Proctor, 1878–80; Roswell Farnham, 1880–82; John L. Barstow, 1882–84; Samuel E. Pingree, 1884–86; Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 1886–88; William P. Dillingham, 1888–90; Carroll S. Page, 1890–92; Urban A. Woodbury, 1894–96; Josiah Grout, 1896–98.

There are twelve ex-Lieutenant Governors now living out of forty-two incumbents of that office. General Stephen Thomas is the oldest one living. He was Lieutenant-Governor in 1867–69. His successors now on earth are George W. Hendee, George N. Dale, Russell S. Taft, Redfield Proctor, John L. Barstow, Samuel E. Pingree, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, Urban A. Woodbury, F. Stewart Stranahan, Z. M. Mansur and N. W. Fisk.

The forty-third Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont is Hon. Henry C. Bates, who is proving to be one of the best the State has had.

Hon. J. G. McCullough, Senator from Bennington County, fills the office of President *protempore* of the Senate most acceptably.

The office of Speaker has been held by fifty-one different men—the predecessors of Hon. Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro. Col. Haskins has had valuable legislative experience, and is filling the position creditably. Gideon Olin was Speaker six terms, 1786 to 1793; D. Azro A. Buck, six terms, between 1820 and 1830; George W. Grandey, five terms, at various periods: John W. Stewart, four terms, 1865–'68 and 1876–'78; Josiah Grout and James L. Martin, each three terms, between 1878 and 1890.

There have been fourteen incumbents of the office of State Treasurer, covering a period of 120 years; an average service of between eight and nine years for each occupant of the place. Ira Allen was the first State Treasurer. The office was held the longest period by Benyam Swan, who for thirty-three years handled the funds of the State. But two ex-State Treasurers are now living—Wm. H. Du Bois and Henry F. Field. The present incumbent, John L. Bacon, assumed the duties of his office in October, 1898. Mr. Bacon is one of Vermont's leading bankers, and will prove a worthy successor to the Vermonters who have held the office.

There have been twenty-one predecessors to Fred A. Howland in the office of Secretary of State in 120 years, an average service of nearly six years for each incumbent. Hon. George Nichols held the office the longest, nearly twenty years, from 1865 to 1884. Chauncey W. Brownell

STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN.

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was Secretary of State eight years. The two gentlemen named are the only living ex-Secretaries of State. Mr. Howland, it is predicted, will make a model Secretary of State.

Orion M. Barber is the successor to a number of able men in the office of Auditor of Accounts, and there is no doubt he will prove an efficient officer. There have been sixteen incumbents of the office. David Pierce was Auditor twenty years, from 1823 to 1844; and E. Henry Powell

THE E. P. JEWETT HOUSE, MONTPELIER—(EXECUTIVE MANSION.)

fourteen years, 1878 to 1892. Franklin D. Hale was Auditor from 1892 to 1898. These two last men are the only ex-Auditors living.

The Judicial branch of the Government originally consisted of a Supreme Court of five members. A Court of Chancery, a County Court in each County, Justices of the Peace and a Probate Court were also constituted.

The Supreme Court was continued until 1850, when a change in the Judiciary system was effected, by reducing the number of Judges to three and establishing a Circuit Court consisting of four Judges. In 1857 the Circuit Court was abolished, and the number of Supreme Court Judges increased to six. In 1870 the Court was increased to seven.

The list of members of the Supreme Court of Vermont since its establishment down to the present day includes 76 Judges, of whom 24 were Chief Judges. Of the whole Judiciary body seven were appointed by the Governor and 41 were members of the Legislature when elected. But three ex-Supreme Court Judges were now living—Hon. H. Henry Powers, Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler and Hon. James Barrett.

Chief Judge Jonathan Ross, the present incumbent, enjoys the distinction of the longest term of service of any member of the Court since its creation. He is now serving his 29th year. Isaac F. Redfield was a Judge 25¼ years, Stephen Royce 25 years, John Pierpoint 24¼ years, James Barrett 23$\frac{1}{12}$ years, and Homer E. Royce 20 years.

Massachusetts was the birthplace of 21 Judges, Connecticut of 21, New Hampshire of 3, Rhode Island of 3, New York of 3, and Canada of 1. The rest were born in Vermont. Benjamin H. Steele was the youngest man ever elevated to the Vermont Supreme Bench, being but 28 years of age when appointed. He was appointed by the Governor in 1865, and served five years. Judge Steele died in 1873.

The present members of the Court have records of service as follows: Jonathan Ross, elected in 1870, 28 years; Russell S. Taft, elected in 1880, 18 years; John W. Rowell, appointed in 1882, 16 years; James M. Tyler, appointed in 1887, 10 years; Loveland Munson, appointed in 1889, 9 years; Henry R. Start, elected in 1890, 8 years; Laforrest H. Thompson, elected in 1890, 8 years. Judge Ross is 72, Judge Taft 63, Judge Rowell 63, Judge Tyler 63, Judge Munson 55, Judge Start 55, and Judge Thompson 50 years of age.

THE SENATORS FROM VERMONT.

Vermont has reason to be proud of her representation in the Congress of the United States. The standing and influence of the State in both branches of Congress has been greatly disproportionate to its area, population and wealth. The character of the men who have represented Vermont in the Senate and House, as well as the length of service accorded them have contributed to this result. The moral, social and political vantage ground occupied by the Senators and Representatives from the Green Mountain State at the National Capital was never so pronounced, or more securely established, than at the present time.

The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Vermont is always an event of public interest. It is especially so when there is a contest for the office. The present generation of freemen in this State know nothing,

THE OLD PAVILION, MONTPELIER—(OPENED IN 1808.)

however, of a senatorial fight. For more than 30 years Hon. Justin S. Morrill has, by the unanimous consent of Republican legislators, represented the State at Washington. Elected first in 1867, he has been chosen his own successor five terms, and at the expiration of his present term, March 4, 1903, he will have served 36 years in the Senate.

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The re-election of Senator Redfield Proctor by the Legislature in 1898 was in accord with the wishes of the Republicans of Vermont, and in line with the wise policy of continuing in the public service our Senators and Representatives. Senator Proctor was appointed by Governor Page, in 1891, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Edmunds. At the ensuing session of the Legislature he was elected for the short and long terms, the latter expiring March 4, 1899.

Since the admission of Vermont into the Union she has been represented in Congress by 24 different Senators. Of this number 11 belonged to the first-class, with an average term of service of a trifle less than 9 years each. The second class contains the names of 14 Senators each of whom served an average of nearly 7 years. Resignations and deaths while in office of 10 Senators contributed to reduce the average length of service. There have been but 3 incumbents of this office during the past 30 years, while during a similar period immediately preceding the year 1867 the State was represented in the Senate by 9 men. Of the 24 occupants of the office there were 7 who had previously been Representatives in Congress.

The names and the terms of service of the Senators from Vermont are given below:

Moses Robinson, one term, 1791 to 1796; Stephen R. Bradley, one term, 1791 to 1795; Elijah Paine, one term, 1795 to 1801; Isaac Tichenor, one year, March 4, 1796, to March 4, 1797; Nathaniel Chipman, one term, 1797 to 1803; Stephen R. Bradley, two terms, 1801 to 1813; Israel Smith, four years, 1803 to 1807; Jonathan Robinson, eight years, 1807 to 1815; Dudley Chase, four years, 1813 to 1817; James Fisk, one year, 1817 to 1818; Isaac Tichenor, one term, 1815 to 1821; William A. Palmer, one term, 1818 to 1825; Horatio Seymour, two terms, 1821 to 1833; Dudley Chase, one term, 1825 to 1831; Samuel Prentiss, two terms, 1831 to 1842; Benjamin Swift, one term, 1833 to 1839; Samuel S. Phelps, two terms, 1839 to 1851; Samuel C. Crafts, one year, 1842 to 1843; William Upham, ten years, 1843 to 1853; Solomon Foot, fifteen years, 1851 to 1866; Samuel S. Phelps, one year, 1853 to 1854; Lawrence Brainerd, one year, 1854 to 1855; Jacob Collamer, ten years, 1855 to 1865; Luke P. Poland, two years, 1865 to 1867; George F. Edmunds, twenty-five years, 1866 to 1891; Justin S. Morrill, thirty-one years, dating from 1867; Redfield Proctor, seven years, dating from 1891.

In this connection THE VERMONTER is pleased to publish a *fac-simile* letter from Senator Justin S. Morrill to Hon. Kittredge Haskins, Speaker of the Vermont House. This letter was written in response to a communication received by Senator Morrill from Col. Haskins making inquiry concerning a rumor in circulation, to the effect that the Senator contemplated resigning his seat in the United States Senate during the session of the Legislature.

Strafford, Vt. Sept. 29th, 1898.

My dear Mr. Haskins:

I received your kind favor last evening, and how the report, to which you refer, got started, I do not know. Unless the infirmities of age should suddenly increase there is no likelihood of an immediate resignation of my Senatorial position.

Of course I should not retain my seat a day if I supposed the people of Vermont were anxious for a change.

Thanking you for your personal assurances, which are fully appreciated by —

Yours very sincerely,

Justin S. Morrill.

Hon. Kittredge Haskins,

Brattleboro,

Vt.

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Vermont Bar Association.

The Vermont Bar Association was organized in 1876; its object being to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law, to facilitate the administration of justice, to elevate the standard of the legal profession, to cherish a fraternal spirit among its members, and to perpetuate their memory. That the Association has lived up to its declaration is amply evinced by its record and history. It has a membership of over 200, and is one of the most flourishing of the many organizations of the kind in the United States. The annual meetings of the Vermont Bar Association have been of much benefit to the profession, and many needed reforms in legislation, and also in the law of pleading and practice, have been effected through the efforts of its members.

The annual meeting held at Montpelier, October 11 and

PRESIDENT WENDELL P. STAFFORD.

12, was one of the largest in the history of the Association. President C. P. Hogan presided at the business sessions, and served as toast-master at the banquet. The literary exercises took place in the Washington County Court House. President Hogan's address was a carefully prepared and well sustained advocacy of the abolition of the Grand Jury system. Judge Russell S. Taft, of the Supreme Court, made an address on the "Practice of Law in Vermont." Daniel Roberts, Esq., of Burlington, read a sketch on the late Henry A. Harman, Clerk of the Rutland County Court. John H. Senter, Esq., of Montpelier, delivered a memorial address on the late S. C. Shurtleff, of Montpelier.

A banquet at the Pavilion followed. The program consisted of responses to toasts and brief addresses. Governor Edward C. Smith responded for "Vermont," Congressman H. H. Powers for the "Supreme Court," and Speaker Kittredge Haskins for "The Legislature." Hon. Henry C. Ide related his experiences as Chief Justice of Samoa; R. U. Smith, of Wells River, responded to the toast, "The Young Lawyer's Ideal;" and Hon. Charles H. Darling, of Bennington, spoke on the "Common Law." The St. Albans Glee Club furnished excellent music for the occasion.

The principal business session was held at the State House, Wednesday morning, October 12. Treasurer Hiram Carleton reported a balance on hand of $801.89. F. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Barton, made a report on the necrology of the year, showing the following members deceased since the last meeting; S. C. Shurtleff, P. K. Gleed.

The Committee on Nominations presented its report, which was adopted, and the following officers declared elected:

President—Wendell P. Stafford, St. Johnsbury; Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Darling, Bennington, J. D. Denison, Randolph, F. D. Hale, Lunenburgh; Secretary—George W. Wing, Montpelier; Treasurer—Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; Board of Managers—Fred A. Howland, Montpelier, W. B. C. Stickney, Bethel, Harry Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, and H. C. Royce, St. Albans.

The following attorneys were admitted to membership:

J. D. Bates, Brighton; F. J. Marshall, Calais; A. J. Bolles, Bellows Falls; H. B. Ockington, St. Johnsbury; E. R. Davis, Island Pond; Charles Robb, Bellows Falls; W. A. Dutton, Hardwick; George A. Dickey, Bradford.

There were 31 law students who took the examination for admission to practice in Vermont courts. The Examining Board consisted of H. E. Rustedt, of Richford, W. L. Burnap, of Burlington, George N. Dale, of Island Pond, W. W. Stickney, of Ludlow, George M. Powers, of Morrisville, and Fred A. Howland, of Montpelier. The examinations, which were both oral and written, covered the whole field of common law and the Vermont Statutes. There were 23 successful candidates as follows:

F. A. Bailey, Montpelier; J. D. Bates, Island Pond; A. J. Bolles, Rockingham; G. S. Burleson, Fairfield; O. S. Conant, Bradford; E. R. Davis, Brighton; B. M. Dimick, Cavendish; W. K. Farnsworth, Rutland; E. M. Goddard, Windsor; C. A. Hull, Fairfield; W. E. Hurlburt, Northfield; A. H. King, St. Albans; I. H. LeFleur, Middlebury; Allen Martin, Barre; F. J. Marshall, Calais; M. P. Maurice, Jericho; F. H. McFarland, Hyde Park; H. B. Ockington, St. Johnsbury; W. W. Riorden, North Troy; A. A. Sargent, Ludlow; A. L. Sherman, Burlington; J. J. Wilson, Bethel; H. E. Ward.

The ceremony of admitting the law students to practice who successfully passed the examinations took place in the Supreme Court Friday morning, October 14, the oath being administered by Clerk M. E. Smilie.

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"INTERESTING BUT NOT TROUBLESOME."

By permission of Rutland R. R.

"From Heart of the Green Mountains."

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A Vermonter's Adventure with a Moose.

BY "S."

Tag and myself were stranded a few days in an unfrequented and decrepit hunter's shack on the south side of Unknown Pond, which is situate about seventeen miles beyond the fringe of human habitation and labor.

We were tarrying here passively awaiting the arrival of "Josh," our waggish guide, who was to bring us fresh supplies and, after a few days' halt, pilot us through the rarely traversed and unblazed stretch of forest that lay between us and Lac de Caribou, some forty miles to the north.

Opposite our place of sojourn, a mild headland stretched down from the heavily wooded ridge beyond and modestly pushed its puggish nose into the pond, making a bay on either side.

The one on the right was numerously sprinkled with protruding rocks, evidently the terminal moraine of an ancient glacier, and its shore was full of indentations thickly bordered with intertangling alders. The bay at the left was full of patches of lily-pads forming spacious coverts for the frequent brigades of sporty trout.

A long sweep of rushes and pickerel-weed concealed the shore line which merged into a narrow band of neutral ground between wood and water; while, beyond, the irregular line of alders formed a barricade against the further intrusion of the forest.

The modest headline separating the two bays was about ten rods from nose to neck, and was heavily wooded with tall, straight shafts of spruce just approaching commercial size; while, underneath, the rock and ground were daintily upholstered with a soft, mossy carpet.

Along the slight ridge that connected the projection with the mainland, one could peer into the clean wood of the hillside beyond, for the alder growth on either side seemed held in abeyance by some decree of nature.

Across this neck was a deep, worn and much used deer-path, with many lateral leadings at the edge of the swamp-land, showing it to be the great thoroughfare from a mud pond, some two miles to the northeast, to the feeding ground of the marsh and bay at the left.

One day Tag announced that the larder was void and, if we wished to gratify our carnivorous appetites, we should have to be Swift and Armour. Acting upon the implication of the pun, we embarked in a canvass canoe which we had happily found in one of our exploration tours about the pond and which the guide, who escorted us in, said was either concealed, stolen, or sunk. We crossed over to the projection of land described, climbed the low embankment, ensconced ourselves behind two granite bowlders reclining against each other in companionable support, and awaited our game.

Conversation was brisk enough at first, but subdued; finally became desultory, waned, ceased. We leaned back upon our mossy cushions in a lazy manner and dreamed awhile.

Tag aroused me by inquiring the time; my watch confirmed the correctness of his by indicating just an hour past mid-afternoon, and revealing the fact that we had been there less than thirty minutes. After a long eye-shut pause, Tag stealthily whispered, "What's that?" Instantly alert, mouth and ears and eyes wide open, we were listening to an occasional crackling of twigs in the alders several rods to the right. Tag whispered "No bear or deer about that!" and, because it was neither, we were somewhat curious concerning our visitor. Deer move cautiously and silently, while bear go stumbling along; hence this breaking of twigs and an occasional quiver of alder-tops disturbed us. Our curiosity held us firm fixed, with every muscle taut and rigid, and our gaze focused upon the opening in the alders. Suddenly there bowled forth from the bushes a huge bull-moose and looked straight at us! We were motionless with surprise. As soon as the bull began to arch his neck and give vent to furious blasts of breath it was time for action. I fired. Instinctively Tag and self fled, leaped down the low embankment, plunged into the canoe, and began to paddle frantically for the opposite shore. We had not proceeded more than ten yards when the swish of the bushes that fringed the brink of the bank and the violent swash of the water announced that the Philistine was upon us. Neither Tag nor self spoke, but we paddled.

I soon became painfully conscious of the near approach of the infuriated beast, although I could not see him from the bow.

Suddenly the canoe was hurled sidewise and partially turned by the propulsion of a violent stroke. Tag yelled "Dive!" I somehow rolled out and, as I sunk, felt the hoofs of the pawing animal unpleasantly near.

Directing my course under the water at right angles to that of the moose, I came up a few rods at his left. Tag was already on the surface, but somewhat to the rear. He called out to mount him, and at the same time, with long, swinging strokes, began to overtake the moose. Tag came alongside the animal and glided upon his back just as I reached his submerged hips, and so easily floated with my hands resting upon his rump. After a brief consultation we concluded to bleed him; so Tag, having discovered that the moose could not get foot purchase sufficient to swing his head around sidewise, inched forward just far enough to escape his tossing horns.

With his left hand reaching down and pressing forward against the foreshoulder, Tag leaned far over to the right and began to make vigorous thrusts with his knife at the flabby neck of the moose. This did not disturb the animal much; but as soon as I began to plunge the sharp small blade of my knife into his groin, the moose became considerably agitated, began to vibrate his legs furiously, and, at the same time, to careen around to the right in search of land. It became apparent that whatever was done must be done quickly. Tag haggled away at the throat and

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I made futile attempts to sever the ligament of the right hip.

As soon as the foot of the moose touched bottom, Tag and self floated backward and there remained, chilled and chattering in the frigid water, until the moose unsteadily took his exit from the pond and disappeared into the bushes of the shore.

We soon emerged from the water, wrung our dripping clothes a little, cautiously examined the tracks and blood-stains of the moose, held a hurried consultation, then crouchingly crept back along the shore to the little headland. Every few feet we stopped to listen, half expecting that the violent animal would burst from the bushes in another attack of incarnate rage.

When we reached the little cape, I crawled up the bank, crept to the place where I discovered the gun was lying, seized it, and hastily retreated to the shore. With considerable confidence now, but with stealthy steps, we hastened to the trail of the moose.

We strained our ears to listen a few seconds, then gingerly started in, carefully examining every spot before placing hand or knee or foot, and scarcely making two consecutive moves without an interim of listening,—the crackling of the tiniest twig by either of us causing a protracted pause.

When we reached the heavy growth, we discovered that the moose had directed his retreat toward the alders from whence he first appeared to us. Not wishing to fall into any ambuscade, we chose to follow along in the open wood just above the palisade of alders, and we did not presume to move from one point to another until we had first selected some tree whose branches were accessible and whose location was advantageous for sentineling.

We had proceeded about forty rods when our steps were suddenly checked by a dull, heavy, thumping sound in the scant alders about thirty paces to our right oblique.

We sought a scrub fir from which we could easily reconnoitre and into whose branches we could readily ascend

From an occasional loud impulsion of breath and a heavy, uneasy floundering we felt confident that it was our game, but not sufficiently confident of his condition to approach.

Tag climbed the fir but the thick leaves and branches prevented him from seeing and definitely locating the animal.

After a few whispered consultations and several long minutes of waiting for developments, we decided to move on the enemy.

Because I had shot once at the beast, it was mutually agreed that Tag should take the gun.

We slowly and cautiously crept down to the bushes, entered, and had advanced only a short distance when we discovered our prey lying on his left side, back toward us, only a few yards away. Not knowing the degree of life still animating his frame and manifested only by occasional spasmodic swinging of legs and throwing of head, it was decided to dispatch him; so Tag drew a bead and implanted a 40–82 Winchester ball in the base of the brain.

There was one brief outstretching and quivering of head, neck, and limbs, and all was over.

We approached and stood over his prostrate form awhile, curious, proud, and thankful.

Finally Tag sagely said, "He is a dead moose," and this was the first loud word spoken since we came from the water.

We bled him, then silently wended our way through the thick undergrowth, around the foot of the pond, and back to camp.

We were too much engaged in thought that night for conversation, quietly prepared a light supper, mused awhile before the flickering camp-fire, and devoutly retired to our welcome bunk of cedar boughs and blankets.

Early next morning our tongues were limber and, with a "cold bite," we set out with clamorous appetites for moose steak.

The outstretched carcass was quickly found. With the air of Chicago experts we entered at once upon the operation of dressing him. The skinning was slow and laborious, but we did it. We removed the viscera—after a fashion; with our hatchet cleaved the brisket and juncture of the hip-bones, and carved off the part of the skull to which were attached the broad antlers with their edges of dull prongs.

Suddenly it occurred to us, what are we going to do with so much meat? It seemed wasteful and wicked to leave it. Such we felt forced to do, however, and took only a portion of one ham.

We wished to preserve the hide and horns, thinking that some chance opportunity would present itself for securing them. We dragged the hide several rods back into the woods and after great effort succeeded in spreading it, hair up and high up, over three limbs of a spruce which had extended themselves so that one was directly above the line bisecting the angle of the other two.

The horns were lodged in the vise-like embrace of the giant arms of a stalwart birch. There horns and hide will remain until disturbed by some curious hunter, or lumberman, or vandal of nature. We returned to camp, cooked, and feasted.

Next day "Josh" arrived; not being thoroughly confident of his attitude, we did not serve moose-steak, nor did we divulge our capture.

Next day after, we broke camp and started on our long tramp, somewhat regretful to leave so much valuable feasting material and a place that will ever be fragrant in our memory on account of our thrilling adventure, the full realization of which did not dawn upon us until several days afterwards, and then with such painful force that for several weeks our dreams would occasionally be disturbed by fierce encounters and hair-breadth escapes from the vicious attacks of an irate moose.

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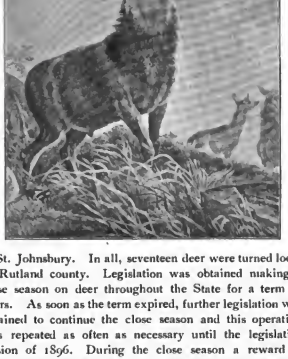
Game in Vermont.

BY JOHN W. TITCOMB, STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

[Extract from an article in "New England Fields and Covers," published by Samuels & Kimball, Boston.]

Sixteen years ago deer were practically extinct in southern and central Vermont and not at all abundant in the wildest portions of the northern part of the State. It was about that time that a number of sportsmen in Rutland county, assisted by a few from adjoining counties, made up a fund by subscription to purchase some deer which had been advertised for sale at Dannemora, New York. Several hundred dollars were raised for this purpose. Ten animals were purchased at Dannemora and two or three from other sources. Three more were presented to the Rutland sportsmen by the late Governor Horace Fairbanks



of St. Johnsbury. In all, seventeen deer were turned loose in Rutland county. Legislation was obtained making a close season on deer throughout the State for a term of years. As soon as the term expired, further legislation was obtained to continue the close season and this operation was repeated as often as necessary until the legislative session of 1896. During the close season a reward of $50.00 was a standing offer for evidence furnished leading to the conviction of any person violating the law. On one occasion, a conspiracy was entered between two poachers. One of them killed a deer and the other one complained of him, receiving the reward of $50.00, which was just equal to the fine for killing. Meantime the carcass had been disposed of. After this episode the penalty for killing was made $100.00, and the law pretty generally observed. Under the fostering care of Rutland county sportsmen, supplemented by State legislation, the deer increased rapidly. Occasionally acquisitions to this introduced herd would be made by deer from New York State seeking refuge from hunters or dogs.

In northern Vermont the deer had not been entirely exterminated when the long closed season went into operation. Essex county is composed mostly of wild timber land. Bordering upon Canada and New Hampshire, it was the natural refuge of deer from those regions where open seasons prevailed each autumn. Thus it will be seen that the present stock of deer in Vermont originated from two sources, and from them have spread quite generally throughout the wild and wooded portions of the State. As the deer increased there came a clamor at each session of the Legislature to have the protective law repealed sufficiently to give at least a short open season annually. The appeal came from two classes. One class represented a type of hunters in the rural districts who wanted an opportunity to destroy, even as the original stock had been destroyed. They used the same argument as did a more sincere class who occupied small farms in the rural districts and occasionally suffered from the depredations of the deer in their gardens. As the clamor for an open season grew stronger at each recurring session, the increasing number of deer became exaggerated as well as the damages done by them. Reports of deer being seen were very frequent, but it was not taken into consideration that a partially domesticated deer will be seen many times by different persons in different localities in one day, thus assisting to give an impression of their great abundance. A rigid enforcement of the law for their protection became proportionately more difficult as the animals increased. Convictions for violation of the law in Essex county were practically impossible in the rural districts owing to adverse public sentiment against the law. In communities where violations occurred, all persons knowing to them usually shared the venison and could not disclose without being themselves liable to prosecution. The complaints of damages to crops became more frequent. At the session of the Legislature in 1896, the arguments before the Committee on Game and Fisheries were so strongly supported by farmers and sportsmen that a law was passed allowing the month of October for an open season, during which time deer with horns might be hunted without dogs. The first time this open season took effect was October 1, 1897. For many years past, reports in the city papers, notably the Sunday editions, have exaggerated the conditions in Vermont as to the abundance of deer. The advent of an open season was the signal for more frequent articles with proportionately increased exaggeration if such is possible. The unsophisticated were led to believe that the ravages of deer resembled the grass-hopper plague of the west, and that it would be an easy matter to shoot a deer on the first day of the open season. In fact, these exaggerated reports of wild animals in Vermont were not confined to deer. Our newspaper reputation as a paradise for sportsmen extended across the seas, and such articles as the following extract from the *Revue Scientifique* of Paris are a sample of the humorous side of the subject. The article states:

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"From Heart of the Green Mountains."

DEER'S LEAP.—300 FEET ABOVE RUTLAND AND WOODSTOCK STAGE ROAD.

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"The farmers of Vermont (United States) have for some time been much annoyed by the ravages caused by wild animals in their fields. The deer invade the fields and browse on the grains, and they have become so tame that it is scarcely practicable to drive them away; they mingle with the herds of cattle and are encountered on the main roads close to the towns. The porcupines are equally the objects of the farmers' maledictions because of their numbers and the noise which they make by fighting around the farm houses at night. Partridges are very abundant also and cause serious devastation among fruits and certain vegetables. Bears are numerous and encroaching and are frequently met with in orchards, devouring fruits, near dwellings, on the roads and in sight of villages and towns. These animals also have become so familiar that they are not frightened away by the sight of man.

"This exceptional and alarming abundance of wild animals is due to the laws for the protection of game, laws which protect certain species at all times for a period of years, which will not expire until 1900, and which severely punish every violation. Other species may be hunted during an open season but outside of its limits they are vigorously protected. Thus it is apparent that there are countries in which the protection of game is practicable and effective, a statement which is open to not a little doubt in France, if we may judge from the complaints of the hunters."

For two weeks before the opening season, hunters began to pour in from outside of the State, camping out or occupying small hotels in the vicinity where the deer were said to be most abundant. In order to have the restrictions regulating hunting, notably the requirement that all deer must have horns, a reward was offered by the Vermont Fish and Game League and the Fish and Game Commissioners to any person who should give evidence leading to a conviction of any one violating the law. This standing offer, published extensively throughout the State, undoubtedly had a good effect. The law was pretty well observed. If any one killed a doe it was not carried out of the woods. Wardens employed to see the law enforced, report finding a few does left in the woods or open pastures where they were shot down. Perhaps six or eight does without horns were killed during the month. A record kept by postmasters in every small town in the State, and submitted to the Fish and Game Commissioners at the end of the season, show that the total number of deer killed and reported as one hundred and three. The writer believes that enough more were killed to make the number about one hundred and twenty-five. The returns for October, 1898, are incomplete, but for the three weeks ending the 22nd, 72 were reported killed.

The press of the State very generally condemns the idea of an open season, and is supported by the real sportsmen. Our forests are not extensive enough to warrant having much of an open season. The writer believes Vermont is more attractive with a few live deer, which can be occasionally seen when pleasure driving, than with an open season and consequent slaughter of half-tamed animals.

It is a notable fact that sportsmen probably saw five does for every buck that was killed. This is accounted for in the fact that the same does might be frequently seen several times, also because does are more apt to roam about with cows and near habitations. This is especially the case during the period when they are nursing their young, for at such times they seek protection from the bucks, which have a habit of killing the fawns.

The wary fox still maintains his title of cunning by holding his own against the hunters and trappers. The fox hunter is a distinct type of sportsmen. The patience required in the pursuit of foxes familiarizes him with the woods and with the animals' habits and runways. The successful hunter must be even more cunning than the fox and it is perhaps for this reason that comparatively few sportsmen hunt them. About three thousand foxes are annually killed in the State. Most of them are captured in the months of October and November.

Coons also hold their own against the few who hunt them.

The number of bears taken annually varies from fifty to sixty. Most of them are taken in traps. Until 1896 the State paid a bounty on foxes and bears, and the number of each killed in a season is based upon statistics obtained from the Auditor's office.

Rabbit hunting is a popular sport in sections of the State more thickly populated. In Essex county and vicinity rabbits are so plentiful the sport is regarded as somewhat tame, and is ridiculed by the local hunters. The best season for hunting them is in October and November, before the snow becomes deep. Later on they are hunted when the crust will bear the weight of a dog. Light snows are frequent, facilitating the tracking of them on the crust. A drive of five or ten miles from almost any village in Vermont will take the hunter to swamps where he can bag from five to ten rabbits in a day if he has a trained dog. It is a most simple form of hunting, as the rabbit will invariably circle around to the point where the dog started it, and the hunter only has to be on the alert and a quick marksman.

Grey squirrels are migratory, coming and going almost in a night. Their migrations are directed by the food supply, and the year following good nut crops usually affords good hunting. They have the ill-will of the farmers, because they are great corn thieves, and in September good shooting can be obtained by sitting quietly between a piece of woods and an adjacent corn field, picking off the squirrels as they pass from field to cover. They can hardly be treated as game animals, and many sportsmen will not shoot them. By using a rifle, however, the marksmanship of the hunter is thoroughly tested.

The woodchuck is hardly worthy of mention in an article of this kind, except that he furnishes rifle practice at a season when there is no other attraction to call out the sportsman. Their destruction is a benefit to the farmer, but in spite of the fact that they are extensively hunted before the grass is high enough to conceal them, they hold their own. Their combined cunning and stupidity and their habits would furnish quite an interesting chapter.

In mentioning the game birds of Vermont the ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, easily takes precedence and is found in all the wooded portions of the State. It

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appears to prefer patches of woods in the vicinity of farms, perhaps for its better protection against vermin. While protected by legislation, its abundance varies from year to year, being affected greatly by the nature of the weather during the breeding season.

Woodcock are found in their natural haunts throughout the State, but there are so few hunters who are familiar with their habits that in many places they come and go without being molested. The shooting begins Sept. 1st and the brood birds at this season are found near their nesting grounds and in blackberry pastures. As the season advances, they work in the alders or fly south when the flight birds succeed them. The best season for woodcock shooting is the month of October, although in some localities sportsmen cannot find them after the month of September. The flight birds remain in Vermont during the early part of November unless driven south by extreme cold weather.

There is perhaps no section of the New England or Middle Atlantic States which affords better duck shooting than exists in the Missisquoi marshes of northern Lake Champlain. The black ducks and other varieties breed in these marshes which are protected and privately controlled. Fortunate is the sportsman who receives an invitation to shoot from a blind in these marshes over live decoys which are partially domesticated wild ducks, or has an opportunity to "shoot" the creeks flowing through them. Outside of these privately controlled marshes, a line of blinds is usually set up on posts in the lake, from which quite good shooting for "lake ducks" can be obtained late in the season. The season for shooting opens September first, and the marsh shooting is good from that time on.

EPITAPH OF A SQUIRREL NAMED THOMAS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

(Originally published in a St. Albans school paper about 1840.)

Here lies entombed poor honest Thomas,
Whom death, alas! has taken from us,
We hope not unprepared.
If modest merit ere could save
A hapless squirrel from the grave,
Poor Thomas had been spared.

If now and then he went astray,
And thoughtless broke the Sabbath day
By idle walk or ramble,
Perhaps his ignorance of the laws
Of moral duty was the cause;
Perhaps a bad example.

Be this his praise, he ne'er was heard
To tell a lie or speak a word
Irreverent or profane;
He loved his mistress and his cage
Faithful alike in youth and age,
In pleasure and in pain.

But now his house is desolate,
Yet why should we deplore his fate
In sorrow and despair;
For if the gods have kindly given
Beyond the clouds a squirrel heaven,
Poor Tom is surely there!

VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The 71st annual report of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Montpelier, shows that at no time in the history of the Company has its financial standing been better or its business in a more satisfactory condition. The assessment for the year ending August 1, 1898, is 4 per cent., which fully covers all indebtedness of the Company, and leaves a balance in the treasury of $105,852.73. The following is a comparative statement of business from 1894 to 1898:

Date.	Policies in Force.	Amount Insured.	Premium Notes.	Balance in Treasury	Assessments.
1894	31,577	$39,457,447.01	$ 2,813,636.68	$11,973.19	5¼ per ct.
1895	32,549	40,760,742.00	2,921,485.68	19,976.31	5 "
1896	34,571	44,391,744.00	3,240,414.68	46,285.08	4½ "
1897	36,209	47,245,878.00	3,588,189.68	77,805.33	4 "
1898	37,582	49,283,271.00	3,802,952.00	105,852.73	4 "
Increase in 4 years	6,005	$9,825,824.00	$989,315.32	$93,879.54	

These figures need no comment, but speak for themselves. Vermonters may well be proud of this Company, which, after more than seventy years of business, presents a record which cannot be matched in any State of the Union.

The President of the Vermont Mutual is Col. Fred E. Smith, the Vice-President and Secretary, James T. Sabin, and the Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewey.

THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

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All communications and articles intended for publication should be sent to the editor as early as possible, and not later than the 20th of the month preceding the date of issue of THE VERMONTER, which is published the first day of the month.

Correspondence and news items solicited.

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JOSEPH A. DEBDER, Secretary.

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Christmas Number.

VERMONTER

Seventy-five

Portrait Illustrations.

Vol IV. CHARLES S. FORBES, Publisher, ST. ALBANS, VT. No. 5.

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Key to Group on page 72.

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(Photographed by Mrs. W. D. Chandler. H. L. Chadwick, Decorator. 2d Lieutenant A. M. Mason, U. S. V., Reviewing Officer.)

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. ST. ALBANS, VT., DECEMBER, 1898. No. 5.

LITTLE JEM.

BY A. J. S.

Whew, how cold the wind blew! It came around the corner like the snapping of a whip, and struck little Jem full in the face, so that he put up his hands as if to ward off a blow.

It was Christmas Eve, and all the world seemed in a hurry. It wasn't a very good time to sell his papers, Jem found, for no one seemed to have time to stop and buy them. Besides he had not the latest edition, and a certain sense of honor told him he ought not to force what he had on an unsuspecting public, but he did want to sell enough for a supper. There was in a window near where he stood a cake, a big white cake, with a beautiful figure on top of it, and Jem had watched it all day with intense longing in his boyish heart. He had calculated, roughly, that fifteen papers might buy it, but so far he had only sold four; and the crowd was getting thinner, and his coat seemed to amount to very little, as he bravely turned up the collar and swallowed hard to rid himself of the lump in his throat. "Evenin' papers!" he called out, but his voice sounded like a penny whistle, and no one paid any attention to him excepting one comfortable looking man, well buttoned up in a fur coat, who gave Jem a kind smile and said "Pretty bleak night my lad, you are too young for this business, better go home!" and he hurried on with the rest. "Wish I could go home" thought Jem, "but I don't just know which way I would take to do it!" and he shivered as another blast struck him.

He had been wondering all day and all the evening what this Christmas was. He knew that every year it came, and for about a week people acted as though they were all trying to catch a train which they felt might start before they could reach it; and the rush grew faster and more confusing, the crowd grew thicker and more anxious, the shops became brighter and brighter, and suddenly it was all over. Jem remembered hanging on to a window ledge one night and looking into a room that was lighted by the most beautiful thing he had ever dreamed of. It was tall and graceful and covered with lights. Around it danced children in white; and big people were there too, in fine clothes. There was one lady Jem had never forgotten; she had a little lame boy in her arms, and in her face was what Jem called the mother look. As long as he could hang on with his numb fingers and frozen toes to the window ledge, he watched with a strange fascination the little cripple and the sweet lady. The only thing Jem could remember, excepting long hungry days and cold homeless nights, enlivened occasionally by a row with one of his companions, was some one, a long time ago, taking him in her arms and kissing him, with the mother look in her eyes, and he had cried because her face was wet, and some of the water got into his eyes and made them smart.

He often wished he might see that face again, but he never did, and as soon as he was old enough to fight with the rest of his kind, he had sold papers.

The night he had hung on the window ledge was Christmas, too. He knew it was because a lady had said to him as she passed, "A merry Christmas, my boy!" He was thinking to-night that he wished he could see that room again, but he could not remember in what part of the city it was, and he was feeling tired. There were not many people in the street now and Jem thought Christmas must be over. A lady and a gentleman came out of a toy shop followed by a servant laden with bundles, and the light fell on the lady's pretty face, and Jem heard her say as she stepped into the carriage, "I am sure I hope the child will at last be satisfied," and he turned away disappointed. "She ain't got the mother look," he sighed. It seemed to Jem that he was growing strangely tired, but he pulled himself together and turned to make a last effort for his supper, when his eye fell on the cake. It was more tempting than ever, and the figure on top smiled at him, and as he looked at it a dreaminess familiar of late to Jem stole over him, and the cake seemed to grow very big, and the lovely white frosting on the top became the happy people, and beautiful shops, and bright lights, and the under part of the cake that was dark and hidden was what he saw where he spent his nights and part of his days. And as he looked the figure on top grew larger and larger, until it stepped down, and with outstretched arms, came toward Jem. His head fell forward and he shouted "Evenin' papers!" His own voice roused him, and he saw the lights were beginning to be put out in some of the shops. "Guess I had better be movin'," he thought, and giving himself a little shake, he drew the papers up more firmly under his arm, and blowing on his cold, red fingers, thrust them into his pockets. He tried to resist the temptation to look again at the cake, but something stronger than he was made him turn, and a maddening desire to rush in the door, knock down the men in their white aprons and caps, and seize the beloved object, took possession of him. For a few minutes he felt a giant in strength and determination. But the gnawing under his coat made him feel weak again, and the drowsiness was coming back, so he yielded with a sigh to the inevitable and started on.

He stumbled many times on his long tramp, and his feet kept getting heavier and heavier. He tried to whistle a popular air, for whistling, he found, always helped

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a fellow over a rough place, but there was a tight, hard feeling in his throat and the whistle would not come. The bright lights and broad streets were left behind him. The part of the city Jem was in now belonged to the rough recruits of life's army. The streets were dark and narrow and the buildings rose high and forbidding on either side. Occasionally Jem slid close up to the wall to let a party of drunken revellers pass. On and on the little feet went until utterly exhausted, and, incapable of going any further, he turned, and, pulling himself up the steps of a building, he crawled through a broken window and into a room filled with barrels. It was a dreary place for a night's rest, but Jem had slept in worse, and exhaustion dulled the weary senses, so he curled up like a tired little outcast, as he was, put his head against one of the barrels and a drowsy languor crept over him, although he didn't want to sleep. His mind seemed strangely alert and clear. It was very cold, but it seemed to him as though he felt warmer than he had. The moon came out from behind a bank of clouds, and lighted the room with a clear, cold light. Jem watched a spider spinning its web in the moon-light, and wondered if it didn't tire him to work so fast. Then he looked wearily around the room and in a vague way thought it too nice a place to store barrels in. In truth, the house into which Jem had gone for his night's rest belonged to the past and had, in its day, been the handsome residence of a rich Dutch banker, but now its glory had been swept away by the steady march of time, and an American merchant of to-day was using the spacious rooms for an extra store house. The moon was sailing in a cloudless sky; the wind had gone down and the stars seemed to shine with a special radiance in the bitter night; the message of peace and good will was coming to men, and the heavenly elements were waiting in their glory. But little Jem didn't know anything about the wonderful things that were happening, as he watched a moonbeam slowly cross the floor, and he thought again of the cake he had longed with all his soul to possess. There was no one here to see him give way to his unmanly grief, so he laid his head against the barrel and cried his heart out. Oh, how hungry he was! And his little thin body shook with sobs. It did seem as though in this great world there might be a supper for one poor, hungry boy! Suddenly he choked back his sobs for he heard voices, and lifting his head to listen, he jumped up with an exclamation of astonishment. Where was the spider! Where was the moonbeam! Where were the barrels! A soft carpet was under the tired feet. The shaded light from many candles met his weary eyes, and the welcome of a home came to the boy and embraced him. Instinctively Jem rose to go. This was no place for him. His place was hanging on to the window ledge outside, and he made up his mind he would have the fun of looking in, anyway, unless it were too cold. He drew aside the heavy curtains and stepped into the hall. The thick carpets and soft lights seemed to be everywhere.

A great carved stairway raised its beautiful proportions to unseen splendor, and a longing to tread the broad steps seized the boy. As he started forward he heard the sound of doors opening and voices merry and glad filled his ears. The voices of children, of happy, laughing children came floating down to Jem as he stood in his thread-bare clothes, hungry and homeless, looking up with awe-struck wonder. They were coming down the stairs and he must hurry away. Turning he tried to find his way out, but his poor head was confused, and fearing they would find him, he stepped into the shadow of the heavy curtains. A woman's sweet voice was speaking to the children, and then—somewhere, Jem thought it must be from the great blue vault of heaven, came the notes of an organ, low and solemn; a dry sob broke from him, for in a vague way he had dreamed of such things, and then in sweet harmony with the deep tones, blended the clear treble of the children's voices as they sang of some wonderful thing that had happened. Their little feet came marching in perfect measure down the great stairway, past Jem, trembling in the shadow, and into the room. They were clothed in quaint costumes of long ago, and the flaxen braids of the girls fell heavy and straight under curious little caps. Two by two they trooped into the room singing yet of the wonderful story, their faces

John Wolcott Stewart, 3d, Boston. Elizabeth Haynes Cutler, Montpelier. Raymond Harlow Shaw, Rutland. Florence Elizabeth Osgood, Bellows Falls. Robert Alexander Gunn, 5d, St. Albans.

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lighted with a great joy, while the organ sent from above its deep, soft music. The children formed a circle in the center of the large room, while the older ones, in groups, watched them.

Jem wondered what could happen next, when suddenly the singing and the organ stopped; two great doors were rolled apart, and then Jem reeled, and clutching the casement to steady himself, stepped into the middle of the room. There was another of those wonderful things he had seen long ago on Christmas eve when he had been fortunate enough to find a foothold on a window ledge, only this was far more beautiful, and he was inside now instead of outside. He felt such a delightful sensation of comfort steal over him that he forgot he must hide. He forgot, too, about hunger and cold, and a faint spark of boyish vitality made him want to turn a somersault for very joy. Again the organ sounded, but this time in gayest measure, and the children, taking hands, formed a ring around the beautiful lighted thing and sang, while their feet kept time to the gay tune. Faster and faster they went until it seemed to Jem as though they were flying around all the stars of heaven tied up in a bunch and brought into the room. Then the music stopped, and, with much laughing and talking, the circle was broken. A jingling of bells caused the children to scream out with joy as the funniest little old man Jem had ever seen stepped from behind the tree and began to talk in a strange tongue, but Jem understood it all. He told the drollest story in the drollest way, and Jem, forgetting everything but his present happiness, laughed a hearty, boyish laugh. Then it seemed to him that the light faded, the warmth left him, and he was again shivering in the cold outside. He stood in the centre of the brilliant, happy throng a poor little boy belonging to nobody, and as he turned his worn cap around in his hand he opened his eyes and looked for mercy into the deep, soft eyes of a woman, who, with infinite pity, stretched out her arms to Jem and drew him towards her. "Must I go to the jail," Jem asked, feeling as if there was such a thing as mercy it would be found here. "No, my boy, you are to stay here." And her voice shook, and her eyes filled with tears as Jem looked at her in bewilderment, and muttered, 'I'ts the mother look.' The children clustered around in their quaint Dutch costumes, curious to see the little waif, and the older people, with their strange ways, asked him many questions. But he could not remember very well how he came to be there and he was feeling so tired. The Lady Mother as Jem called the beautiful, tender eyed woman, bade him sit beside her, and oblivious of dirty clothes and grimy hands he leaned lovingly against the white gown, and gazed wistfully at the lovely face. The children brought him beautiful things, such things as would have once made Jem think this world was a golden place, but now he only smiled his pleasure, wondering why he didn't want to play with them. The Lady Mother told him they were his, but he listened in a dreamy fashion, more to the voice than what it said. Then a fair-haired girl came to him, saying, "This will please you, I am sure," and there was the cake as beautiful and white as ever; but Jem only smiled, and looked into the tender eyes with the mother look. "Listen!" Jem said, "the music has come for me and I must go." Then the children in white gathered around him, and the stars in the great bunch began to go out." "Hold me tight Lady Mother for it's growing cold again." The organ peeled out deep and solemn, the voices of the children rose sweet, and clear, and Jem said "I can't see anything but the mother look, but that is enough."

RUTH SHANLEY. HENRY EVERETT HALL. DOROTHY JONES. MILDRED FOSTER. GLENDOLYN BALLARD.
(A Group of Queen City Charmers.)

* * * * * *

Early the next morning a policeman walking up and down his beat, swinging his arms and blowing on his fingers to keep warm, saw a window open and stepped into the store-house to see if there was any trouble. Picking his way as best he could among the barrels, he suddenly stopped, and bending down, touched the cold hand of a little boy: "Poor little chap, I am afraid its all up with you this time," and the rough fellow's eye filled—Frozen to death was the verdict.

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A MOTHER'S SONG.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

Sleep, baby, sleep! The Christmas stars are shining,
Clear and bright the Christmas stars climb up the vaulted sky:
Low hangs the pale moon, in the west declining;
Sleep, baby, sleep, the Christmas morn is nigh!

Hush, baby, hush! For Earth her watch is keeping;
Watches and waits she the angels' song to hear:
Listening for the swift rush of their wings downsweeping.
Joy and Peace proclaiming through the midnight clear.

Dream, baby, dream! The far-off chimes are ringing:
Tenderly and solemnly the music soars and swells:
With soft reverberation the happy bells are swinging.
While each to each responsive the same sweet story tells?

Hark, baby, hark! Hear how the choral voices,
All jubilantly singing, take up the glad refrain.—
"Unto you is born a Saviour," while heaven with earth rejoices.
And all its lofty battlements re-echo with the strain!

Wake, baby, wake! For, lo! in floods of glory
The Christmas Day advances over the hills of morn!
Wake, baby, wake! and smile to hear the story
How Christ, the Son of Mary, in Bethlehem was born!

CHILDHOOD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

With rosy cheeks, and merry dancing curls,
And eyes of tender light,
O, very beautiful are little girls,
And goodly to the sight.

Here comes a group to seek my lonely bower,
Ere waning Autumn dies;

William W. Grout, 2d, Bellows Falls. | Paul Kuiper DeHoer, Montpelier. | Susan Charlotte Clement, Rutland. | Brainard D. Taylor, Brattleboro. | Joseph Gray Estey, Brattleboro.

How like the dew drops on a drooping flower
Are smiles from gentle eyes.

What beaming gladness lights each fairy face
The while the elves advance,
Now speeding swiftly in a gleesome race,
Now whirling in a dance.

What heavenly pleasures o'er the spirit rolls,
When all the air along
Floats the sweet music of untainted souls,
In bright, unsullied song!

The sacred nymphs that guard this sylvan ground
May sport unseen with these,

Dorothy Temple, Rutland. | Miriam Evelyn Bartlett, Bristol. | Luther Russell Graves, Bennington. | Frances Dunn, Rutland. | Hazen Chandler, Montpelier.

And joy to hear their ringing laugh resound
Among the clustering trees.

With rosy cheeks, and merry dancing curls,
And eyes of tender light,
O, very beautiful are little girls,
And goodly to the sight.

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Our Home Guard.

BY LIEUTENANT HARRY W. WITTERS.

Co. A, 2nd Vermont Volunteers, made its first appearance before the people of St. Albans on Decoration Day, 1898, when in command of Captain Hatch, it marched with Post Hurlbut, G. A. R., in the parade, taking the place of Co. B, 1st Vermont Volunteers, which had gone to the front to fight the Spaniards.

Since that day the company has held a drill every Saturday, either at Fort Smith or Fort Fonda. These drills consisted of sham battles and sword drills.

On June 22d, 1898, the company was called out to act as an escort to Gov. E. C. Smith, who had on that day been nominated to the office which he now holds. After escorting him to his home, we were made a guard of honor to him during his reception.

By this time nearly all our men had regular United States uniforms, and each of us carried a sword, the gift of Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, Mass.

Five battles have been fought this summer. Three of these battles were fought with the Indians, who attacked Forts Hatch, Fonda and Smith; and two of them with the Foundry street insurgents at Fort Smith. We were beaten at Fort Hatch, but in the other battles we were successful.

In the battle with the Indians at Fort Smith, Captain Hatch and Lieutenant Witters were captured by the enemy. Lieutenant Witters made his escape, and Captain Hatch was released after a short time. There were a few traitors in our company; one was arrested and disarmed, and the rest were dishonorably discharged.

The fiercest battle took place at Fort Fonda against the Indians. They attacked us on the open field; reinforcements came for the Indians, and we were obliged to take refuge in the Fort. They bombarded the Fort vigorously for some time, doing some damage, but finally a reserve force came to our assistance, and drove the Indians away.

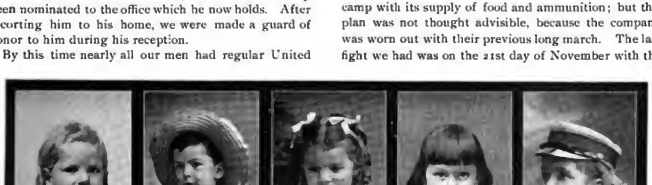
One of the latest exploits of our company was an expedition after the Indians. We started at 3 o'clock from Fort Smith, and marched entirely around the south end of Aldis Hill, expecting every minute to have the tribe of Indians jump out from behind some big rock, and commence firing on us. But we were not attacked, as the Indians did not find out that we were in their territory until too late, if they found it out at all. The only trophies which we secured were one of the enemies' warclubs and one of their arrows. This expedition was under the command of Assistant Captain Smith and Lieutenant Witters; our Captain Hatch, being absent on business. It was the plan of some of the members of the company to attack the main camp of the Indians in the valley, by descending on them from the top of the hill, and if they were in camp, to drive them into the open field, and so do battle. If they were not there we would destroy the camp with its supply of food and ammunition; but this plan was not thought advisible, because the company was worn out with their previous long march. The last fight we had was on the 21st day of November with the indians, but no detailed account can be given of the battle as yet. The enemy's force was not very large, and though it was a hard fought conflict, we succeeded in driving off the indians after awhile. Captain Hatch commanded the company in this battle.

We have a line of outposts around the south end of Aldis Hill, reaching from Mrs. J. Gregory Smith's residence to Acorn Orchard on the east, and to the Warner Home pasture on the west. The line of outposts is shaped like the letter Y, and our most important fort is at the meeting point of the three lines.

There are four members of the Red Cross Society connected with our company, but it has not been necessary to call upon them as yet.

The company was entertained on the Fourth of July at the home of Assistant Captain Smith, and during the fire works, of which there were a great many, we did duty by keeping the crowd out of range of the fire works. After the duties of the evening were ended, we were served with ice cream and cake.

In June we assisted at a flag-raising at Mr. Oliver



WILLIAM LEROY BATES, Bennington. PAUL HAYDEN GATES, Franklin. DOROTHY WEEKS, St. Albans. CARROLL G. PAGE, Hyde Park. ASA BURTON NELSON, Montgomery.

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Crocker Stevens' residence. We marched to the front of the house where the flag was to be run up, and as it was raised we fired a salute with our pistols and cannon. After the flag was raised we each had a turn at firing the cannon, and then dispersed for the day.

We had made arrangements to meet Co. B, 1st Vermont Volunteers, on their return to Camp Olympia, in August, but owing to the absence of our Assistant Captain, the idea was given up.

Our latest recruits are two young son's, of a gallant Lieutenant in our U. S. Navy on the battleship, "Massachusetts," in the Flying Squadron, during our war with Spain.

The bugle which we use in our company has quite a history, it was used to call soldiers to battle in the Civil War.

HARLOW PRENTISS, STANLEY ELLIS,
LOIS FONDA, MARGARETT WAUGH,
"Red Cross" Society.

We have been obliged to suspend drills for the winter because we have no Armory as yet, but we shall stand ready for the call to battle just the same. We are afraid of more trouble with the Foundry street Insurgents, but we believe we have subdued the Indians for good.

Of course our history so far is not very long or interesting, as we have been a company only a short time, and our engagements have not been many and all have been bloodless. But we hope if our country should call upon us when we are older, we will be as ready and willing to go to the front as were the brave boys of Co. B, 1st Vermont Volunteers, and so prove ourselves true old Green Mountain Boys. The roster of Co. A, 2nd Vermont Volunteers is as follows:

Captain, Chas. A. Hatch; Asst. Capt., J. Gregory Smith; First Lt., Harry W. Witters; Second Lt., Harold Chadwick, Orderly Serg., Theodore Waugh; Orderly to Asst. Capt., John C. Fletcher: Corporal, Harold Fonda; Privates Walton Hyde, Donald Hyde, Allen Stranahan, Paul Fletcher, Edward Fairchild Smith, Curtis Ripley Smith, and Frederick N. Dutcher.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS. WEBB.

The substantial benefactions of which the First Regiment of Infantry, Vermont Volunteers, was the recipient during the Spanish-American War, from Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, touched the heart of every officer and man in the regiment. To the sick soldiers in the hospitals at Camp Thomas and Camp Olympia, the medical supplies and delicacies furnished with funds contributed by them were most welcome. The interest shown by them in the soldiers from this State during the war was fittingly recognized in the form of a beautiful loving cup from the officers and members of the First Regiment. The presentation of the gift was made to Dr. Webb, at Montpelier, by Col. Osman D. Clark.

The cup is best described as a characteristical Tiffany product. It measures nine inches in height, and contains about 65 ounces of sterling silver (about four pounds). Around the lower part of the body there is a rich reponsie border, 3½ inches wide; the border is a classical interpretation of the spirit of good fellowship, love, wine and song. There are female figures and cupids frolicking and dancing to the tune of Lyre, all symbolizing the sentiment embodied in the giving of a loving cup. The cup has three substantial handles, and is rich gold-plated on the inside. The three sides formed by the handles are beautifully etched; on one there is an Infantry soldier, in full uniform; on another the coat-of-arms of the State of Vermont, and in the centre space, the following inscription

To Colonel and Mrs. Wm. Seward Webb, from the Officers and Members of the First Regiment Infantry Vermont Volunteers, 1898.

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CHARLES FRANCIS BALDWIN, ELEANOR ARBOTT DEWEY,
St. Albans. Bennington.
KATHERINE LOUISE POTTS, HORACE HENRY POWERS, 3d,
St. Johnsbury. Morrisville.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Stockings in the kitchen, hung up in a row;
Santa Claus has filled them—yes, from top to toe;
Purple, gold and crimson, paint the fallen snow,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Earnest little whispers from the cosey bed;
Busy little footsteps pattering overhead;
Down the stairs they wander to sweet music wed,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

MARGARET PERKINS, HERBERT PERKINS, MARION PERKINS,
Windsor.

ANNIE FRANCES MERRILL, HELEN MAY MERRILL,
Enosburgh Falls.

Dolls and drums and trumpets, what a sight to see!
Whips and tops and tea-sets,—one for you and me;
Blooming in the corner, such a Christmas tree,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning!

Bells up in the steeple; hark! they sweetly tell
How the blessed Saviour loves the children well;
And they sing the glories that long since befell,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Wee, soft, fairy footsteps outside in the hall,
Then the words of baby musically fall:
"Going to kiss my papa, first of them all!"—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

MARGARET HASTINGS TYLER,
RUTH CHESTER TYLER,
LOUISE BROOKS TYLER,
St. Johnsbury.

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KATHERINE DEWEY MARTIN, MARGARET SUSAN MARTIN, HELEN RUTH MARTIN, Brattleboro.
(Grand nieces of Admiral Dewey.)

"PLEASE, MAMMA, CUT MY CURLS OFF."

BY MARY E. DUSTIN.

He came to me one day with troubled face,
My bonny boy, with hair so soft and thick;
And, as I folded him in my embrace,
He sobbed, "Please, mamma, cut my curls off, quick!"

"Cut off your curls! my precious little boy,
Why do you ask for such a thing as this?"
"Why, mamma! only think, the grocer's man
Said, when he came for orders, 'Hullo, sis!'"

"I'm not a 'sis!' I want my curls cut off!
I want to look just like the great big boys:
I want some pants with lots of pockets in,
And boots, to stamp in, and make lots of noise!"

"The boy is right," said papa; "cut them off!
You've made a baby of him long enough.
And since he is a boy, give him a chance
To be like other boys—brave, manly, tough!"

Dear, shining head! how could I have it shorn
Of all its wealth of softly curling hair,
The golden crown of beauty he had worn
Since first God gave him to my love and care.

My jealous heart with quick foreboding saw
Him grown beyond the limits of my care,
Finding his heaven in some other eyes:
Loving some other face, than mine more fair.

So most reluctantly came my consent:
And when the thick curls fell before the shears,
You who are mothers well can understand
Why, with the tresses, fell unbidden tears.

Ah, well! since then the years have come and gone—
Bringing both joy and sorrow on their tide;
The prattling boy, to stalwart manhood grown,
Is still his mother's comfort, joy and pride:

But in my little hoard of precious things,
That which I treasure with peculiar care,
And which a rush of recollections brings—
Is one bright tress of curling, golden hair!

—*Boston Transcript.*

MARGARET CAROLINE PITKIN, of Montpelier.—In a character sketch.

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A specimen of grouping, with DOROTHY JONES, of Burlington, as the subject.

GROUPING AND SILHOUETTE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE VERMONTER presents to its readers two excellent specimens of photographic silhouettes made by Fred T. Huntington of Burlington. These silhouettes are profiles of two attractive Vermont young ladies, whose identity is kept dark. The revival of shadow portraits promises to become quite popular on account of the discovery of a process for producing them by the

camera. Mr. Huntington has just completed the perfecting of a method with which very excellent work in this line is possible. The discovery of the process was almost accidental. A lady living in Burlington brought to the Huntington studio some old fashioned silhouette pictures for reproduction. In the endeavor to accomplish this the process of silhouette photography was brought to light and has since been perfected by Mr. Huntington. He has two methods of producing the silhouette. One process is by placing the sitter in the dark with an illuminated white screen for a background; the other requires especial treatment of over exposed negatives. Mr. Huntington prefers the latter method, as it gives him perfect freedom in producing unique bust effects. THE VERMONTER will contain in each issue silhouettes of well known Vermonters.

The combination picture, "Dorothy," is the work of Mr. Huntington. It is a grouping composed of sixteen different exposures. The letters are made by stripping the films on negatives, the whites by the use of opaque paints, and the half-tones by crayon drawings (in the opposite) on ground glass, to which the negatives are fastened. By this process the whole is made ready for printing any number of duplicates without introducing any hand work on the print itself. The subject of the grouping is Dorothy Jones, the five year old daughter of Mr. W. B. Jones, of Burlington.

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Sons of American Revolution

The ninth annual meeting of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Montpelier, November third, was a success in every respect. There was a large attendance of members, and the business transacted was of an important character. A resolution was adopted providing for the publication of a Year Book in 1899, embracing the history of the Society since 1889 and the genealogical records of the members. The business session was held at the State House, President Robert J. Kimball presiding. The report of Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith showed total receipts of $531.45; disbursements of $187.19; leaving a balance in the treasury amounting to $344.26.

The membership during the year was increased. The new members are as follows: Henry M. Seely, Middlebury; Herschel N. Waite, Johnson; T. Benton Kelley, Essex; William Seward Boynton, St. Johnsbury; Horace Stewart Haskell, Derby; George W. Grandy, Burlington; William Lyman Town, Poultney; Leroy Nathan Babbitt, New York City; George F. Root, Newport; George Elwood Mann, Quechee; George A. Tilden, Roxbury; Harry M. Cutler, Montpelier; B. C. Senton, Rev. Delmar R. Lowell, Rutland.

The necrology roll of the year includes James S. Pierson, of Burlington, and Edward L. Norton, Bennington.

The following resolution providing for the publication of a Year Book was adopted: Resolved, That the subject of publishing a Year Book of the Society be referred to the Board of Managers appointed to-day, and that they be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum of $100 in defraying the expense, provided that they, in connection with the Secretary of the Society, receive subscriptions for the book sufficient to meet the expenses of publication, including the payment to the Registrar, and to leave a sufficient number of copies in the hands of the Society for purposes of exchange.

Edward Alonzo Chittenden, of St. Albans, submitted a statement concerning the proposed erection of a tablet to mark the site of Fort Cassin, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, and on behalf of that organization invited the Vermont S. A. R. to unite in erecting the tablet. The invitation was accepted and an appropriation of $25 was voted for this purpose.

An interesting relic was exhibited by Charles Dewey, consisting of a fragment of a Spanish flag captured by the English at the siege of Manila in 1772. It was presented to Admiral Dewey, who is a member of the Vermont Society, by Hon. William Everett.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Governor Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans; Vice-President, Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro; Secretary, Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, Burlington; Registrar, Henry Leonard Stillson, Bennington; Historian, George Grenville Benedict, Burlington; Chaplain, Rev. Norman Seaver, Montpelier; Board of Managers, F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans; Edward L. Bates, Bennington; Henry Moses McFarland, Hyde Park; Albert Whitman Ferrin, Montpelier; Fred H. Wells, Burlington; George H. Cross, St. Johnsbury; Andrew N. Adams, Fair Haven; Zed S. Stanton, Roxbury. Delegates to the National Congress: L. Bart. Cross, Montpelier; David D. Ranlett, St. Albans; Albert Tuttle, Fair Haven.

A delightful feature of the day was the afternoon reception at the Executive Mansion, tendered the members of the S. A. R., D. A. R., and other patriotic societies, by Mrs. E. C. Smith.

The annual banquet of the society was held at the Pavilion, and proved to be the most notable affair of the kind in the history of the S. A. R. The banquet hall was a mass of American flags, artistically arranged. Covers were laid for 174 persons, and every table was filled. Many ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, graced the occasion by their presence. At the head table sat President Kimball, Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Governor Edward C. Smith, Congressman H. Henry Powers, Congressman William W. Grout, ex-Governor William Paul Dillingham, Hon. Kittridge Haskins, Speaker of the House; Mr. David D. Ranlett, Hon. Fred E. Smith, and the Chaplain, Rev. Norman Seaver.

After dinner the guests were felicitously welcomed by President Kimball, who presented in a happy manner the speakers of the evening.

Hon. H. H. Powers fittingly responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." Governor Smith followed with a forceful and patriotic address in favor of extending American trade and influence, and advocated the retention of the Philippines by the United States. A letter of regret was read from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was unable to be present. The principal address of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. Stryker, who took for his text; "Responsibility for Our Ancestors." Dr. Stryker's address was a marvel of wit and wisdom. His diction was rare, his humor original, and his logic and eloquence of a most forceful character. He proved himself a gifted orator, and greatly edified his auditors. Hon. William P. Dillingham responded to the toast, "Vermont in the Revolution," and made an able and scholarly review of the early history of the State. Speaker Haskins paid a handsome tribute to the "Patriotic Women of Vermont," in responding to this toast.

Excellent instrumental music was furnished for the banquet by the Olympia Mandolin and Guitar Club, of Montpelier, under the direction of George H. Wilder. Miss H. Julia Cross sang charmingly several songs.

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OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY OF CHILDREN.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE VERMONTER'S portrait gallery of children opened for the Christmas season presents for public inspection a greater number of bright and beautiful boys and girls than were ever before brought together on any occasion in life, or portrayed in illustrations, within the Green Mountain State. The winsome and charming faces revealed to the vision within these covers form a composite group that would take the first premium at any World's Fair. To catalogue briefly these living pictures is the object of this article.

St. Albans is represented by an active military company of patriotic boys, ranging in age from three to twelve years. The group consists of Charles A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hatch; Harry W., son of Mr. W. B. Witters; Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chadwick; Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stranahan; Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Fonda; John C. and Paul, sons of First Lieutenant and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, [Lieutenant Fletcher is on the U. S. Battleship Massachusetts]; Theodore, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Waugh; Donald and Walton, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hyde; Frederick N., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dutcher; and James Gregory, Edward Fairchild, and Curtis Ripley, sons of Governor and Mrs. Edward C. Smith. This group of youthful patriots was photographed especially for THE VERMONTER, at Chandler's studio, St. Albans; the negative being made by Mrs. W. D. Chandler, one of the few expert women operators in the United States. The decorating was done by Mr. Henry L. Chadwick. 2d Lieutenant A. M. Mason, U. S. V., acted as drill master. An interesting history of this company, by Lieutenant Witters, is published elsewhere. The new city is also represented by three handsome children, Robert Alexander Gunn, 3d, 21 months old, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gunn, 2d; Dorothy Weeks, four years old, daughter of Mr. Arthur L. Weeks, and Charles Francis Baldwin, seven years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wayland Baldwin. Another fine production of Chandler's studio, in addition to the above portraits, is seen in the character of a youthful haymaker, personated by Paul Hayden Gates, four years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gates, of Franklin.

Burlington contributes five subjects to one of the prettiest groups ever photographed. They are: Ruth Shanley, three years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart J. Shanley; Henry Everett Hall, age 30 months, son of Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Hall; Dorothy Jones, age 5, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jones; Mildred Foster, age 30 months, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. D. J. Foster; and Glendolyn Ballard, age four years, daughter of Mrs. Frank W. Ballard. The photographs are from Huntington's studio.

The Capital of the Green Mountain State furnishes a novel character grouping in five positions, by Margaret Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll P. Pitkin. The negatives were made by Blanchard. There are also three other portraits: Hazen Chandler, three years old, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Chandler; Elizabeth Haynes Cutler, two years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Cutler; Paul Kuiper DeBoer, one year old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. DeBoer. Negatives for the single portraits were made by Wilkinson.

The city of Rutland provides a pretty little quartette, composed of Frances Dunn, the three years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Dunn; Dorothy Temple, age four years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Temple; Susan Charlotte Clement, one year old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Clement, and Raymond Harlow Shaw, age four, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tully D. Shaw. The Rutland photographs were made by Emery.

Historic Bennington comes up smiling in a group of three boys and girls. William Le Roy Bates, (age three when taken), son of Gen. and Mrs. Edward L. Bates; Eleanor Abbott Dewey, nine years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dewey; Luther Russell Graves, age 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Graves. Watson and Gokey made the photographs.

Brattleboro's fine reputation for good singers, good fairs and other attractions is fully sustained by a trio of girls and a duo of boys which appear in this number. The girls represented are the daughters of Hon. and Mrs. James L. Martin, grand nieces of Admiral George Dewey. They are Margaret Susan Martin, age 12; Helen Ruth Martin, age 8, and Katherine Dewey Martin, age 6. The boys are Joseph Gray Estey, age one, son of Major and Mrs. Jacob Gray Estey, and Brainard D. Taylor, two years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Linn D. Taylor. Howe made the Brattleboro photographs.

St. Johnsbury contributes four winsome girls—three in a group, and a single picture. The group comprises Louise Brooks, Margaret Hastings and Ruth Chester, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tyler. Katherine Louisa Potts is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Potts.

Enosburgh Falls should be proud of its representation, consisting of Annie Frances Merrill and Helen May Merrill, daughters of Hon. and Mrs. Olin Merrill.

A trio with the "Vermont Journal" for a frame, are Herbert, Marion and Margaret, children of Col. and Mrs. Marsh O. Perkins, of Windsor.

Florence Elizabeth Osgood, 19 months old, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. G. Osgood; and Wm. W. Grout, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Grout, well represent Bellows Falls. Asa Burton Nelson, 27 months old, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Nelson, has a military spirit and hails from Montgomery Center. Carroll G. Page, son of (the late Mr. T. Hull Page, and Mrs. Emeroy G. Page), and grandson of Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, is a promising four year old boy. Bristol sends a six year old girl to the beauty show, in the person of Miriam Evelyn Bartlett, daughter of George Bartlett.

One of the prize boys is John Wolcott Stewart 2d, of Boston, age three years, son of Philip B. Stewart, and grandson of Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Middlebury. The Bartlett and Stewart negatives were made by Jackson, of Middlebury. Horace Henry Powers, 2d, of Morrisville, 32 months old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Powers.

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Portrait Gallery of Vermont's Fair Daughters.

Miss Addie Lou Grout, of Newport.

Miss Winifred L. Taft, of Burlington.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1899.

The Vermonter for 1899 will offer to its readers twelve numbers of exceptional interest and value. Among the illustrated articles to be published during the year are these: Town Histories of Waterbury, Enosburgh, Swanton, Brandon, Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Morristown, Middlebury and St. Albans; The Story of Ethan Allen, A Sketch of Jacob Collamer, Vermont Poets and Authors, Early Railroading in Vermont, History of the St. Albans Raid, Life in Samoa, Stage Coaching in Early Days, How Vermont Banks Have Been Cracked, Vermont as a Summer Resort, A Winter in the Green Mountains, Sons and Daughters of Vermont Abroad, Vermont Schools and Colleges, Gold Mining in Vermont, Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, A Winter in Northern Africa, Famous Hotel Men Born in Vermont and Women in the Professions.

Illustrated articles will also appear on the Vermont State Prison, the Vermont Industrial School and the House of Correction. The Vermonter will also publish other illustrated articles on live subjects and current events.

The writers of the articles enumerated herein are among the best known men and women in Vermont, and include the leading literary people in the State.

An attractive feature for the coming year will be The Vermonter's Portrait Gallery, which will reproduce monthly, artistic half-tone portraits of Vermont's fairest daughters—fine types of which appear in this number. Another interesting feature will be life-like silhouettes of well known Vermont people, which are to to appear in each issue.

In this connection the editor respectfully requests every subscriber to assist in placing the subscription list of The Vermonter above the 5,000 mark before the close of 1899. This result can be accomplished if every regular reader will obtain a single subscriber among those who do not take the magazine. With an increasing circulation The Vermonter will continue to be improved and made more attractive to its readers everywhere.

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The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames.

BY MISS ANNA C. PARK.

When inquires were made at the headquarters of the Colonial Dames of a sister state, as to the eligibility of Vermont women to this honorable body, the answer returned was: "Vermont was not one of the Thirteen Colonies, and so cannot organize a Colonial Dames Society." Why was not Vermont among the original Thirteen States? Vermont was a wilderness at the close of the French war in 1760, with but few white inhabitants collected about the trading posts or block houses established in various parts.

Governor Wentworth had granted portions of the territory as early as 1749, and twelve years later the rights of the grantees were purchased by a company with Samuel Robinson at the head.

The first immigration reached Bennington June 18, 1761, from Amherst and Hardwick, Mass., soon reinforced from Newint (Norwich), Conn., and Sunderland, Mass., and best of all, by a church and its pastor—Rev. Jedidiah Dewey—from Wakefield, Mass. The first church in Vermont was organized December 3d, 1762, at Bennington; the second at Newbury in September, 1764. The first public (proprietors') meeting was held on February 11th, 1762, at which the first business transacted after the election of officers was the appointment of a "committee to look out a place to set the meeting house!"

In 1764, Gov. Wentworth had granted one hundred and thirty townships, and the state was fast becoming peopled (as Bancroft writes) "by men of New England of a *superior sort*." At a convention held in Dorset on the 16th of Jan., 1776, a committee to present a petition to Congress was chosen, and in May, 1776, a resolution was presented in Congress to admit Vermont to the Union, but failed to pass. At Dorset, in Sept. 1776, the convention "decided to declare the 'New Hampshire Grants' a separate district." The first Legislature of Vermont assembled at Windsor in March, 1778; the second at Bennington the following June. If Vermont had been admitted during the war, or immediately after, in response to her repeated petitions, the whole country would not have waited so long for the 12th or 13th member of the Confederation of States, (from the 9th of July, 1778, to March 1781, four years and four months) nor later, two and a half years, for the 13th State to ratify the constitution of the United States.

Neither was the District of Columbia one of the "old thirteen"—why should *it* have a society? In what respect are its claims higher than those of Vermont? Vermont had Colonial Dames who endured privations similar to those in other parts of the country, and men whose labors, concentrated between 1761 and 1775, equalled a half century's work in some other settlements. True, she was never a colony of England, but her first settlers, or their parents, were colonists in some of the Thirteen States, having borne their part in the settlement, defence and progress of those colonies until they stepped out as an advance guard, into the wilderness lying between the other colonies and dangers. Their aim was the whole country for liberty, and when the great struggle began, the wrongs and the aims of the colonies were theirs! Petitions were sent for the privilege of joining as the fourteenth in the league, defensive and offensive, for the protection of the "inalienable rights" of all the inhabitants of our land. But a powerful member of the league resisted her petitions; and the links of the chain, being not yet tempered into the brilliant strength of a perfect union, great care was needed to hold them in place; so the friends of Vermont dared not push her rightful claims, and she was forced to declare herself independent of all. Self-governed, self-defended and self-respecting, holding her God-given rights with never a thought of yielding them to arguments, or to army, this brave little province sent her ambassadors to Congress and to King, obtaining no redress or protection from either. The courage, diplomacy and patriotism of her citizens, during these fifteen years, was not surpassed by either of the colonies from which her first settlers came.

Hence the ladies of Vermont, with the heroic independence of their forefathers, decided to organize a society in their honor, without permission from the other states (older sisters are sometimes inclined to be domineering) and to call it by the appropriate name claimed by the Thirteen Colonies and the District of Columbia. The work was started at Bennington in April 1894, and was quickly endorsed and promoted by the patriotic ladies in other places. Three enthusiastic meetings have been held at Rutland, in which representative women united in forming an independent society bearing the title of "Vermont Society of Colonial Dames." The outlook is fair, the motto "Freedom and Unity."

"The object of this society shall be to arouse and sustain patriotism as an inheritance, second only to love and honor to God; to teach the principles on which our government is founded, and the reasons for its existence; to familiarize our children with the brave and noble deeds of their ancestors, and thus incite them to add more honor to their names; to preserve relics and historic sites; to celebrate the anniversaries and mark the spots of great and glorious events."

And "when your children shall ask their fathers, in time to come, saying: 'What mean these stones?' then ye shall let your children know, saying: 'Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.' That all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord, that it is mighty; that ye might fear the Lord your God forever." Josh. 4: 21-24.

At the meeting of The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, held in Montpelier, Vermont, October 25, 1898, a permanent organization was effected. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and representative patriotic women were present from all parts of the State. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mrs.

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Clayton N. Norton, of Shoreham, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, from times of remote antiquity it has been customary among all nations, where the arts of civilization have flourished, to perpetuate the names and deeds of the illustrious dead, and

WHEREAS, in a republic it is of the first importance that the names of the fathers and founders of the commonwealth who, by heroic self-sacrifice, by toil and labor, by brain and blood, by endurance and fortitude, laid the foundation and builded the fabric of our State, should ever be held in grateful remembrance as an inspiration and example to the present, as well as to all future generations, and

Resolved, that we, the Society of the Colonial Dames of the State of Vermont, do hereby respectfully request and petition the Legislature of the State of Vermont to take such legislative action as may be necessary and appropriate to the end that the roster, muster rolls, pay rolls, and other records of all colonial and revolutionary forces, troops, levies, regiments, minute men, militia, soldiers, sailors and marines, raised in the Hampshire Grants, or State of Vermont, prior to or during the Revolution, may be collated and published under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that one copy of the same, when published, be deposited in each Town Clerk's office and in each free public library in this State, and be it further

OFFICERS OF THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES.

MRS. WALLACE C. CLEMENT, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT. MISS ANNA C. PARK, PRESIDENT. MRS. E. J. ORMSBEE, 2D VICE PRESIDENT.
MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, 3D VICE PRESIDENT. MRS. SAMUEL E. PINGREE, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT.
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WHEREAS, during the period of what is now known as the Colonial Era, the annals of no other colony can excel those of what was then known as the New Hampshire Grants, in patriotic adventure, in high daring and sublime courage, and

WHEREAS, American history is filled with the names of that indomitable race of men, who first had the genius to conceive and the hardihood to execute, the earliest and most signal acts of resistance to British tyranny, and who, by unexcelled bravery in the field, as well as by unexampled diplomacy in the cabinet, builded from the chaotic fragments of disputed sovereignties, our beloved Green Mountain State; a people described by Burgoyne as "the most active and most rebellious race on the continent," and

WHEREAS, the names and records of the Colonial and Revolutionary forces of Vermont have never been collated nor published by authority, therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to present a copy of these resolutions to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, and to prepare a suitable bill to be introduced into the Legislature of this State providing for the publication of the said records, and to urge the passage of the same by all appropriate and legitimate means, and further, be it

Resolved, that we hereby confidently appeal to the Senators and Representatives in Legislature assembled to aid us in the discharge of what we believe to be a patriotic duty due from the State of Vermont to her sons and daughters.

After the election of officers and the transaction of other business of interest to the Society, this, the first annual meeting since its organization in Rutland, April 13th, 1898, closed with the singing of "America."

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The following officers were elected: President, Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington; First Vice-President, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Rutland; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon; Third Vice-President, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary F. Cooke, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. Harrison Sanford, Rutland; Registrar, Miss Elmina H. Morgan, Bennington. Board of Management: Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Mrs. James C. Barrett, Rutland, and Mrs. David W. Prime, Brandon.

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THE NEW YEAR'S VERMONTER.

Do not fail to secure the New Year's VERMONTER. It will contain fine reproductions of the celebrated paintings—Raphael's Transfiguration, in the Vatican, at Rome; The Shipbuilder and His Wife, by Rembrandt, in Buckingham Palace. These famous masterpieces were recently copied by the distinguished American artist, Thomas W. Wood, who was graciously permitted to reproduce them on canvas by Pope Leo XIII, and Queen Victoria. The Papal blessing upon the Raphael, and Archbishop Corrigan's translation thereof will be published in *fac simile*. The VERMONTER is enabled to furnish its readers illustrations of these rare works of art through the courtesy of Mr. Wood. A sketch descriptive of these paintings, and of Mr. Wood's trip abroad, will appear in this number from the pen of Mr. J. A. De Boer, of Montpelier. There promises to be a very large demand for the January number.

UNTIL JANUARY, 1900.

Every new reader of the Christmas VERMONTER who is pleased with it, can continue that pleasure until January, 1900, for one dollar; for which sum the next 12 numbers of the VERMONTER will be sent, postage prepaid.

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THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

TERMS:

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Seventy-five cents per inch per month. Discounts, 5 per cent. for three, 10 per cent. for six, and 15 per cent. for twelve months. Advertising columns, 2½ x 10 inches.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING TO THE CHILDREN.

The swiftly turning wheels of time bring Christmas-tide once more to the dwellers upon the earth. Peace reigns in the land, and good will exists within our borders. Vermont shares with her sister States in the blessings of the season. The people of the Green Mountain State enjoy, in an enlarged degree, the liberty and freedom possessed by their forefathers.

No festival in the Christian calendar has been so strictly and religiously observed by Vermonters at all times as Christmas. The Green Mountains, in their icy pinnacles and snow-clad sides, are an ideal rendezvous for Santa Claus and his fleet team of reindeers. The inspiring music of his sleigh bells will soon resound upon the mountain sides and along the valleys of Old Vermont.

The boys and girls among these whited hills anxiously await the coming of Santa Claus. Already the glowing fire-place in many homes seems to attract the children to its mysterious depths to select the nail to hang the Christmas stocking on. THE VERMONTER tenders the compliments of the gladsome season to the boys and girls of Vermont, to whom the Christmas number of THE VERMONTER is sincerely dedicated. May the season be a cheery and happy one to every one of them, and may Santa Claus fill their little stockings to overflowing with the gifts that fancy has pictured in dreamland or desire suggested when wide-awake.

The children whose portraits grace the pages of THE VERMONTER are excellent and correct types of their brothers and sisters of the Green Mountain State. They are the hope of the 20th century and the promise of a manhood and womanhood worthy of their ancestors. Let everyone of mature years who reads these lines resolve to ask Santa Claus to leave some token of their love at every hearthstone in Vermont on Christmas Eve. Kris Kringle can easily be persuaded to place every home on his calling list this season. May his "Merry Christmas" salutation greet every Vermont boy and girl as they awaken from slumber on Christmas morning in this year of grace, 1898!

..Christmas

is the time all the little ones look for a pair of pretty slippers or shoes. You will also find a nice line of slippers for the ladies and gentlemen as well as for the children at the

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BY A RIFLE

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BY

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

READ HER MOTHER'S GRATEFUL LETTER.

LUDLOW, VT., November 14, 1898.

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For four years we employed the most skilful physicians in this section, till there were four running sores, from the size of a twenty-five-cent piece to that of a silver dollar, with several smaller ones appearing from time to time, making the leg from the knee to the ankle a mass of sores, and discharging a great many small bones; one which I now have is three inches in length and one inch wide.

After failing to find any physician or remedy to help our daughter, we interviewed one of the leading physicians of the State, who claimed she would have to undergo an operation, which would cost us two hundred dollars. About this time we were fortunate enough to hear of a parallel case where Smith's Green Mountain Renovator effected a cure after physicians had given up.

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Hoping that others may be blessed, as we have been, by using Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
I remain very respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. CLARA E. HOLDEN.

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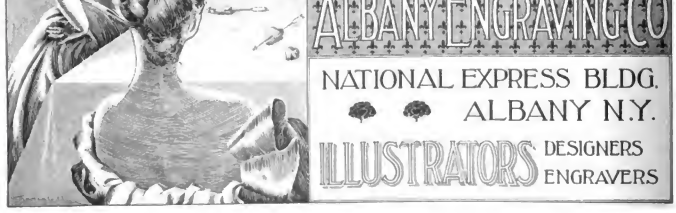

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Yours very sincerely,
Justin S. Morrill.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. ST. ALBANS, VT., JANUARY, 1899. No. 6.

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Justin Smith Morrill.

BY THE EDITOR.

The death of Justin Smith Morrill, senior United States Senator from Vermont, is a loss to the Nation and a cause for public lament. It casts a shadow over the Green Mountain State and brings sorrow to the heart of every Vermonter. No name has been as long so universally a household word in this State as that of Justin S. Morrill. He has been Vermont's most illustrious citizen of the nineteenth Century. Two generations of freemen have delighted to give him their suffrages at the polls and in legislative halls. In thus honoring him they honored themselves. There has always been perfect freedom and unity in the action of the Republican party in conferring political preferment upon Mr. Morrill. His personal following in Vermont was not confined to party lines, but included men of all parties and creeds. He was a man beloved by the people, and in whose wisdom, sagacity, uprightness and integrity they reposed the utmost confidence.

He was a loyal Vermonter, true to its glorious history and faithful to its interests. He ever labored to promote the welfare of the State and was always ready to give of his time and means to its material development and the support of its educational, charitable and religious institutions. He was not given to ostentation, and in all affairs of life his modesty and sincerity were marked characteristics of the man. His home life was beautiful and refined in its character. Good cheer and sunshine abounded in the Morrill household. The thousands of Vermonters who have been guests at his late Washington home can testify to the charming hospitality dispensed by their distinguished host and his estimable wife, both now removed from their earthly habitation. His hand was always cordially extended to all Vermonters visiting the Nations' Capital, and a multitude of visitors will treasure up delightful recollections of his genial face and kindly greetings. He bore malice toward none and had the true spirit of charity.

In the National arena Justin S. Morrill was a conspicuous figure, and by length of service as well as by the character of his public career is entitled to the name of "America's Grand Old Man." His advent into public life was contemporaneous with the birth of the Republican party. He was a sponser at its baptism and witnessed its growth to a stalwart maturity through fire and blood. He was a pioneer advocate of human freedom, and has been the guardian of the policy of protection to American industries since its adoption. His public services are so interwoven with the history of the Republic and the achievements of the Republican party that they constitute a most enduring monument to his memory. The Morrill Tariff Law as a constructive piece of legislation, and the Library of Congress as the result of another measure, form splendid memorials to the genius and statesmanship of Senator Morrill. He was an excellent exemplar of Republican principles who showed his faith by his works. His name is associated with much important legislation, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee he wielded great influence. He was a National figure for many years and Vermont's standing and influence in Congress was greatly enhanced by having so distinguished a representative in the United States Senate. His influence widened each succeeding year of his Senatorial life, and the close of a continuous term of service of 44 years found him still a wise legislator and honored by all his associates. He possessed the respect and confidence of his fellow Senators in a marked degree. Senator Morrill was a gentleman of the old school in courtesy and deportment. He expressed a desire a few years since to continue in his senatorial office as long as he could be useful to the State, or of service in public life. The time had not arrived for him to resign, or for the people to request him to retire, when the summons came from the Maker of All Men to cease his life work. He leaves an unsullied name, a peerless public record and an imperishable fame. The Nation honors his memory and the State expresses its loss and sorrow in fitting manifestations of regret and sincere tributes to the deceased Senator.

HIS EARLY DAYS.

When, on the 14th day of April, 1810, Justin Smith Morrill first saw the light of day there were only 25 States in the Union, and the population of the United States consisted of but 7,239,881 people. President Washington had then been dead 11 years, and James Madison was in the Presidential Chair. At that time Jonas Galusha was Governor of Vermont, and the population of the State was 217,000. Mr. Morrill was born two years after Montpelier had been made the Capital of the State. Thus nearly 90 years afterwards the State House is the scene of the last sad rites in memory of a distinguished and honored son of

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Vermont, whose life began almost with the creation of the present Capital of Vermont.

Justin S. Morrill's ancestors were of English stock, and came to this country about 1700, and settled in Salisbury, Mass. In 1795 his grand parents, with a family of five sons and two daughters came to Vermont and established a home near Strafford. One of these sons, the father of Justin, was Nathaniel. He married Mary Hunt Proctor, and died at a ripe old age, venerated and respected by his fellow townsmen. At one time he was Colonel of a militia regiment and was known as "Col. Nat."

His wife was a woman of more than average intelligence and culture, of exceptional wifely and motherly qualities. The Morrill home was a representative one of those early days. The eldest child, Justin, attended the district school

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, WHEN HE BECAME SENATOR.

in his boyhood days, and when 14 years old entered Thetford Academy. He subsequently attended the Randolph Academy. When 15 years old Justin S. Morrill entered the store of Royal Hatch, in Strafford, as a clerk.

After about half a year's service with Mr. Hatch, he accepted an offer of a clerkship for two years in the store of J. H. & T. J. Harris, in the same village, for a salary of $45 for the first year, and $75 for the second. Having completed the two years of service, he then went to Portland, Maine, under the patronage of Dr. Hunt, his uncle, who procured for him the position of book-keeper and clerk in a shipping and mercantile business, and afterwards in a wholesale and retail dry goods store. There he served between two and three years. Returning home for a visit he found his services wanted in the lower village for closing out the business of a merchant recently deceased. He yielded to the application, and having done the needed service, in March, 1831, he entered into a partnership with J. H. Harris, which continued until the death of Mr. Harris in 1855, when his public career began. Seven years previous to that event, however, Mr. Morrill ceased to give his personal attention to the business, and devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits.

From his boyhood, Mr. Morrill had given what of his waking hours was not occupied in regular labor to books. While a clerk he read "Blackstone's Commentaries," and in subsequent years he pursued a self-directed course of reading of standard and classical authors. He was thus storing his retentive memory with facts, and fitting himself, consciously or unconsciously, for public life and national usefulness and fame. Until he was forty-four years old, however, he had neither sought nor held any public office higher than that of a Justice of the Peace; although in the circle of his numerous acquaintance he had become known as a man of much more than ordinary intellectual ability, of remarkable balance of judgment, of marked business capacity, of uniform courtesy and of pleasing personal address.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

In 1854 the late Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, Representative of the second congressional district in Congress, after a single term, declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Morrill was suggested by some discerning friends as a fit man to succeed him. The suggestion found favor, and he received the nomination of the Whig convention of the district.

The Whig Convention that first nominated Justin S. Morrill for Representative in Congress, met at White River Junction, July 27, 1854. The Whigs of the Second District assembled in force, and were called to order by John Porter, chairman of the District Committee. Norman Williams presided. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Edward Kirkland, of Windham County; O. P. Chandler, of Windsor County; Abell Underwood, of Orange County; and S. W. Slade, of Caledonia County. Mr. Morrill was unanimously nominated amid great enthusiasm.

In a letter prior to the election, Mr. Morrill defined his views on the burning issues of the campaign. The letter follows:

"STRAFFORD, VT., Aug. 29, 1854.

S. SMITH, ESQ., HARTFORD, VT.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of this date is at hand, making inquiry of me touching my anti slavery sentiments, and whether I shall adhere to the principles adopted at the mass convention at Montpelier, the 13th of July last? I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, and in favor of prohibiting slavery in all the territories belonging to the United States. I am in favor of a radical change in the Fugitive Slave act, by which trial by jury shall be secured and the right of *habeas corpus*; and if this shall not be conceded, then I shall be for unconditional repeal, leaving the subject to be provided for by the several States, where I think it belongs. It may be, perhaps, proper that I should state that I should be in favor of substituting money for the liquor rations in the Navy, and for the annihilation of groggeries in and around the Capitol at Washington.

Very respectfully yours,

JUSTIN. S. MORRILL."

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It was a notable compliment to be paid to a quiet and studious farmer, who had never even represented his town in the Legislature. A third party candidate drew off 2000 votes from him, but Mr. Morrill was elected by a small majority, and took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress on the 3d of December, 1855. He had been elected as a Whig, but the Whig party was then in the throes of dissolution; and when he appeared at Washington it was as a representative of the new Republican party, in the organization of which in Vermont he had taken part, and of whose principles he became the earnest advocate. He soon made his mark as an intelligent legislator. He opposed the tariff bill of 1857 in a speech which attracted wide attention. He carried through the House the first bill against Mormon polygamy. Conscious that a college education would have been of great value to himself in public life, he resolved to do what he could through national legislation to promote liberal and practical education for the youth of our land. He introduced the first bill to grant public lands for the support of agricultural, scientific and industrial colleges, and advocated it in an able speech. It was vetoed by President Buchanan but was again introduced by Mr. Morrill in 1862 and, through his able management, it became a law. Under this act forty-seven land grant colleges have been organized in the various States, with 500 professors and over 5000 students. The national bounty has called out State aid in large amounts, and the act, supplemented by the act (also carried through by Mr. Morrill) increasing the fund placed at the disposal of these institutions, has given an immense impulse to liberal and industrial education, and will confer incalculable benefits upon the rising generations of our land.

Among the important speeches made by him during the critical period before the civil war was one in support of a report, also made by him, in opposition to the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution.

The necessity of revenues to meet the exigencies of a conflict of arms brought Mr. Morrill to the front as the projector of the Morrill tariff of 1861, which was one of the first of the war measures in defence of the Union. If Senator Morrill had no other title to fame, it would be more than many men can boast to have been the author of the Morrill tariff. Under the operations of that measure, with its adaptation to the needs of a growing country, the annual production of wealth of over 60,000,000 of people in the United States had reached to nearly $1,000,000,000 against the $325,000,000 produced annually by all of the accumulated wealth in the experience of centuries and all the industry of the people in Great Britain.

During the war he had charge of all the tariff and tax bills—a Herculean task—and made the leading arguments thereon and the "Morrill tariff" of 1861, a monument of industry and practical wisdom, and the internal revenue tax system of 1862, connect his name indissolubly with the financial history of the time.

Mr. Morrill was five times re-elected to the House, by majorities ranging from 7000 to 9000, and grew steadily in standing and influence in the lower branch of Congress till, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, he held the leading position of chairman of the committee of ways and means; and it was said to him, with truth, that his influence in the House was greater than that of any other member, with the exception of Thaddeus Stevens.

THE MORRILL HOME IN STRAFFORD.

Mr. Morrill remained continuously in Washington throughout the war amid the warlike din of tramping armies as well as the acclamations of victory. He was one of the conspicuous figures all through the administration of Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant.

He was serving his sixth term in the thirty-ninth Congress when the death of Senator Jacob Collamer occurred. Senator Collamer died November 9, 1865, after a service of ten years. The Legislature being at that time in session, elected Luke P. Poland to fill out the unexpired term. At the session of the Legislature in 1866, Mr. Morrill was elected Senator for the full term of six years.

The new Senator from Vermont took his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1867. His coadjutor from Vermont at that time was Hon. George F. Edmunds, who had in 1866 succeeded Solomon Foote; the vacancy caused

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by Senator Foote's death being filled by Governor Dillingham appointing Mr. Edmunds. When Justin S. Morrill entered the United States Senate 31 years ago, he had such distinguished associates as Senators Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Zach Chandler, of Michigan, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, John Sherman, of Ohio, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Of the above Senators, John Sherman is the only survivor, and he has retired from public life. The Senate at the time of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in May, 1868, consisted of 54 members. Of this body, as then constituted, but one member remains in the Senate, William M. Stewart, of Nevada. Senator Morrill voted with 34 other Republicans for impeachment.

After entering the Senate Mr. Morrill continued to give his attention largely to financial and commercial questions,

WASHINGTON RESIDENCE OF SENATOR MORRILL.

and during the greater part of his term of service he was identified as a member of the Committee on Finance, which committee deals especially with these subjects. He became chairman of this committee in 1877, succeeding Senator Sherman when the latter entered the cabinet of President Hayes, and he held this position and continuously after that date, except during the Forty-sixth and Fifty-third Congresses, when the Democratic party controlled the Senate, and during those intervals he continued at the head of the Republican representation on the committee. As chairman of the Committee on Finance, he has held a position second in power and influence to no other, and his service as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in which capacity he did more for the adornment of the national capital than any other one man, and as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, has been of the most laborious and useful character. The important speeches made by him in the Senate exceed one hundred in number, and include a wide range of subjects. They are marked by exhaustive induction of facts, and cogent argument, often enlivened by touches of quiet humor. He has been an authority in Washington on all questions relating to finances and taxation, and his opinion on any subject has carried the greatest weight in Congress.

During his long career Mr. Morrill gave his attention to many questions, and no man in public life was more given than he to taking up a subject and holding on to it through years and years until consummated. He was the real father of the scheme for the construction of a building for the Congressional Library, and to him and Senator Voorhees who early joined him in pressing this question upon Congress is the splendid library building a monument. Very near to his heart also was the plan for the erection of a sister building for the United States Supreme Court. He had been pressing a measure looking to the construction of such a building for many years and had on three different occasions prevailed upon the Senate to pass his bill for this purpose. His last appearance in the Senate was on the 19th of December, when he made a speech of half an hour's duration in advocacy of the Supreme Court building bill. He at the same time prevailed upon the Senate to pass the bill in the face of some opposition. Mr. Morrill's period of service in the National Legislature has been as remarkable for its duration as distinguished by its usefulness. His fifth election to the Senate at the age of four-score, was an event without a precedent and will probably remain without a parallel. The longest previous continuous term of service in Congress was that of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, which was thirty years. Mr. Morrill looked back on forty-three years of congressional life.

Senator Morrill wrote his last biographical sketch for the Congressional Directory in less than seven modest lines. In these few lines there is simply the mention of a common school and academic education, followed by the business of a merchant, and afterward agricultural pursuits, the Congresses in which he was a member of the House of Representatives, and the date of entering the Senate. That is all. But a service so long, from first to last so high and honorable, and useful to his country, speaks for itself. Words can neither add to, nor take from, the fame of a career so completely rounded as the public and private life of Senator Morrill.

At his last re-nomination, Senator Morrill told his Vermont friends they were taking a risk on a man of his age, reminding them what his age would be at the end of another six years, saying he would step aside for the choice of a younger man. Their answer was that his experience alone would be more valuable to Vermont than the work of a new, though younger, man. In other words, it was their desire that their Senator, who had served his State and country so long and well, should die in the harness.

Mr. Morrill was too busy in legislative affairs to give much time to literary labor, though making some contributions to the *Forum* and to the *North American Review*, but a volume, entitled "Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," being a collection of expressions of self-appreciation on the part of many famous men and women, gathered by him in the course of his wide reading, was published in 1882, and a second edition in 1886.

Mr. Morrill had been for thirty-three years a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and

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State Agricultural College, and for many years one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, and that of LL. D. by the Pennsylvania University and also by the Vermont University and State Agricultural College.

Mr. Morrill was a beautiful penman, and his handwriting was of a most legible character. He conducted considerable of his correspondence with his pen up to the last, and his chirography was much admired. The editor recently received a letter from Senator Morrill, the signature of which is reproduced elsewhere for the benefit of the readers of THE VERMONTER.

HIS HOME LIFE.

The Vermont home of Justin S. Morrill was at Strafford, a pretty hamlet nestling among the green hills of Orange County. It lies about thirty miles southeasterly of Montpelier, and ten miles northwesterly from Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. The nearest railroad station is at Sharon, on the Central Vermont. The Morrill residence is a handsome wooden house set in the midst of picturesque grounds. A beautiful and commodious library building,

MRS. JUSTIN S. MORRILL ABOUT 1890.

the gift of Senator Morrill to Strafford, stands as a memorial to his generosity and public spirit. Here, for nearly half a century, Mr. Morrill had passed his summers in the sweet companionship of a lovely and gracious wife whom he married in 1851. She was Ruth, daughter of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass. The Morrill homestead comprises a score or more of broad acres which under the fostering care of Mr. and Mrs. Morrill blossomed like the rose and yielded rich harvests. Those who were so fortunate as to visit this beautiful home found the latch-string out and received a most hospitable welcome.

No house at the Nation's Capital was better known, or a more delightful resort than No. 1 Thomas Circle—for a quarter of a century the Washington home of Senator and Mrs. Morrill. It is not one of the great houses in the meaning of splendor and aesthetic tastes, but it was a beautiful home, with a refined, gracious hospitality, where the charm of the host and hostess was largely in the old-fashioned courtesy. While forming new friendships as the years go on, Senator and Mrs. Morrill had, in a singularly marked way, held to friendships of past generations.

At Senator Morrill's birthday receptions one was sure to meet all his old friends, for to this celebration was bid, not only the notables in official life, but those in literature, art, science and those also who were in no wise notable, save that for many years they had enjoyed the friendship of Vermont's senior Senator and his wife. Under no roof at the Capital was there at one time assembled so many distinguished people as came together in the drawing-room of Senator Morrill's house on the 14th of April each year.

At the birthday reception last year President McKinley honored Senator Morrill with his presence and for a while stood near the receiving party, greeting warmly and cordially his old friends and pleasantly chatting with whoever was presented.

There were usually some literary exercises on these anniversary occasions. In 1896 four poems were read by their authors in honor of Senator Morrill's 86th birthday. A souvenir program of the occasion was sent the editor of THE VERMONTER by Senator Morrill, from which is taken the following poem, written by R. L. B. Clarke, a brother of "Grace Greenwood":—

Calm and serene, yet full of native vim;
Bold in his acts, unknowing how to trim;
Strong in his purpose, but each purpose just;
True to his friends and faithful to each trust;
Broad in his views, and deep as he is broad;
Honest in all things, and detesting fraud;
As Hampden, eloquent in his country's cause;
As Solon, wise in formulating laws;
Loving and loyal, and by all beloved;
By man applauded, and by God approved;
Age addeth wisdom—years new vigor give;
Long may the Statesman and the Patriot live.
Like a tall pine on some Green Mountain crest,
Lifting its form in loving verdure dressed,
High in the Senate—at his country's call
He stands, the noblest Roman of them all!

Mrs. Morrill died deeply lamented by all who knew her, May 13, 1898. The sole survivor of this honored family is a son, Mr. James S. Morrill.

No woman in America had a longer or fuller experience of official life than the late Mrs. Morrill. Since Senator Morrill first went to Washington, in 1858, they spent every winter there, and for more than a quarter of a century they lived in the house where they both died. Mrs. Morrill was a fine type of the New England woman, and her quiet, earnest and sincere manner, her deliberate way of talking, and her grave gentleness, were distinctive characteristics. Mrs. Morrill is survived by a sister, Miss Louise Swan, who made her home in the Senator's family for many years.

Senator Morrill passed quietly to rest at 1:25 o'clock Wednesday morning, December 28. With him and in the house when the end came, was his sister-in-law, Miss Louise Swan, his son James, Benjamin Durfee, Col. S. E. Chamberlain, and Senator Proctor. His death was calm and peaceful, the immediate cause of it being pneumonia, which developed from an attack of the grip, contracted a week previous.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MORRILL.

The Nation's tribute to the memory of the late Senator from Vermont was offered at high noon, in Washington, on December 31. The obsequies took place in the Senate Chamber, and were simple but impressive. The Executive Departments of the Government were closed by order of President McKinley as a mark of respect to the dead Senator, which is a distinguished honor. A notable company of public men were present at the funeral, including the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Speaker of the House, and representatives of the Army and Navy and Diplomatic Corps, as well as a concourse of private citizens, who took this means of testifying the affectionate regard in which Mr. Morrill was universally held.

Early in the day the remains were borne from the family residence on Massachusetts avenue to the Capitol. There was no service at the house, and the funeral cortege to the Capitol was informal. Arriving there, the casket was carried direct to the Senate Chamber and deposited in the semi-circular area immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk. The casket was of rich but simple design, with black broadcloth covering, and heavy oxydized silver handles. A silver plate on the top bore the inscription: "Justin Smith Morrill, 1810-1898."

The floral tributes to the Vermont Senator surpassed in beauty and profuseness anything heretofore undertaken. From the walls of the Senate Chamber hung long garlands and festoons of galax leaves, and the recesses were filled with tall palms, ferns and potted plants. A profusion of floral emblems, garlands and flowers were banked upon the casket and all about it, half-burying it in a wealth of orchids, roses, callas and ferns.

From the White House conservatory came an exquisite wreath from President and Mrs. McKinley, pale pink and purple orchids, dark russet brown leaves from North Carolina and long whisps of the palm family. The vacant chair and desk in the front row and to the left of the presiding officer, so long used by Mr. Morrill, were heavily draped in black crepe.

The services were conducted by Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, pastor of All Soul's Church. Dr. Leavitt paid a heartfelt and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. After reviewing his long and notable public service, Dr. Leavitt spoke of the beauty of his home and private life.

In closing, Dr. Leavitt said: "Proud Vermont, how idle to attempt to eulogize this son! He lies a grand old man—one of America's grand old men—an example of civic virtue and integrity, a pattern for our young men, a vision of the best and noblest citizenship in the outward and upward sweep of this great Republic."

The blind chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered the closing invocation, his voice trembling with emotion as he extolled the sweet, gracious and noble character.

VERMONT'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Vermont honored the memory of her illustrious son in most impressive obsequies at the Capital of the Green Mountain State on the second day of the New Year. Her tribute of esteem and respect was no lip service, but sincere and heartfelt sorrow over the loss she had suffered in the death of Justin S. Morrill. Here, among the hills of his native State and under the blue canopy of heaven, his remains and those of his beloved wife were tenderly consigned to rest. It was a memorable day in the history of Vermont, and the presence at the funeral, as mourners, of men of National distinction, and of hundreds of representative Vermonters, who had been friends and admirers of Mr. Morrill, was silent but eloquent testimony to the life and character of Mr. Morrill.

The City of Montpelier, through its Mayor, City Council and Board of Trade, made complete and proper arrangements for the memorial occasion. Committees were appointed as follows:

General Committee: Sergeant-at-Arms, T. C. Phinney, H. A. Huse, A. J. Sibley, Arthur D. Farwell, C. A. G. Jackson and H. W. Kemp.

State House Committee: A. D. Farwell, A. J. Sibley, George O. Stratton, J. W. Brock, W. C. Berry, L. B. Brooks, L. H. Greene, C. F. Lowe, J. T. Sabin, J. M. Boutwell, George L. Blanchard, F. M. Puffer, C. P. Pitkin, T. Marvin, S. S. Ballard, Samuel Moss, J. W. Peck, C. C. Pierce, W. G. Andrews, W. T. Dewey, M. E. Smilie, Joseph Morse, C. H. Heaton, Levi H. Bixby, George Leslie, George E. White.

Reception Committee: Mayor John H. Senter, Fred Blanchard, President of the Board of Aldermen; W. E. Adams, President of the Board of Trade; J. W. Brock, B. F. Fifield, L. B. Cross, Fred A. Howland.

Committee on Military Escort: Col. O. D. Clark, Thomas Marvin, Capt. W. A. Pattee.

Decorations: C. P. Pitkin, A. C. Blanchard, W. S. Hudson, F. H. Puffer, C. B. Roberts.

Music: T. R. Merrill, C. P. Pitkin, J. G. Brown.

The second day of January dawned bright and cold. A mantle of snow covered the earth and brought into stronger relief the decorations and emblems of mourning, on every hand, in honor of the dead.

The early morning train brought the remains from Washington, accompanied by the bereaved family and relatives, and the distinguished honorary escort consisting of Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Senator J. L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Senator Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. Also, Congressman H. H. Powers, of Vermont; Congressman George Edmund Foss, of Illinois; Congressman John J. Bankhead, of Alabama; and Congressman James H. Lewis, of Washington. The funeral train was in charge of Col. R. J. Bright, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Accompanying the party were also Mr. Benjamin Durfee, for twenty-three years an Attache of the Finance Committee, and the Senator's confidential adviser; Mr. G. M. Taylor, Messenger of the Finance Committee; and Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, Mr. Morrill's pastor.

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The family relatives who accompanied the remains were James S. Morrill, son of the Senator, Miss Louise Swan, sister of Mrs. Morrill, Dr. Swan and Mrs. J. H. Baxter, a close family friend.

Other relatives present were Senator Morrill's two brothers, Dr. Wilbur F. Morrill, of New Albany, Ind., 72 years of age, and Sidney Smith Morrill, of Fulton, N. Y., 83 years old, and son Jesse; also Amos Morrill and Henry Morrill of Strafford, Col. B. B. Smalley, Mrs. Smalley and Miss Carrie Smalley and Miss Frances Baxter, of Burlington.

From 9:30 until 12:30 the remains of the deceased Senator were allowed to lie in state in the upper lobby. The casket was placed under a canopy of black and white. Several wreaths lay about the edge of the bier and on the coffin. It is estimated 2,000 people viewed the remains. The face of the dead statesmen looked very calm and peaceful.

Many private residences displayed emblems of mourning. The National Life, and the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance and the Federal buildings were draped with long black streamers. Over the gate at the entrance of the State House grounds was a heavy evergreen arch, surmounted by the State coat of arms, draped with crape. The flag on the State House was at half mast, and over the main doorway were festooned the State and National flags, caught back by bands of black.

The central portion of Representative's Hall, in front of the Speaker's desk, was a veritable conservatory of rare exotics and artistic floral emblems. Among them were the State coat of arms surrounded by roses, violets, carnations, Roman hyacintha, lillies of the valley and asparagus leaves, from the city of Montpelier; a wreath of orchids, roses, lillies, ivy and palms, from President and Mrs. McKinley; a large wreath of American beauty and golden gate roses and galax leaves, from the United States Senate; a very elaborate piece composed largely of roses, and tied with white silk ribbon of American manufacture, embroidered in gold, from the Silk Association of America; a

THE CONGRESSIONAL HONORARY ESCORT. *Wilkinson, Photo. Montpelier.*

SENATOR TILLMAN. SENATOR CHANDLER. SENATOR PROCTOR. SENATOR FAIRBANKS. SENATOR PAULKNER. SENATOR MITCHELL. SENATOR NELSON. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS BRIGHT. CONGRESSMAN FOSS. CONGRESSMAN POWERS. CONGRESSMAN LEWIS. CONGRESSMAN BANKHEAD.

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large cluster of white roses from Senator and Mrs. Proctor; a cluster of orchids from the venerable William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Washington; a cluster of roses from Senator Allison; a holly wreath from Hon. John A. Kasson; a cluster of roses from Senator and Mrs. Hale; a wreath from Mrs. Senator Chandler; orchids from Mrs. Dr. Baxter; orchids and galax leaves from Mrs. Senator Hearst, and handsome floral pieces from Mrs. Senator Stanford and others.

Representatives' Hall was decorated in excellent taste with festoons of black caught up on the front of the gallery and over the windows by rosettes of white.

When the hour for the memorial service arrived there was assembled in Representatives' Hall a more distinguished

BODY LYING IN STATE. *Wilkinson, Photo. Montpelier.*

company than had ever before been seen under the dome of the State House. The congressional delegation mentioned previously occupied the chairs at the right of the Speaker's desk. Each member wore the regulation mourning, consisting of a long white sash and white gloves. The relatives of the late Senator, elsewhere named, were seated in the body of the Hall. They were in charge of Hon. B. F. Fifield. On the left of the Speaker's chair were Governor Edward C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor H. C. Bates, Speaker Kittridge Haskins, Secretary of State F. A. Howland, State Treasurer John L. Bacon, State Auditor O. M. Barber, Hon. W. W. Stickney, Hon. F. S. Stranahan, Hon. N. W. Fisk, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mr. Percival W. Clement and Ex-Governor Wm. P. Dillingham and Hons. G. G. Benedict, Elias Lyman, Robert Roberts and Cassius Peck of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont, Treasurer E. H. Powell and Profs. J. L. Hills and H. A. Storrs.

Other prominent Vermonters present were Ex-Governors John W. Stewart, George W. Hendee, Samuel E. Pingree, Carroll S. Page, E. J. Ormsbee; General John G. McCullough, Collector Olin Merrill, Collector Z. M. Mansur, Gen. Julius J. Estey, Hon. Levant M. Read, Hon. Henry C. Ide, Judge J. W. Rowell, Judge J. M. Tyler, C. M. Wilds, Esq., Mayor John H. Senter, of Montpelier, and the Committee of Arrangements.

A double quartette consisting of A. J. Phillips, Charles F. Lowe, B. M. Shepard, George Knapp, Mrs. Frank H. Puffer, Mrs. F. I. Pitkin, Miss Anna Phinney and Miss Folsom sang that old and familiar hymn, "Nearer My God To Thee," in an effective manner. President Buck-

Wilkinson, Photo. Montpelier.

DECORATIONS AT ENTRANCE TO STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

ham read appropriate selections from the Scriptures and offered prayer. He then delivered the following able and eloquent sermon.

PRESIDENT BUCKHAM'S SERMON.

This day is for Vermont a day of sadness; it is also a day of pride. In this great nation of ours, theatre of great events, of events ever greater and greater—on every day somewhere a great event takes place which draws to it the eyes of all the nation. To-day Vermont, geographically small, in all her history humanly great, bespeaks and receives the respectful and affectionate attention of our whole people. To-day this entire nation is sympathetic with our sorrow—is sympathetic also with our pride. Tell me, you who have come from many and distant States to mingle your memories and tears with ours to-day—you who have seen him sitting among the elders and the wise men of our land, himself the most venerable and peer of the wisest among them—tell me, if the State which gave him to you and to the country, does not deserve at once the respectful sorrow and the tearful congratulations of our whole nation, because of one whom she loses henceforth from among her living sons.

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but who is still to be a vital part of her dearest and most cherished life forevermore.

It has been often said, and will be said often again, that Mr. Morrill was a typical Vermonter, and it may be added, I trust without offence, that because he was a typical Vermonter he was the remarkable man he was. To say this is not invidious or disparaging toward remarkable men typical of other States. Our generous and resourceful American blood breeds many types of American manhood all equally American, and all claiming and deserving the admiration of all Americans without stint or envy. Neither does this statement mean that our commonwealth has, by one supreme effort, produced one man in whom all our virtues are gathered, and has therein spent her energies, and can henceforth produce only men of mediocre quality. Vermont has had in the past, has to-day, and we trust will continue to have, many sons who fairly typify her public and private virtues. But the Vermont type has been so often misunderstood and misrepresented, that it is gratifying to a pardonable State pride to be able to present it to the world in such a man as Mr. Morrill—to be able to say—one typical Vermonter is a man born of plain parents in a country village; receiving limited educational advantages, but displaying an insatiable thirst for knowledge and indomitable energy in acquiring it; reading widely in the works of the great master-statesmen of the formative and critical periods of our history; adding thereto as leisure afforded—leisure stolen from sleep—the best literature in the English language; schooled in political discussion in that primary parliament, progenitor of all Anglo-Saxon legislatures which debates grave questions of State at the country tavern, or store, or in the church-yard of a Sunday afternoon; gaining the respect of his neighbors as having the superior qualities which plain men appreciate and admire and trust, and therefore their man to send to Congress when the time came; as Representative first, then as Senator, industrious, studious of great questions, especially in the domain of finance, wherein he became an acknowledged master; sound in judgement, judicial rather than brilliant; not eloquent in speech and yet conciliatory and persuasive, relieving a dry financial statement or turning the tables on an opponent in debate by a sally of quiet humorous wit, learned of his shrewd country neighbors; always courteous, a good party man, but respected by his political opponents, between whom and himself there is no record not a single angry word during all his long career; in presence remarkably commanding and impressive; lovable in his home, genial as a companion, faithful as a friend; blameless and pure and high-minded in all the relations of life. But I stop, lest you should think that I am drawing an ideal picture, instead of giving you the portrait of the man as he was. And yet everyone of you who knew him will corroborate every word of the description, and will upbraid me rather for my omissions than for my excess. But what right have I to say a word about all this as typical of a typical Vermonter! Perhaps, in addition to other reasons, the best is, that although he was a broad-minded American, who claimed every part of the country as his own, and dwelt in no remotest corner of it allen to him, he loved and cherished in his heart of hearts, the green hills and woods and streams of his native State, her homes and schools, her heroes and heroines, and of all the State, the plain men and women, whose admiration and love and trust were, as he well knew, the source whence all his honors came.

If, in this rapid enumeration of admirable and noble qualities, anything were missed for the equipment of an American statesman, it might be that special high breeding of intellect and taste which comes with liberal culture. But in men of native refinement there is often seen this beautiful compensation—that the consciousness of this lack and the modesty and deference and idealism it breeds are almost as equivalent for the omitted culture. The lack of it was not conspicuously felt in Mr. Morrill. Few men, without the training of the schools, have absorbed so much of the spirit of learning and letters, from books, from the society of cultured men and women, from the study of great national and cosmopolitan questions. No man ever knew him to betray a morbid sensitiveness of deficiency by underrating the value of training in others. But a certain sense of lack he certainly had, and the outworking of this feeling, and the expression of it to the world, is at once a most beautiful manifestation of the fine spirit of the man, and the most characteristic, the most far-reaching and the most enduring of his public acts. I mean the incorporation and endowment of the land grant colleges. It seems strange to us now, looking back, that it was not given to some one of the many men of light and leading in Congress or elsewhere, some one who had drunk deeply of the world's lore in the universities of our own and other countries, to conceive of this plan of national provision for the less favored of his countrymen—that this noble project was reserved for one who had wrought it out of his own sense of deprivation and need. But even so it is well. It is well that in all our broad land, in Oklahoma and New Mexico as well as in New York and Ohio, every young man who aspires to that higher knowledge whereby his calling is made more fruitful and his life enriched, should see the kindly hand of his nation's Government stretched out to aid him, because a Vermonter, remembering how hard it was to struggle alone in the quest of knowledge, had pleaded with that Government to make this quest easier for every young man who should come after him. Mr. Morrill rendered many services to his country for which his name will long be held in remembrance, but his most lasting fame and the most endearing remembrance of him will connect themselves with these most significant and weighty words in which the Act of 1862 makes provision for the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the various pursuits and professions in life."

Of Mr. Morrill as a statesman, and of his services in the nation in the field of politics, this is not the fitting time to speak at large. On other occasions and by more competent speakers, ample justice will no doubt be done him in these relations. But I shall fear no contradiction in saying, that in all the most significant and most fruitful work of the national Legislature for more than a generation past, Mr. Morrill has had a conspicuous and effective and most honorable share, and that if his contribution to good legislation had not been made, or let me say, if Vermont had been represented in Congress by a man less wise and less influential, the general course of legislation would have suffered a distinct loss of soundness and wisdom. The matter is put in this way because, I believe, subject to advisement, that Mr. Morrill's statesmanship did not assert itself in *years of force*, in persistent and aggressive action, but in diffusing all through the legislative atmosphere, so to speak, the mild and calm wisdom of which his face and his whole personality was so beautiful an expression. Not that he lacked the power of initiative or of resistance. His finance measures, his college bill, his projects for the improvement of the Capitol buildings, showed the one; his attitude on currency questions, on Hawaii, and on the power of the House in treaties, showed the other. But speaking generally, and especially of his later years, it may be said that it was Mr. Morrill's recognized wisdom, the weight of his opinion, respect for his character, which made him the impressive and commanding personality he was in the Senate.

And this brings me to say, what is always the last and best thing to say of any man, when we can say it truthfully, and what all our hearts have been saying all these years in which we have known Mr. Morrill, that he is greatest and best and dearest to us as a man. This is, I suspect, at the bottom of what we mean when we say of him that he was a genuine Vermonter. We love to think that the virtues we see in him are our own virtues in their finest form, and we admire and love their aggregation and incarnation in him. His simplicity, his gentleness, his fondness for the society of plain people, his love of home and neighbors and friends, his homely speech, his mother-wit, the utter absence of affectation or ostentation, his plain living amid the pageantry of the Capital, his thorough goodness and kindness of heart, that he was not like many public men, lofty and sour to one and sweet as summer to another—but genial, gracious, natural, frank with all; that with these amiable virtues, he combined a Roman fortitude, a prophet's love of righteousness, a Puritan integrity of conscience, and a Christian's self-sacrifice. These qualities make up the man who was loved, and is to-day wept for by many who are thought to be incapable of love or tears; this is the man who, perhaps, more than any other man of his generation in Vermont, will be missed and mourned in private homes, both high and lowly, all over the State; who will be remembered in family prayers and in the pulpits on Sunday, whose kindly face, perhaps, in some poor print, will long be kept on the wall of the living room, in humble homes; who will be held up as an example to young men of honorable ambition and of probity in the public service, well rewarded by the people; whose name and virtues will be cherished in the affectionate memory of the people of Vermont as long as they continue in the pious belief that God's greatest gift to the people of his care is a wise and good man.

We bring to-day, also, our respectful tribute to the memory of her whose body lies by the side of the Senator's. In death not long divided from him. Mrs. Morrill's life was not passed much in public view, and therefore does not properly lend itself to public remark. But such a life may have a public value of the highest order by enhancing the effectiveness of the public life in which it ministers. Those who have best known her testify that the companionship of Mrs. Morrill imparted in large her husband that suavity, serenity and refinement, which added a powerful charm to his virtue and strength. We all owe her more than we can ever know; let us mingle gratitude with our tender farewell.

Voicing as I have tried to do, the sentiments of the people of Vermont toward our Illustrious dead, I may not apologize for what may seem to others a too provincial and domestic view of Mr. Morrill's person and career. Our people claim for this day at least the luxury of sorrow over a personal bereavement. Mr. Morrill belongs to the nation, and hereafter, in Senatorial and other eulogy, he will be claimed by and for the entire nation. But to-day he is brought back to rest with us—to be gathered to his fathers—to sleep by the side of his kindred and of the neighbors he loved. His good deeds are part of the national heritage; his birth-place, his resting-place, his honored dust, his personal example, his good name, his memory—are Vermont's own.

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Thomas Waterman Wood.

BY JOSEPH A. DE BOER.

A little over a year ago THE VERMONTER published an illustrated sketch of Thomas Waterman Wood. Additional notes of contemporary and local interest may now be submitted in relation to this native artist and his work. In the former paper it was suggested that Mr. Wood may justly be considered the foremost American translator of that great Dutch master, Rembrandt van Rijn, who was born at Leyden, July 15, 1607, and died at Amsterdam, October 8, 1669. This latter record may still be read in the Doodboek of the Wester Kerk. It is now known that Rembrandt produced, during a period of forty-two exceedingly active years, some seven hundred works. Mollett, a French officer of public instruction, published in 1882, a list of three hundred and seventy-two titles of paintings only. Many of these, which represent a varied style because of the treatment of color, light and shade, have been etched by Unger, Flameng and Massaloff.

"THE TRANSFIGURATION," BY RAPHAEL. [IN THE VATICAN.]

The originals have been widely scattered through the world under the influence of a competition, nourished by wealthy galleries and private collectors. The Queen of England safely guards in the Buckingham Palace a rich expression of Rembrandt's work. There is a "Portrait of Rembrandt" himself at the age of thirty; the "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen in the Garden"; a "Lady with a Fan"; the "Burgomaster Pancrass and his Wife"; the "Adoration of the Three Kings," which was withdrawn in 1815 at 70,000 francs, and the "Portrait of a Lady, opening a Casement." But the chief Rembrandt of the Queen's collection is "The Ship-builder and his Wife," which was sold in 1810 for 16,500 francs. It was for the purpose of adding a copy of this celebrated painting to the Wood Art Gallery in Montpelier, that he visited England during 1898. To secure this purpose he first enlisted a long-standing friendship with Senator Morrill, who obtained for him a letter from the Secretary of State, John Sherman, to our Ambassador at the Court of St. James, John Hay. When the latter first heard from Mr. Wood himself what his errand was, he shook his head rather doubtfully, but promptly agreed to make the effort to secure the Queen's consent. Ambassadors, it seems, serve international amenities as well as international politics, since not long thereafter the Embassy informed the American artist that the Queen had given him her special permission to copy the "Ship-builder and his Wife." And certainly this was glory enough for Rembrandt Van Rijn, that a Senator, a Secretary of State, an Ambassador and the Queen must come together before a suitable foundation could be laid for the mere copying of the painting, done by him over two and a half centuries ago. It is not possible to say how great a personal interest the Queen gave to this matter, but certain it is that the Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures, Sir J. Charles Robinson, was given special instructions. When Mr. Wood called upon that gentleman by appointment, he found "The Shipbuilder" already taken down from the wall of the Gallery and placed upon an easel in a superb light and with a second easel by its side for his own canvas. "And thus," said the gracious Surveyor, "you will here have every advantage in your work, with no interference whatsoever." Sir Charles went yet further by preparing a letter for the Inspector of the Palace, Mr. Charles Taylor, which secured Mr. Wood the best use in everything that might be required.

Under such great and unusual advantages he secured one of the best copies of Rembrandt he has ever made. It has already been said that "The Ship-builder" dates back to 1633. It is, therefore, one of the comparatively early works of the master. By that year, however, Rembrandt had already achieved the distinct method by which he endowed his works with a permanent interest, the conversion of a portrait into a picture through a simple, oftentimes a single expression of life. Perhaps the best example of this method is his "Lesson in Anatomy," which has been popularized through every variety of etching, engraving and photogravure. In that immortal composition, a series of eight portraits is converted into a living impression of

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the human mind. The Master received a commission to paint a class group. He returned to the benches where he himself had heard the lectures, a painting of The Intelligence. In some respect "The Ship-builder" resembles "The Lesson in Anatomy," in the way of color, treatment of light and shadow and in the harmony of its simple effects. As the temporary sense of life in The Lesson is induced by a special demonstration in the lecture of Dr. Nicolaas Tulp, so in The Ship-builder this same momentary sense is secured by causing the ship-builder to look up from his work upon the approach of his wife, who interrupts it.

Mr. Wood again exhibits his profound interest in the Church of the Saint Augustine, now building in his native home, by securing for its service a pendant to the "La Madonna del Rosario," which was consecrated, with much ceremony, by Bishop de Gosbriand in 1897. After ranging over all the sacred paintings in the galleries and cathedrals of the old world, he could recall no work so truly great and inspiring, and so full of the intimations of immortality, as "The Transfiguration," by Raphæl. This modest and lovable painter has not ceased to speak to the living, although himself laid to rest beneath the noble dome of the Pantheon in 1520. The story is not so common that its re-telling here will be either stale or unprofitable. In the year preceding Raphæl's death, the Cardinal Medici, afterwards the celebrated Clement VII., commissioned Raphæl and Sebastiano, of Venice, each to paint a piece for the altar of the Cathedral at Narbonne. Sebastiano, indeed, completed his "Resurrection of Lazarus," but Raphæl, more tardily, passed from his studies of the "Resurrection of Christ" into the glorious composition of "The Transfiguration." This took entire possession of his mind and soul. The ancients said that swans compose their sweetest songs before their death. So it was with Raphæl, who was unexpectedly summoned from his unfinished work, but not before he had completed the great and nobler part. This is the great painting which they placed by Raphæl's head in the solemn ceremonies with which they honored him at death. The Cardinal concluded that this divine work of "The Transfiguration" must remain in Rome, and that Narbonne should rest content with the work of the Venetian. He, therefore, bestowed it on the monks of S. Pietro, in Montorio, from which church the first Napoleon stole it. It was subsequently restored and placed in the Vatican Gallery, from whence was sought for the Church of the Saint Augustine, an exact copy of Raphæl's work, those under figures being omitted which were colored by the heavy hand of Giutio Romano.

There is also an interesting story connected with this important copy which it may be well to record. Before leaving for Europe in 1898, Mr. Wood applied to Archbishop Corrigan for letters of introduction, which were promptly granted with the utmost consideration. He received two notes, one for Monsignore Merry del Val, of the Vatican Palace, and another for Monsignore William O'Connell, Rector of the American College in Rome. Upon his arrival at Rome he was disappointed by the absence of Mgr. del Val in Spain. The Archbishop's letters, however, coupled with an explanation of the artist's intent, secured for him an immediate permission to make a copy in the Vatican. Afterwards, through the kind offices of Mgr. O'Connell, a note was obtained, addressed to Monsignore O. Cogiano de Azevedo, Maestro di Camera, to whom Mr. Wood preferred his request for the blessing of His Holiness, the Pope, upon the picture. Mgr. O. Cogiano de Azevedo raised much objection, being disinclined to tax the Pope with such a matter, and submitting that there was no precedent for such an act. He was finally interested sufficiently to say—"Come, let us have a look at your work,"

"THE SHIPBUILDER AND HIS WIFE."—*By Rembrandt.*
[IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.]

upon which the artist promptly betook himself to the Gallery and had "The Transfiguration" placed in a good light. After a time the Chamberlain, with an attendant, entered the chamber, and, after silently inspecting the painting for a long time, he departed, saying quietly—"Good! Well, we shall see." On the same day Mr. Wood was instructed to have the painting conveyed to the private apartments of the Pope, and there, with the aid of two assistants, it was placed in a room adjoining that occupied by the Pope. The purpose for which the copy had been made, its sacred destination, the story of the Saint Augustine within the hills of Vermont, were told to His Holiness in detail by Mgr. O. Cogiano de Azevedo. After which Leo XIII, who had listened to the recital with the utmost interest and kindness, very willingly and benignly bestowed upon the painting his Pontifical Blessing. This took place on the afternoon of September 28, 1898. A few days later Mr. Wood received from Mgr. O. Cogiano

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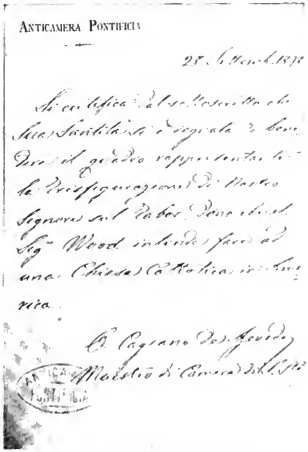
de Azevedo in his own hand, the certificate of this benediction, which will be framed with "The Transfiguration." A translation of the same has been prepared, through his Secretary, by Archbishop Corrigan, who has indicated throughout a most profound and lively interest in this most unusual undertaking.

[NOTE: Mr. Wood, in spite or his weight of years, has been very active during 1898. In addition to the work mentioned above, he has honored several commissions for portraits, among which is that of the Hon. Charles Dewey, recently placed in the Directors Room of his office, and has given, further, an unremitting service to the Wood Art Gallery in Montpelier. It has been announced that, besides "The Shipbuilder," there will be added to the gallery during the summer of 1899, some fifteen other paintings, copies and originals, both by himself and other American artists.—ED.]



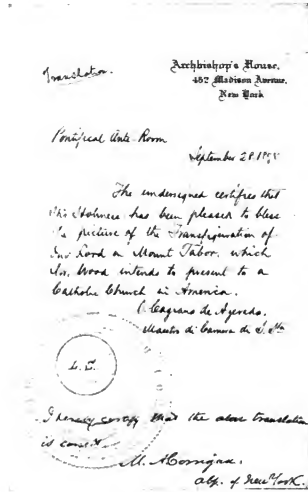
ANTICAMERA PONTIFICIA

28 Settemb. 1898

Si certifica dal sottoscritto che Sua Santità si è degnata di benedire il quadro rappresentante la Trasfigurazione di Nostro Signore sul Tabor, dono che il Sig.r Wood intende fare ad una Chiesa Cattolica in America.

O. Cagiano de Azevedo
Maestro di Camera di S. S.tà

THE PAPAL BLESSING UPON THE RAPHAEL.



Translation.

Archbishop's House,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York

Pontifical Ante Room

September 28 1898

The undersigned certifies that His Holiness has been pleased to bless the picture of the Transfiguration of Our Lord on Mount Tabor, which Mr. Wood intends to present to a Catholic Church in America.

O. Cagiano de Azevedo.
Maestro di Camera di S. S.tà

L. S.

I hereby certify that the above translation is correct.

M. A. Corrigan.
Abp. of New York.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S TRANSLATION.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER presents to its readers in this number the most complete biographical sketch of Senator Morrill that has been published. The photographs for the portrait plates and other illustrations were furnished the editor by Senator Morrill from time to time, several of which have never before been published. The frontispiece portrait was the favorite of Senator Morrill. The greater portion of the biographical sketch, covering the period from Mr. Morrill's birth up to 1854, is from the pen of ex-Judge James Barrett, and appeared originally in THE VERMONTER, in November, 1896. The other portions have been obtained from various sources; many of the facts and events noted having come under the personal observation of the editor.

The proprietor of THE VERMONTER has under consideration the matter of changing the size of this publication to the standard magazine form, beginning with the fifth volume, August, 1899. The smaller sized magazine is, undoubtedly, the popular style. It is more convenient for the reader, and being in a more compact form the numbers would reach their destination in better condition than before. THE VERMONTER, if made the standard size, will contain double the number of pages, and would be more desirable for advertising purposes. The editor solicits the views of Vermonters as to the advisability of the contemplated change.

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Portrait Gallery of Vermont's Fair Daughters.

MISS H. JULIA CROSS, OF MONTPELIER.

MISS LUCY VIALL, OF RANDOLPH. *Chandler, Photo. St. Albans, Vt.*

The Admiral Dewey Sword.

Tiffany & Co., of New York, makers of most of the famous presentation swords of the Civil War, are the successful designers of the Sword of Honor to be presented to Rear-Admiral Dewey by the United States Government. The design for the sword is the work of Mr. Paulding Farnham, the chief designer and manager of Tiffany & Co's diamond jewelry manufacturing department.

The sword, with the exception of the steel blade and the body metal of the scabbard, will be made entirely of 22 karat gold. On the pommel is carved the name of the battleship "Olympia," and the zodiacal sign for December, the month of Admiral Dewey's birth. Circling these, there is a closely woven wreath of oak leaves, the standard decoration for rank. Continuing down, the metal work giving the proper form, is a gold collar, on the front of which are the arms of the United States, with the blue field of the shield in enamel, and below them are the arms of Vermont, the Admiral's native State, with the motto "Freedom and Unity," and the colors of the shield in enamel. Stars serve to decorate the plain part of the collar, and a graceful finish is given to this part of the hilt by a narrow band of oak leaves. The grip is covered with fine sharkskin, bound with gold wire and inlaid with gold stars.

The guard is composed of a conventional eagle, terminating in a claw clasping the top, indicating "control and confidence," the outspread wings from the guard proper. The expression of the eagle is one of cool determination, and, while firm, still bearing a message of peace in the laurel-wreath held in the beak. The wreath serves as a protection, covering the point of the beak, and at the same time preserves the proper outlines of the guard.

The scabbard will be of thin steel, damascened in gold with sprays of ros marinus, a delicate sea plant, signifying fidelity, constance and remembrance. The sprays are interlaced in the form of a series of cartouches, with a star in the centre of each, while dolphins fill the outer spaces. Sprays of oak leaves and acorns secure the rings and trappings of the scabbard; above these, on the front of the scabbard, is a raised monogram in brilliants (diamonds) entwining the letters "G. D.," and immediately under them are the letters "U. S. N.," surrounded by sprays of ros marinus. The ferrule or lower end of scabbard terminates in entwined gold dolphins.

The sword-blade is damascened with the inscription:

THE GIFT OF THE NATION TO REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N., IN MEMORY OF THE VICTORY AT MANILA BAY, MAY 1ST, 1898.

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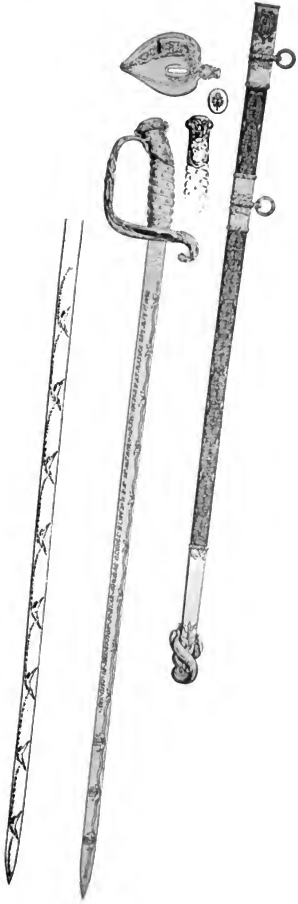
The letters are of an ornamental character, and sufficiently large to be dignified. The Phœnician galley, representing the first craft of the navies of the world, supplies the rest of the ornament on this side of the blade. On the other side of the blade is shown the flight of the eagles of victory, bearing festoons of laurel to the four quarters of the earth.

The mounting of the belt and the trappings will be the regulation buckles, pierced slide rings and swivels, all of 22-karat gold, and ornamented with the oak-leaves and acorns. The bullion tassel and embroidered belting is specially made, and will be much superior to that usually employed.

The Sword of Honor to be presented to Rear-Admiral Dewey was authorized by the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved June 3d, 1898; and in response to the publication of the Resolution, a great many designs were submitted from all over the country; in fact, some came from abroad. The Committee consisted of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Charles H. Allen; U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who introduced the joint resolution; and Professor Marshal Oliver of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The vote was taken by mail, the designs submitted being sent by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the other members of the Committee as rapidly as they were received at the Navy Department, and the vote was unanimous for the Tiffany design.



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An Incident of the Civil War.

BY MRS. J. GREGORY SMITH.

In the absorbing interest and magnitude of our present war with Spain, many episodes connected with more remote struggles, not unworthy of record, may perchance be forgotten; for events in human experience, like the features of a landscape through which a traveller is passing, grow dim and colorless in the receding distance of time and space. As photographers and painters can by their art recall natural scenery to mind, so may those who have been spectators of, or actors in notable events, make pen pictures of the same, and thus not only refresh their own memory but also interest and perhaps instruct whoever may come after them.

This is my apology for writing a history of

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

"They stole like robbers from their den,
They raided in a peaceful glen,
They did not fight like honest men."

During the last year of the Great Civil War a startling event occurred in the town of St. Albans, Vermont, that caused great excitement all over the country, and brought our quiet village into national notoriety.

A band of southern ruffians who had fled into the neutral territory of Canada, concocted a scheme to wreak their vengeance upon the towns situated upon our northern border. This conspiracy having failed in the state of New York, they turned their attention to Vermont.

On October 10th, 1864, three strangers made their appearance at the Tremont House in St. Albans, two others registering at the American Hotel at the same time.

Their manners were peaceable, and under pretence of a desire to hunt in the wooded parts of the county, they borrowed or bought fire-arms and ammunition.

One man, of a religious turn apparently, spent hours in reading the Bible, often aloud to his companions. For a week these advance scouts of a band of forty or more thieves were studying the habits of the people, the situation of the banks, noting the livery stables and other places where horses were kept, also examining the more prominent residences. October 18th two other strangers appeared at the breakfast table of the Tremont House, four more came to dinner. October 19th, the day of the raid, five strangers arrived at the American and six at the St. Albans House. It so happened that on this particular day about forty of our active citizens were at Montpelier, where the Legislature was then in session, or in Burlington awaiting the result of important law-suits then being prosecuted in the Supreme Court. The afternoon was cloudy, rain threatened, almost everybody was indoors. As the town clock struck three, the hour for the banks to close, four of these strangers entered the St. Albans Bank where the teller, Cyrus Bishop, was counting money to place in the safe. Mr. Bishop, seeing pistols in their hands and murder in their eyes, sprang into a back room where was another clerk, Martin Seymour, and with his help tried to close the door. It was burst open and the robbers levelling pistols at their heads whispered, "Not a word, we are confederate soldiers, we have come to take your town, we shall have your money, if you make the least resistance we will blow your brains out;" an astounding threat in our law-abiding community. While two of the raiders held the unarmed clerks at bay, the others gathered all the money they could find and turned to go just as some belated merchants came in with deposits; these they seized, pushing the astonished owners into the back room. With pistols pointed at Mr. Seymour's head, the robbers demanded the United States bonds and private envelopes, but his adroit coolness kept them waiting till shots were heard outside the building, and fearing arrest, they decamped with less money than they left in the vaults, blundering, no doubt, in consequence of over-doses of whiskey with which they had fortified their courage.

Simultaneously with this movement, both the other banks were attacked. Five men entered the Franklin County Bank; finding two customers present, the leader waited for them to finish their business and leave. After inquiring the price of gold, the desperadoes pointed their pistols at Mr. Beardsley, the clerk, exclaiming—"We are Confederate soldiers, one hundred of us; we shall rob your banks and burn your town; give us your green-backs and all property of every description." They rushed behind the counter, took all the money in sight, pushed the helpless cashier, and a customer who had just arrived, into the vault, closed the door and fled, although the victims protested that the vault was air-tight and they should be smothered. Hearing voices outside, Mr. Beardsley made his peril known, and was released just in time to see the robbers galloping off with the booty.

Four other raiders robbed the National Bank. Albert Sowles, the cashier, and a deaf old man of ninety years, were at that moment the only occupants. The rogues drew revolvers, saying—"You are our prisoner, make the least resistance, and you are a dead man." They seized all the money they could find, and in hurrying out ran against William Blaisdell, who cried out—"What is up?" Being told, he grappled one of the men and threw him down.

The others, with cries—"Shoot him, shoot him!" held pistols to his head, compelled him to relinquish his hold, and escaped with the money.

Thirteen men were engaged in robbing the three banks, others with fire-arms, stood guard in the street, allowing no one to pass. The few citizens stirring thought Bedlam had broken loose, and stood quietly on the Park, where they were placed, in utter perplexity. One old man, Mr. Collins Huntington, just then came along in a wagon to bring his children home from the school-house. He was ordered to halt, but supposing the man who addressed him to be drunk or insane, he passed on, and received a shot for his temerity. Fortunately the ball struck a rib, followed it six inches and came out, leaving only a flesh wound—no thanks to the wretch who fired it.

Meantime the livery stables had been raided by others of the gang; the keepers had been fired upon, a bullet passing through the hat of one of them. Horses were taken from teams standing in the streets. The robbers did not wait to unharness, but cut the traces, mounted the horses and fled.

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REPRODUCED FROM FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 19, 1864. FROM A COPY OWNED BY WILBUR P. DAVIS, ST. ALBANS, VT.

RAID ON ST. ALBANS, VT., BY REBELS FROM CANADA ON THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1864. FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST W. T. CRANE, AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY T. G. RICHARDSON.

1. Franklin County Bank, robbed by Raiders. 2. First National Bank of St. Albans—Mr. Blaisdell throttling one of the Raiders. 3. The Raiders fire the bridge at Sheldon Creek to prevent pursuit. 4. Interior of the Franklin County Bank—Rescue of the officials from suffocation in the bank safe. 5. St. Albans Bank—Entry of Robbers. 6. Murder of Mr. E. J. Morrison in front of Mrs. Beattie's millinery store. 7. View of Main street—Raiders seizing horses from the farmers' wagons. 8. Raiders collecting citizens on the green in front of the American hotel to keep them under guard. 9. Compelling the Teller of the St. Albans Bank to take the oath of allegiance to the C. S. A. 10. Interior of the St. Albans Bank—Raiders demanding the funds of the bank. 11. Arrest of two of the robbers at Stanbridge, C. E., by citizens of St. Albans, assisted by British authorities.

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Alarm having been given by this time, and suspicion of the nature of the assault being conveyed from one to another of our people, they armed themselves as well and as speedily as possible. One, Mr. L. Bingham, seeing a man mount his horse, fired at him, but missed his aim; the fire was returned; Mr. Bingham was slightly wounded.

Bennett H. Young, a Kentuckian, was leader; he rode up and down the street on a stolen horse, cursing, swearing, and shooting right and left, as he directed the operations of his gang. There were many narrow escapes; bullets struck the walls of houses where persons were standing; a ball passed through the shawl of one woman. There was one fatality—Elias Morrison, a contractor, from Manchester, who was building the Welden Hotel, received a bullet in his bowels, and died soon afterwards. Strange to say, he was a Southern sympathizer, a "copperhead," as such were then called, almost the only one in our community. Some inflammable agent thrown among the buildings was promptly extinguished.

By this time the citizens were thoroughly aroused; the fugitives were fired upon, and one of them received, as was supposed, a fatal wound. A pursuing party was organized with all possible speed, but the dark, stormy night of that October day followed so soon, the raiders were over the Canada line, only twelve miles distant, on neutral territory, before the pursuers could come up with them. Part of the stolen pelf was scattered along the road, but that which remained in the hands of the thieves was taken to Montreal.

Thirteen men were arrested at the instigation of the U. S. authorities, tried and after long, expensive litigation, were *acquitted* by Judge Coursel a southern sympathizer, on the flimsy pretext of a want of jurisdiction, and the money was restored to the raiders! For this outrageous decision the Canadian Parliament, at the demand of our government, was compelled to make an appropriation, as restitution, of eighty thousand dollars. The entire amount stolen was two hundred and eight thousand dollars, making our loss, including legal expenses, nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

An opportunity for retaliation upon the Canadians occurred soon afterward. A company of Irish Fenians gathered in the town of Highgate, on the border of Vermont, and threatened to capture Montreal, which happened at that time to be comparatively defenseless. The authorities in great alarm appealed to Gov. Smith for interposition. I remember they dared not cross the line and Mr. Smith went into St. Johns on a special train to consult with them for the safety of the city. He magnanimously aided the frightened officials, and the invaders discouraged by Vermont want of sympathy and the prospect of legal interference, broke up their camp and melted away.

These successive movements gave rise to a humorous conundrum, Why is St. Albans like the Sun? Because it is a great *radiating* centre.

Having given the history or main facts of the case, I will now relate my own experience on that memorable occasion.

PERSONAL REMINISENCES.

October 19th was a dreary day, heavy clouds constantly threatened rain, Mr. Smith, the Governor, was in Montpelier, the Legislature being in session. My eldest son George, was in Andover at school, our coachman was in Burlington for the day on a matter of business, the garden men had gone to a cider mill with a load of apples, Edward my second son, ten years old, was with them, the farm hands were at a distance harvesting potatoes. About four o'clock, while I was engaged in domestic duties, my young daughters with me, one an infant in arms, a servant girl from our nearest neighbors rushed in greatly excited saying, "The rebels are in town, robbing the banks, burning the houses and killing the people. They are on their way up the hill intending to burn your house."

This was indeed alarming. The union troops had recently burned the mansions of Gov. Letcher in Virginia. and of Gov. Brown in Georgia. What a grand retaliation if they could burn the residence of Gov. Smith in this northernmost state! Yet as the result proved, plunder, not revenge, was the motive.

Our great danger was only too apparent. There were no men on the premises, my daughters were too young for aid or counsel, perceiving something dreadful had happened they began to cry; there were no telephones in those days, I could not summon immediate help, my friends in town no doubt had all they could do to preserve their own lives and property. I cannot say I was frightened, the peril and gravity of the situation steadied me. I called my servant girls and told them of our danger. Only one kept her head, a Scotch girl, Emma Inglis. I called her ever afterward my lieutenant. We closed every blind and shade, bolted every door but the front one. My first impulse was to run up the flag that if we went down it might be with flying colors, but realizing the rashness of such an act I desisted. "Shall we get out the hose?" said Emma. "No," I answered. "If the rogues see it they will at once cut the hose, but if they fire the buildings we will attach it to the hydrant and do the best to save them, for the wretches will probably leave as soon as they set the fire."

When these arrangements were completed I began a search for weapons. I found a large horse pistol that had recently been presented to Mr. Smith and went out on the front steps of the house with it in my hand. There were no bullets, all I could hope for was to intimidate—they would not surely fire upon a woman. I saw a horseman galloping up the hill. "The hour has come," I mentally exclaimed, "this is the advance of the raiders." But as the rider turned into the carriage way I perceived him to be Stewart Stranahan, my sister's husband, who had been in the army of the Potomac on Custer's staff, but was now home on sick leave. "The raiders have gone north," he said; "after robbing the banks, killing one man, wounding others and setting buildings on fire, they stole horses and are now on their way to Sheldon, foregoing their design to fire this place for fear of losing the plunder, for though they came part way up the hill, they faltered, turned back and fled on another road. We shall pursue them, I came for arms." "Here, take this pistol," I said, "it is all I have yet found, and, Stewart, if you come up with them, kill them! kill them!!" I never before felt so murderous, the frenzy of battle was upon me—the blood of the old Norse King's stirred in my veins. "Of course we will,"

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Stewart answered, and hurried away. At that moment the cook came running in to say that some men were at the barn after horses. I tore through the house and out to the stable, where I found no enemies, but some of our own townspeople who said the raiders had taken so many horses from the village there were not enough left for the pursuit. Our stalls were full, I gave them first my own saddle horse. "Major," I said, "has been in the war, he will behave well." They then took three others, all that were required, and went off without delay. Two of the horses were injured in that pursuit; they were never sound afterward.

Returning to the house, I found the girls had discovered a rifle. I took this on my shoulder and started for the village. Before going many rods I met a man whom I recognized as one of our townspeople. He said "I am after arms, the southerners have bought or borrowed almost everything we had in town." 'Take this rifle' I said, "it is a good one; I was on my way to offer it."

Mrs. J. Gregory Smith.

All these men told the same story of ruin wrought in the village, exaggerated of course by the excitement of the hour. I went back to the house and tried to calm my nerves so as to be prepared for the next emergency. Presently some friends came in to assure me that immediate danger was over, the enemy had left town and a resolute party were in hot pursuit.

Meantime exciting events were in progress elsewhere. The telegraph operator in St. Albans had sent this message to the Governor: "Southern raiders are in town, robbing banks, shooting citizens, and burning houses."

Forgetting the alarm and anxiety that would follow such a message, without further ceremony he locked his office and rushed away to join the excited crowds that now thronged the streets. Mr. Smith had just been informed through other sources that trouble might be expected from the refugees in Canada. Raids were plotted all along the border, the object of which was to seize railroad trains, rob banks, and burn towns.

He had called a council consisting of the Adjutant General and two other gentlemen, and was at that moment in earnest consultation as to what course was advisable, when in rushed a messenger pale and too much excited to speak and thrust a despatch into his hand. Mr. Smith read it aloud, and in speaking of the circumstance afterward, said "There were three pale, astonished men in that group. I didn't see the fourth."

His first order was "Stop every train on the railroad, call back that which has just left Montpelier Junction. Being President of the road, there was not an instant's delay. In vain did he telegraph St. Albans for further information. There was no response, and the distracting inference was that the raiders had possession of the telegraph line as well as the town and the railroad. His first impulse was to go to St. Albans instanter, his family and home were in peril; a second thought brought his public duty to mind, the conspiracy might involve the entire northern border of the state, he must remain at the seat of government. He sent an order to the United States hospital at Montpelier, and in a brief time a squad from the veteran invalid corps took the recalled train and hastened to St. Albans.

Late in the evening our door bell rang and a soldier enquired for the lady of the house. I answered the summons and saw a tall man in military uniform. He saluted and said: "Madam, I am the officer of the guard. I come to you for orders." I raised my eyes in astonishment, exclaiming solemnly, "My God, is this a military station! War in northern Vermont. Terrible." Turning to the corporal I said, "I have no orders to give, make yourselves as comfortable as you can in the outbuildings, if there is trouble do whatever your judgment dictates."

The next morning two additional companies arrived to guard the town, a home guard of infantry and cavalry were organized, the streets were regularly patrolled and suspicious persons were arrested. Great excitement and apprehension prevailed, strange fireworks were thrown up at night, a barn west of the village was burned. On this occasion the corporal came to me for orders, I told him he might take his men to aid in extinguishing the fire, he respectfully suggested that this might be a ruse of the enemy to draw the guard from their post and give opportunity to burn our buildings. I assented at once to his superior sagacity and the guard remained. The United States troops and the Home Guard assembled in fifteen minutes, but a pouring rain came on and their services were not required. No doubt the fire was of incendiary origin. We were greatly frightened. I shall never forget the cries of my little children wakened from sleep by the confusion.

For nine succeeding months we had a patrol on our premises. A sentinel house was built for the soldiers, who were well behaved and made us no trouble. There were alarms but no attack. During all that time there was a Henry seventeen shooter on hooks over my bed and a sheathed Bowie knife within reach of my hand. Would I have dared to use them? I don't know, happily there was no occasion. Some of the state officials seemed to think I would have dared, and upon their recommendation, as a pleasant joke, I was given a commission, duly executed, to serve on the Governor's staff with the brevet title of colonel!

(To be Continued.)

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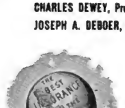

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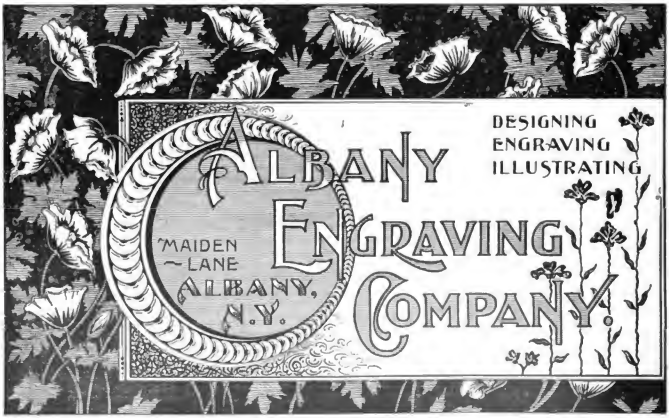
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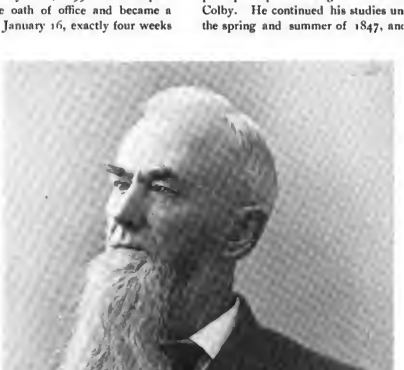
THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. ST. ALBANS, VT., FEBRUARY, 1899. No. 7.

Senator Jonathan Ross.

Hon. Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, who succeeds the late Hon. Justin S. Morrill as United States Senator from Vermont, received his appointment from Governor Edward C. Smith on January 11th, 1899. He accepted the same day, and took the oath of office and became a member of the Senate on January 16, exactly four weeks from the time Senator Morrill made his last appearance in the Senate Chamber.

Jonathan Ross is one of the best known public men in Vermont. His face is a familiar one in every county, which he visited in turn at stated periods during the 28 years that he was a member of the Supreme Court of the State. He is a man of the people, with the native common sense and genius of a typical Vermonter, combined with a liberal education and an excellent legal training. He possesses a clearness and strength of mind, an earnest conscientiousness, an integrity of purpose, a legal erudition and a judicial logic that have won him the regard of the people, the esteem of the bar and a proud position on the roll of Vermont's honored judiciary.



HON. JONATHAN ROSS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Royal Ross, father of Senator Ross, came from Massachusetts to Waterford, in 1795, and became one of the first settlers of that town. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Reuben Mason, and died less than two years ago at an advanced age. The rare legacy of character this parentage bestowed upon him combined those qualities which have made the elder sons of New England men of such mould as to powerfully influence the nation's educational, industrial and religious life.

Jonathan Ross was born on a farm—April 30, 1826, was the date—and the thrifty, frugal, industrious, moral lessons which he learned, as a Waterford farmer boy, had no small part in making him the man whom his fellow-citizens have been proud to honor. From the age of eleven he worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters. Three succeeding autumns he attended St. Johnsbury Academy, the last in 1846, under the principalship of that gifted leader of youth, James K. Colby. He continued his studies under Mr. Colby during the spring and summer of 1847, and in the fall entered Dartmouth College. He graduated in the class of 1851 with several who have since won renown, among them Hon. Redfield Proctor, who was the youngest member of the class. In after years Dartmouth conferred upon Judge Ross the degree of LL.D.

He paid his way through college for the most part teaching school. The academies at Craftsbury, Chelsea and St. Johnsbury were among the institutions where he taught both before and after graduation. While acting as instructor in Chelsea Academy, Mr. Ross studied law in the office of Hon. William Hebard. In December, 1855, he was admitted to the Orange county bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession at St. Johnsbury in May, 1856, in partnership with A. J. Willard. In about two years the partnership was dissolved. He remained in practice alone after this until 1865, when he became for a year associatied with G. A. Burbank, and later with Walter P. Smith.

Mr. Ross demonstrated his excellent financial ability as Treasurer of the Passumpsic Savings Bank from 1858 to 1868. In 1862-63 he was State's Attorney of Caledonia county; in 1865, '66 and '67 he represented the town of St. Johnsbury in the State Legislature, and was Senator from Caledonia county in 1870, proving himself to be a

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strong and influential legislator. For several years he was one of the most efficient members of the State Board of Education.

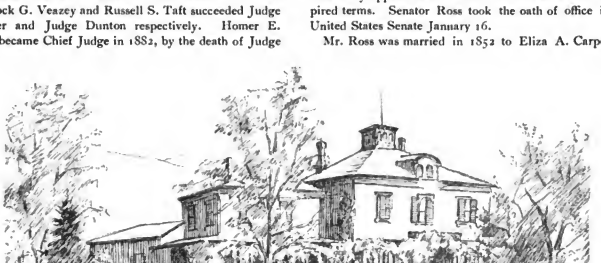
Jonathan Ross was a Senator from Caledonia county when he was elected by the Legislature sixth Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court. This was in 1870. Hon. John Pierpoint was then Chief Judge. The other members of the Bench were James Barrett, Asahel Peck, Hoyt H. Wheeler, Homer E. Royce and Timothy P. Redfield, in the order named. The membership of the Court remained unchanged until 1874, when H. Henry Powers was elected and Asahel S. Peck retired, the latter having been chosen Governor that year. For four years the Court remained unchanged. In 1878 Judge Wheeler retired and Walter C. Dunton became a member of the Bench. In 1880 Wheelock G. Veazey and Russell S. Taft succeeded Judge Wheeler and Judge Dunton respectively. Homer E. Royce became Chief Judge in 1882, by the death of Judge Pierpoint. That year John W. Rowell was elected sixth Assistant Judge. The death of Judge Redfield caused a vacancy in 1884, when W. H. H. Walker was elected. The latter only served two years when he retired, and was succeeded by James M. Tyler. Judge Veazey left the Bench in 1889, and became U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Loveland Munson was appointed by Governor Dillingham to the vacant Judgeship. The death of Chief Judge Royce a little later created a vacancy, which was filled by the election, in 1890, of Jonathan Ross. At that time there was no member of the Supreme Court who was an associate of Judge Ross when he went upon the Bench in 1870. Judge Powers retired in 1890 to become a Representative in Congress from the First District, and Henry R. Start and Laforest H. Thompson were elected to the Bench. The Bench remained intact until 1899, when Chief Judge Ross retired to accept the position of United States Senator. Judge Russell S. Taft succeeded to the office of Chief Judge, and John H. Watson was made sixth Assistant Judge; both by appointment of the Governor. But four ex-Supreme Court Judges are now living—Hon. H. Henry Powers, Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Hon. James Barrett, and Senator Jonathan Ross. Jonathan Ross enjoys the distinction of the longest term of service of any member of the Court since its creation. He served 28 years. Isaac F. Redfield was a Judge 25½ years, Stephen Royce 25 years, John Pierpoint 24½ years, James Barrett 23$\frac{1}{12}$ years, and Homer E. Royce 20 years.

The successor to Senator Morrill in the United States Senate is the 26th citizen of the State to hold this honorable office. Within the memory of the present generation George F. Edmunds and Redfield Proctor first entered the Senate by appointment of the Governor to fill out unexpired terms. Senator Ross took the oath of office in the United States Senate January 16.

Mr. Ross was married in 1852 to Eliza A. Carpenter, of Waterford, a sister of the late Hon. A. P. Carpenter, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. Of their eight children, all except one daughter (Miss Helen Ross) are now living: Caroline C.; Elizabeth M.; Julia (Mrs. Dr. Aldrich, of Somerville, Mass.); Martha (Mrs. John W. Titcomb); Edith (Mrs. Charles G. Braley); Dr. Edward H. Ross and Jonathan C. Ross, the latter a successful lawyer in New York city. Mrs. Ross was a woman of exceptional ability and character. She died in 1886.

For his second wife he married Miss Helen Daggett, a most estimable woman.

Senator Ross's substantial and attractive residence, located about one mile from the village of St. Johnsbury, is reproduced from a pencil sketch made for THE VERMONTER by Mrs. John W. Titcomb, a daughter of the Senator. The portrait of Senator Ross was made by Purdy, of Boston, and is considered an excellent likeness of Vermont's junior Senator.



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR ROSS, ST. JOHNSBURY.

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AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(CONCLUDED.)

BY MRS. J. GREGORY SMITH.

During the height of the excitement, unsuccessful attempts were made to bring the raiders to justice. To this end their photographs were obtained, some of which fell into our hands, giving us amusement in exhibiting them to persons who were ignorant of the originals, and getting opinions as to their character. I showed that of Bennett Young to a Scotch girl in our employ. Without a moment's hesitation she exclaimed—"That man is a murderer," adding with much naïvetie, as if she had spent her life in criminal courts—"I always know a murderer when I see one." Whether this was reason or intuition, she was very nearly right in the conjecture.

"The day of the raid," said Mr. Stanton, "was one of the darkest during the war. For two days previous I had been in the Department continuously, not daring to leave the telegraph, which brought the most alarming intelligence. Harper's Ferry, one of our strongest fortresses, had just been taken by the enemy, their army was approaching Washington. We were defenceless, at the mercy of a triumphant foe.

On the afternoon of October 19th came news that a battle was raging at Cedar Creek, followed by a telegram from the North that St. Albans was in the hands of Southern refugees, who were burning the houses and killing the citizens The wires then stopped working and I could but fear that the worst had happened.

The hours of night dragged slowly on, the suspense was intolerable. About six in the morning I became so wretched and restless that I went out into the street and walked

FROZEN FOUNTAIN AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME, BENNINGTON. *Watson, Photo.*

"Southern soldiers, southern gentlemen they called themselves. Soldiers? They wore no uniform, they carried no colors, they belonged to no military organization.

Southern gentlemen? Such men do not pass for gentlemen in the south or north. Their manners and methods were those of marauders in the dark ages, or Thugs and Kalmucks of this century."*

An interesting circumstance associates that day with memories of Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. He honored us with a visit in September, 1867. Very naturally the St. Albans Raid was a subject of discussion. It will be pardonable to copy from an article I wrote for the VERMONTER, Mr. Stanton's own words in regard to it.

rapidly up the Avenue, hoping thus to regain some measure of tranquility. Presently, in the grey light of the early dawn, I saw a solitary cavalryman dashing down the street at a tearing gallop—my heart sank—the worst had happened, I thought, the army, panic stricken and routed, is flying from pursurers to a place that affords no protection; this man is the advance courier bringing the dreadful news. I held up my hand ordering him to halt. Breathless with excitement and his furious ride he panted out: "There has been a great battle at Cedar Creek, the enemy became entangled in the streets of Winchester. Tremendous victory, thousands of prisoners and forty-five cannon captured!" What a revulsion!!

Throwing up my hands toward heaven, I exclaimed, 'Thank God, I will now go home and sleep.' Immediately after came word from St. Albans that the raiders had fled into Canada, and the town was strongly guarded"

Those were days that tried men's souls and nerves,

*Since writing the above, statements made by two of the raiders have appeared in a Southern newspaper. I copy a few items:—
"We robbed five banks." "Took 300 prisoners."
"25,000 men were hunting for us!!"
Thus, like the Spectre of the Brocken, do the deeds of such *heroes* become distorted and magnified by the mists of their memory and imagination!

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Thirty-four years have passed since the events now recorded became history. War-worn and weary, most of the actors therein have gone to their rest, leaving the mystery still unsolved that the progress of mankind toward liberty and happiness must be through seas of blood. To our narrow limitations that progress seems slow indeed, but in the grand affairs of eternity, a thousand years is as one outbreath of Deity.

A second time has war for humanity challenged the stability of our Republic and the honesty of its principles. Its hideous spectre glared from the southern horizon, its hoarse trumpet signalled the overthrow of governments, the destruction of cities, battles on sea and land, fire, famine and pestilence, the death of men, the despair of women.

It has been justly said "Destiny, not ambition impels us." This nation is, strange paradox, the voluntary agent of an irresistable Energy, which hastens not for man's impatience, which falters not for his despair. It utters the fiat of God in the deep diapason of a cannon's roar, the reverberation rolls round the world and shakes the trembling towers of despotism!

The direct results of this latest war are the execution of eternal justice upon Spain for the accumulated atrocities of four hundred years, the liberation of her oppressed colonies, and vengeance for the destruction of our battleship Maine. But if, in addition to this anticipated sequence of events, there may be added, incidentally, the respect of nations for this great republic, affiliation and harmony between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, unification of the North and South United States, the breaking down of class barriers by community of interest, millionaire and mechanic, farmer and professional man side by side, offering their lives in a common cause, and the overthrow of a barbarous tyranny that has cursed the world for ages—this war will be a blessing worth the terrible cost. In the inscrutable providence of God the innocent must suffer with the guilty, men must be slain and women must weep.

"'Twere sweet, indeed, to close our eyes,
With those we cherish near,
And wafted upward by their sighs,
Soar to a calmer sphere.
But whether in the lethal camp,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die,
Is where he dies for man!"

PREPARING FOR AN ICE YACHT RACE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. *Adsit, Photo., Burlington.*

MRS. SMITH AND THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

No magazine article for years has attracted so much public attention in Vermont, or been more favorably commented upon by the press of the State, than the history of the "St. Albans Raid," by Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, published in the January VERMONTER. The demand for this number exceeded all expectations, and the large edition is practically exhausted.

THE VERMONTER reproduces, from the *Rutland Herald*, a gracious editorial tribute to Mrs. Smith. It is as follows:

"Everybody, and especially every Vermonter, will be grateful to Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, for writing her reminiscences of the "St. Albans Raid," reprinted from THE VERMONTER in another column.

Talk about "war Governors"—how about war Governors' wives? Mrs. Smith writes simply and with apparent unconsciousness, but the picture she presents makes the blood tingle. The cool and prompt action in the presence of danger known only to be great and imminent, the thought of hoisting the flag, and finally alone taking a stand in front of the house to defend her family of little children against a gang of cut-throats, with no weapons but her own presence and brains—very rarely a woman, and never a man in all history has such a record. It is easy to believe that that presence would have cowed an army.

Where are those medals that Congress has been distributing for gallantry during the war? Isn't there one left?"

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SCENE IN A VERMONT WINTER.

BY CHAS. G. EASTMAN.

I.

'Tis a fearful night in the winter-time,
As cold as it ever can be!
The roar of the wind is heard like the chime
Of the waves of an angry sea.
The moon is full but the wings, to-night,
Of the furious Blast dash out her light;
And over the sky from south to north,
Not a star is seen, as the storm comes forth
In the strength of a mighty glee.

II.

All day had the snow come down,—all day,
As it never came down before,
'Till over the ground, at sunset, lay
Some two or three feet or more:
The fence was lost, and the wall of stone,
The windows blocked, and the well-curb gone,
The haystack rose to a mountain-lift,
And the wood-pile looked like a monster drift
As it lay by the farmer's door.

An old man came from the town to-night;
But he lost the travelled way,
And for hours he trod with main and might
A path for his horse and sleigh;
But deeper still the snow-drifts grew,
And colder still the fierce wind blew,
And his mare, a beautiful Morgan, brown,
At last o'er a log had floundered down,
That deep in a hollow lay.

Many a plunge, with a frenzied snort,
She made in the heavy snow,
And her master urged, till his breath grew short,
With a word and a gentle blow;
But the snow was deep and the tugs were tight,
His hands were numb and had lost their might;
So he struggled back again to his sleigh,
And strove to shelter himself, till day,
With his coat and the buffalo.

IV.

He has given the last faint jerk of the rein
To rouse his dying steed;
And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain,
For help in his master's need.
For a while he strives with a wistful cry
To catch the glance of his drowsy eye;
And wags his tail when the rude winds flap
The skirt of his coat across his lap,
And whines that he takes no heed.

THE MONTPELIER SNOW ROLLER MAKING GOOD ROADS IN THE CITY SUBURBS.

As the night set in, came wind and hail,
While the air grew sharp and chill,
And the warning roar of a fearful gale
Was heard on the distant hill;
And the Norther! see! on the mountain peak,
In his breath, how the old trees writhe and shriek!
He shouts on the plain—"Ho, ho!"
He drives from his nostrils the blinding snow,
And growls with a savage will.

III.

Such a night as this to be found abroad
In the hail and the freezing air,
Lies a shivering dog, in the field, by the road,
With the snow on his shaggy hair:
As the wind drives, see him crouch and growl,
And shut his eyes with a dismal howl;
Then, to shield himself from the cutting sleet,
His nose is pressed on his quivering feet:
Pray, what does the dog do there?

V.

The wind goes down; the storm is o'er;
'Tis the hour of mid-night past;
The forest writhes and bends no more
In the rush of the sweeping blast.
The moon looks out with a silver light
On the high old hills, with the snow all white;
And the giant shadow of Camel's Hump,
Of the ledge and tree and the ghostly stump,
On the silent plain are cast.

But cold and dead, by the hidden log,
Are they who came from the town;
The man in his sleigh, the faithful dog,
And the beautiful Morgan, brown!
He sits in his sleigh: with steady grasp
He holds the reins in his icy clasp;
The dog with his nose on his master's feet,
And the mare half seen through the crusted sleet,
Where she lay when she floundered down.

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CHIEF JUDGE RUSSELL S. TAFT.

The elevation of Hon. Russell S. Taft to the position of Chief Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, places at the head of the Judiciary of this State a worthy successor to Chief Judge Jonathan Ross and his predecessors. Judge Taft is an eminent and experienced jurist, and is especially conversant with Vermont decisions. As a trial judge he has had few superiors on the Bench. He is the oldest

HON. RUSSELL S. TAFT.

member of the Court in service, and his promotion comes deservedly after successive unanimous re-elections as Assistant Judge, for nearly a score of years, by the General Assembly. Judge Taft is particularly fitted for the high judicial office to which he has been appointed by Governor Smith. His varied experience as a practitioner in the courts and his extensive participation in business affairs and public duties, combined with his mental equipment, constitute admirable qualifications for the office.

Judge Taft possesses unusual literary tastes, and is a student of historical affairs. He has attained distinction as a writer, and his sketch of the Vermont Supreme Court, which appeared in the "Green Bag" in 1893-94, attracted much attention. He is a native of Williston, Vermont, where he was born January 28, 1835. He removed to Burlington in 1853, where he resided until May, 1881. He then returned to Williston, remaining until 1891, and is now residing in Burlington. He was educated in the common schools and in different academies. He chose law as his profession, was admitted to the Bar of Chittenden County in November, 1856. He was a Selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864, and an Alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was State's Attorney for Chittenden County from 1862 to 1865; a State Senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; City Attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; Register of the Probate Court in the District of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1872-74. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature, and was elected Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, although not a candidate for the position.

Judge Taft was the first President of the Vermont Life Insurance Company, a position he held for a term of years, and has also been connected with other business interests. He is a Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society of Vermont, in the organization of which he took an active part; and a resident-member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

He married June 27, 1876, Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois, daughter of Gédéon and Sally (Cornwell) Marlett — the former a descendant of the French Huguenot. He has one son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878, a graduate of the University of Vermont, now a law student.

HON. BENJAMIN F. FIFIELD.

Hon. Benjamin F. Fifield, of Montpelier, was offered the appointment of United States Senator by the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill. Mr. Fifield declined the honor for personal and

HON. B. F. FIFIELD, OF MONTPELIER,
Who was appointed United States Senator, but declined the honor.

family reasons. Pending his decision in the matter there were numerous manifestations of commendation and approval by press and people of the selection of Mr. Fifield. His fitness for the office was universally conceded, and it was predicted that he would win distinction in the Senate of the United States.

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Portrait Gallery of Vermont's Fair Daughters.

Photo. by Davis & Sanford, New York

MISS NELLIE L. FIFIELD, OF MONTPELIER,
Daughter of Hon. B. F. Fifield.

MISS FRANCES VIOLA BRAINERD,
Daughter of President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College.

Mr. Fifield is one of the foremost lawyers of New England, and in legal contests with such able counsellors as George F. Edmunds and Edward J. Phelps he appeared at no disadvantage. As a railroad and corporation lawyer he probably has no superior in New England. He possesses a legal equipment and a fertility of mental resources that make him a powerful advocate and a sound and valued counsellor.

Benjamin Franklin Fifield was born in Orange, Vt., in 1832, and was the son of Col. Orange Fifield. His ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of '55. At the close of his college course he entered the office of Peck & Colby at Montpelier, and in 1858 he was admitted to the Washington County Bar. Upon the removal of Mr. Colby from Vermont, Mr. Fifield formed a partnership with Mr. Peck, which continued until the latter's death, when Mr. Fifield succeeded to the business of the firm. In 1869 he became the counsel and confidential advisor of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and of the Receivers of that Company, which relation to that Company and its successor has continued until the present time. He was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Vermont by President Grant in 1869, and received consecutive appointments until 1880, when he resigned on account of an election to the General Assembly. It was during his term of office that the Fenian raiders were indicted, tried and convicted of violating the neutrality laws. In 1884 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in the same year became President of the Vermont Bar Association. He is a member of the Corporation of the University of Vermont. Mr. Fifield has been for 30 years the conspicuous legal figure in the litigation of the Central Vermont Railroad Company and its system of roads. Out of the receivership of the Vermont Central, commencing in 1872, the issuance of various classes of bonds, and the floating of an enormous debt, many puzzling legal questions arose in respect to the priority of liens, and the relations of the Vermont and Canada road to the Vermont Central. The whole responsibility in continuous legal contests was placed upon him as leading counsel, which he has most successfully conducted during this long period. During this litigation every manner of expedient known to chancery law was resorted to, requiring a thorough knowledge of equity, constitutional law and chancery practice, both in the State and Federal Courts. These were ably defended by Mr. Fifield, and he was finally sustained by the courts on all the substantial questions involved. He was married in 1865 to Lucy Hubbard, of Montpelier, and has three daughters, Fannie H. (Mrs. Burnside B. Bailey), Belle B. (Mrs. Juluis F. Workam), and Nellie L.

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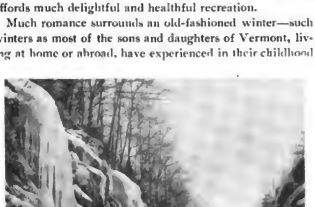
Vermont as a Winter Resort.

BY THE EDITOR.

A Vermont winter has its attractions as well as a Vermont summer. Snow and frost are as beautiful to the eye as grass and foliage. The picturesqueness of a landscape does not change with the seasons. The snow-clad mountains and the ice-bound rivers and lakes have a beauty of their own. The frost-work of nature surpasses in artistic forms and delicacy the patterns of the most costly lace made by expert workers. A winter in the Green Mountain State has its attractive as well as its objectionable features. Life is not only endurable here, but enjoyable. A sojourn amid the wintry scenes of hill and valley discloses to the lover of nature most charming scenery and affords much delightful and healthful recreation.

Much romance surrounds an old-fashioned winter—such winters as most of the sons and daughters of Vermont, living at home or abroad, have experienced in their childhood



VIEW NEAR "SUMMIT," ON RUTLAND R. R.

days. Who does not recall pleasant memories of coasting and skating and attending the village singing school when the snow was deep and the cold intense?

Charles G. Eastman, one of Vermont's most gifted poets, described vividly, in a poem, the scenes in a Vermont winter during his life, which THE VERMONTER re-publishes by permission of the publisher of the revised edition, Mr. T. C. Phinney. It is a rare piece of word painting. In those olden days the boys and girls enjoyed such out-door sports as sliding down hill on a pung or bob-sled, and coasting on the crust on a jumper made from a barrel stave and a block of wood, going on straw-rides, skating on the river or mill-pond and building a snow-man or fort. An "old-fashioned winter" in Vermont was characterized by a heavy fall of snow, which came early and staid late, and meant sleighing Thanksgiving and sugar on snow Fast-day. A "January thaw" was one of the regular accompaniments. Coasting on traverses, skating in rinks and ice-yachting have largely superseded these old-time sports.

THE VERMONTER presents in this number for the edification of its readers at home and abroad a series of winter scenes in the Green Mountain State. The views reproduced were taken during different winters for a dozen years past, and represent all parts of the State.

A unique work of art in snow is the form of the "Recording Angel," is reproduced and appears on the cover. The original was a youthful conception of the world's greatest sculptor—Larkin G. Mead—who modeled this graceful snow image on the streets of Brattleboro, the home of his boyhood.

The "Recording Angel" was made on New Year's eve, in 1856, and stood for a fortnight a monument to Meade's genius and the admiration of all beholders. This unique statue was visited by thousands of people from far and near, and the press of the country devoted columns to de-

Wilkinson, Photo., Montpelier.

BENJAMIN'S FALLS, NEAR MONTPELIER, ON MONTPELIER AND WELLS RIVER R. R.

scriptions of it. Mead subsequently reproduced the "Recording Angel" in marble, and the statue now adorns the rotunda of the Capitol, in Washington. Upon this snow image was founded a fame for its maker which has spread over two continents. The story of the "Recording Angel" was told in "Picturesque Brattleboro" by Charles F. Warner, from which the main facts are gleaned. Larkin G. Mead was the designer of the "snow-man," and he was assisted in moulding it by two Brattleboro boys, Edward and Henry Burnham, who furnished the raw material as the artist needed it. Mead took for his ideal the "Recording Angel," and on the evening of the last day of the

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old year he and his companions worked industriously to complete the figure before morning. The picture on the cover shows Mead inspecting his production by the light of a lantern. When the sun arose on New Year's morning it disclosed to the people of Brattleboro a chaste and beautiful snow angel, the work of a master-hand. It was a veritable stroke of genius. The statue was perfect in its proportions and graceful in appearance. The expression of the face was serious and natural, and the bust and limbs were rounded and symmetrical. The use of a chisel was suggested in the details of the figure. This snow angel is undoubtedly the finest and most artistic statue ever made of snow and ice in the world. It is interesting to note that it was erected on Vermont soil by an artist who received his education in the State, and was for some years identified with the business interests of Brattleboro.

In the days when Mead modeled his "Recording Angel" the modern snow-roller for highways and the rotary snow-plow for railroads were unknown. The snow-roller is now as much of a necessity for a town to possess for use in winter as a road-machine is in summer. The snow-roller illustrated in THE VERMONTER is owned by the City of Montpelier, and its motive power consists of six gray horses. Ice-yachting is also a comparatively modern sport. There are numerous ice-yachts in use on Lake Champlain every winter when the ice is good for the purpose. They frequently run before the wind at a speed of a mile a minute, and present a beautiful sight as they swiftly glide over the frozen lake. A view given on another page shows a group of ice-yachts on Lake Champlain equipped for a race.

Fishing through the ice is a favorite sport on the larger lakes of the State. A hole is first made with an iron bar through the ice, after which a hook and line are utilized in catching the finny tribe. At certain times during the winter Burlington harbor is dotted with the shelter-houses of fishermen. A plate elsewhere represents fishermen staking out a claim preparatory to dropping a hook and line through the ice.

Making maple sugar without snow may seem to some like making bricks without straw. It often has to be done, however, and the sugar so made is as sweet as that produced when snow is abundant. The scene of sugar-making, reproduced in THE VERMONTER, will revive memories of "sugaring-time" in the breast of many Vermonters now residents of other states. In the early days our forefathers used to tap their trees with an ax or tapping-iron, catch the sap in troughs dug out of basswood logs, and boil in a kettle swung upon a pole. The product was dark in color and flavored with the various impurities of charcoal, ashes and leaves incident to exposure. In the process of evolution wooden buckets replaced wooden troughs; and later, tin buckets superseded wooden. The iron potash kettle gave way to the small pan, and next came the evaporator. The work has been transformed from the open woods to comfortable and well-equipped sugar-houses. The sap, which used to be carried by hand in pails, is now drawn with teams in tanks, or conducted through lines of piping direct to the sugar-house. The quality of Vermont sugar has been vastly improved by modern methods of manufacture, especially by the evaporator process, which is now generally used. The quantity annually produced has been largely increased in recent years. The yield in 1898 was probably 15,000,000 lbs., valued at $1,250,000.

Vermonters abroad should remember that genuine Vermont maple sugar is light and that the purity and quality of the product is guaranteed by the label used by the members of the Vermont Maple Sugar Maker's Association.

A WINTER VISTA, WELLS RIVER, VT., ON BOSTON AND MAINE R. R. *G. F. Brewer, Photo., Wells River.*

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BLUE GENTIANS.

BY MISS PAULINE BATCHELDER, OF ARLINGTON.

I am a very old woman, and have reached the four-score years allotted to me by my Maker, but what good are these years if, by virtue of them, we cannot teach others how to live?

Listen, my child, and I will tell you a little tale that may help to make life more bearable to you, and show you that sorrow borne in secret often cleanses and beautifies a soul, which then shines radiant among its fellow-men.

This is a simple tale, but I think you may grasp my meaning from it. Look across the valley to where you see that clearing on the mountain opposite, now thickly covered with a sturdy growth of underbrush. There, many years ago, was the camp of General Stark when he was passing from the Connecticut River with his men to take part in the battle of Bennington, and near this camp also, in a very pretentious house for the period, lived a girl with her parents, and two grown brothers, both in General Stark's army. Shall I describe her to you? No, I will not, for this is only a plain little tale, and needs no elaborating.

But imagine, if you wish, a typical daughter of Puritan parents, with just that olive tint to the skin, inherited from some stray Huguenot ancestor, but with eyes as deep blue as the gentian which blossomed in the clearing.

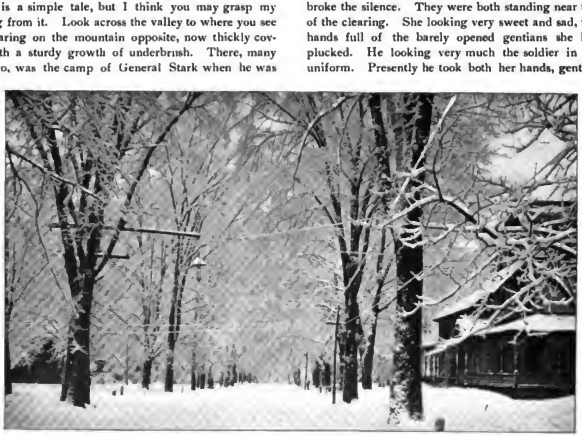
General Stark was obliged to wait for supplies and orders for some time in this camp, and it became customary for him to send some of his men to the neighboring farm-house for fresh milk and eggs, and not seldom was an officer willing to do private's work just to get a look at those blue eyes. But those blue eyes remained unconscious of the glances cast in her direction, for were not her thoughts always with one lad, already with his company, awaiting the battle at Bennington?

Would she ever forget the evening before he left. How well she remembered every word spoken, every detail of the landscape. The glow of the setting sun tinting the tops of the mountains rosy pink, and creeping stealthily into odd nooks of the valley when a friendly break in the mountains allowed it. The dark green of the hemlock and spruce trees in contrast. The cry of the whip-poor-will down by the brook, and off on East Mountain a hoot owl, awakened earlier than usual from his nap, was proclaiming his displeasure by his almost human cry. Nothing else broke the silence. They were both standing near the edge of the clearing. She looking very sweet and sad, with her hands full of the barely opened gentians she had just plucked. He looking very much the soldier in his new uniform. Presently he took both her hands, gentians and all, into his big, strong ones, and bending to kiss her, reverently said—"Beautiful little flowers, I think they must have turned blue when your eyes looked at them. They are just the color. Give them to me. Poor things, when I return all their companions will be covered with snow and frozen stiff."

"Not so my heart," was the reply, "it will be waiting as warm as ever with love for you, even though it be till Gabriel blows his horn."

One long farewell embrace and then he was gone, following a foot-path into the woods, the sun sending her last gleam of rose color over his uniform making it glow like the British red. Was that an ill-omen? Perhaps so. One morning before General Stark's army was leaving, the soldier who came for the milk brought to the farm-house with him, besides the buckets, an exciting piece of news.

The night before the pickets placed on the mountain



A STREET SCENE IN BRATTLEBORO. *Howe, Photo., Brattleboro.*

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pass had discovered two British spies, who had refused to give themselves up. There had been some shooting and both of them were killed. Both wore the Colonial uniform as a disguise. One, it was discovered, was the son of a British General, the other, the soldier said, had about him no marks of identification, except carefully done up in a handkerchief was found a handful of crushed blue gentians.

That is all. For a time neither women spoke. Then the younger one arose, and putting her hands on the older woman's shoulders kissed her lovingly, reverently on the forehead. I understand, she said, and left the room. The older woman, with eyes dimmed by age, but still very blue, looked at the retreating girlish figure, breathing a prayer that the struggle for her might not be too long and hard.

which pleasantly reminded the banqueters of "home," and the banquet was thoroughly enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the banquet the tables were rapped to order by the president, and successful post-prandial exercises were held. President Hibbard stated that those present had gathered once more to take part in the Society's annual banquet. He welcomed them, and then read letters of regret from Admiral Schley and Captain Clark, formerly of the "Oregon," who explained that circumstances had prevented their presence. Among the toasts responded to were the following: President Ezra Brainerd, of Middlebury College, "Vermont as a Good State to Emigrate From;" Judge Jesse Johnson, of Brooklyn, "What the Vermont Idea Stands For;" Colonel C. A. Woodruff, of the United States army, "Vermont in Military and Naval History."

ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER, NEAR HARTLAND, ON THE CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

Vermonters Abroad.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

The sons and daughters of Vermont residing in Greater New York have a vigorous society in Brooklyn, where they hold an annual re-union. The re-union for 1899 occurred on January 17, on which occasion over 100 Vermonters assembled at the Germania Club. The arrangements for the reception and banquet were made by the officers, consisting of the president, Omri F. Hibbard; the vice-president, H. R. Steele; the treasurer, F. H. Chandler; the secretary, A. E. Chandler; and the executive committee, N. T. Sprague, S. H. Steele, Robert D. Benedict, J. J. Allen, and Charles A. Hoyt.

After a short reception and a period devoted to the exchange of social courtesies, the guests were ushered into the spacious dining hall, where a fine supper was served. The bill of fare included a number of Vermont dishes,

Stirring addresses were also delivered by Hon. Charles A. Prouty, member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on "The Future of the United States," and by W. B. Davenport, president of the New England Society of Brooklyn, on "Our Sister Societies." President Brainerd, in responding to his toast, said, among other things: Vermonters were apt to be a little venturesome, and he believed there were more of them outside of the State than in. In every large city, in the East, middle West, and far West, the stalwart Vermonter could be found. It was a noticeable fact that they retained their love for their native State. They were proud of her record, and delighted in all her achievements. He asked if it were inconsistent that Vermonters should love their State, yet go elsewhere to live? He thought not. The speaker described the virtues of the State and the qualities of her citizens. He told how she had always figured in national affairs, and said the credit due her for what she had done was almost immeasurable. The professor dwelt for some time upon the individual Vermonter. He told of his characteristics, and concluded

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his address with a complimentary reference to Admiral Dewey and Captain Clark, who captained the battleship "Oregon." An original poem, written for the occasion by Miss E. D. Proctor, of South Framingham, Mass., who was prevented from attending, was read by Robert D. Benedict.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

The Vermont Association of Boston held one of the most interesting and successful re-unions in its history at the Hotel Vendome, on the evening of January 18. The thirteenth annual reception and dinner was made a notable occasion by exercises commemorative of Vermonters in the Navy and the presence as guests of honor of several distinguished naval officers, and relatives of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Alden Speare, the retiring president, received, with Hon. James. L. Martin, United States District Attorney for Vermont; Mrs. Martin, who is a niece of Admiral Dewey; Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), president of Norwich University; Hon. Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City; Lieutenant W. B. Fletcher, U. S. N.; Mrs. Fletcher, and Miss Helen M. Winslow, president of the Daughters of Vermont.

The after-dinner exercises began shortly after 7:30 o'clock, when President Speare said: "When we met one year ago, probably not one of our number then present had the faintest impression that within the year 1898 should be begun and ended one of the most remarkable of all wars. On the 22d of April war was declared. On the afternoon of the 22d of April the orders went to Rear-Admiral Dewey, then at Hong-Kong with his small fleet of vessels, to find, attack and destroy the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montijo. Rear-Admiral Dewey had been notified to leave within forty-eight hours. What further was done on the 22d of April, what on May 1, what on July 3, what was the fate of Montijo and Cervera, and what agency Rear-Admiral Dewey, of the "Olympia," and Captain Clark, of the "Oregon," had in the momentous, unparalleled, yes, miraculous results that culminated in the protocol of Aug. 12, those that are to speak to us to-night will inform you."

Before the regular speakers were introduced, Secretary Clarke read letters of regret from Governor Edward C. Smith, Secretary John D. Long, Louis H. Meader, president of the Sons of Vermont in Rhode Island; Captain C. E. Clark, formerly of the battleship "Oregon;" and Rear-Admiral Dewey. The latter wrote:

"On behalf of myself and the officers and men under my command I thank, in the heartiest manner, the committee for their expressions of approbation and appreciation. It is a signal honor, coming from such a body of men, and will undoubtedly give pleasure to all. The resolutions will be read on the quarter-deck of the vessels of the squadron taking part in the action of May 1 at the next general muster."

District Attorney Martin said that while Vermont was the only New England State with no sea-coast, she had had her victories on the water. He then recited some of the events of the naval battles on Lake Champlain, and spoke of Admiral Dewey when he served under Farragut. Hearty applause was given as he pronounced him "the brightest jewel in the diadem of the nation." He said the record of May 1, 1898, at Manila, was without a parallel in the history of the world.

PREPARING TO FISH THROUGH THE ICE—LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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Commander Allan D. Brown said there had always been an old and a new navy. He reviewed the navies of the old days, and spoke of their heroes. With the building of the screw propeller began the era of the modern battleship. He told how Admiral Dewey was once threatened by some tough characters, who said they had matches and would burn his ship. He sounded the alarm for fire on shipboard. The crew responded, and Dewey had them turn four streams of water on the offenders until they begged for mercy. Then he left them, saying—"I guess your matches are too wet to burn us up now!"

Lieutenant W. B. Fletcher, of the United States Navy, described the life on board the battleship Massachusetts during the war, and told of the rapid advance in the perfection of naval ordnance.

Mr. Pangborn was introduced as the man who, years ago as a schoolmaster, thrashed Admiral Dewey. Mr. Pangborn remarked that the Vermonter was ubiquitous. He then told, in a facetious manner, how he flogged Dewey, and gave praise to the lad who afterwards became famous. "It was in 1849," he said, "and I weighed only ninety pounds. The school was an unruly one in Montpelier, and on the eighth day of the term the uprising came. The unruly boys were led by George Dewey. All that happened was that I quelled the rebellion by whipping him as he did the Spaniards at Manila. I took the boys by surprise, and before they knew it Dewey was whipped and another fellow laid up, and I was the master. There was no more trouble in the school, and Dewey was the best behaved boy in school that winter."

Major C. K. Darling, of the Sixth Massachusetts, spoke briefly of the regiment's experience in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the new president, Judge Fuller, made a few remarks.

A short business session was held, and these officers were elected: President, Judge William E. Fuller, of Taunton, of the Bristol County Probate Court; vice-president, Judge E. J. Sherman, of Lawrence, of the Superior Court, and Dr. Charles W. Emerson, of Boston; secretary and treasurer, Colonel Albert Clarke; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

WINTER.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

O my roses, lying underneath the snow!
Do you still remember summer's warmth and glow?
Do you thrill, remembering how your blushes burned
When the Day-god on you ardent glances turned?

Great tree, wildly stretching bare arms up to heaven,
Do you think how softly, on some warm June even,
All your young leaves whispered, all your birds sang low,
As with rhythmic motion boughs swayed to and fro?

River, lying whitely in a frozen sleep
Know you how your pulses used to throb and leap?
How you danced and sparkled on your happy way,
In the summer mornings when the world was gay?

Dear Earth, dumbly waiting God's appointed time,
Are you faint with longing for the voice sublime?
Wrapped in stony silence, does your great heart beat,
Listening in the darkness for the coming of His feet?

From "Poems by Julia C. R. Dorr."

MAUDE MULLER TO-DAY.

Maude Muller, on a winter's day,
Got out and shoveled the snow away.

Her cheeks were red, and in her eyes
Was the sparkle that comes from exercise.

The judge came trudging through the snow,
With his collar turned up and his cap pulled low.

He struck the path that Maude had made,
And a smile across his features played.

Lifting his cap, he stopped a bit,
And she braced her shovel and leaned on it.

"You have done a good job here, I declare,"
Said the judge to the maid who was standing there.

"And have you no brother to shovel the snow,
And where is your father, I'd like to know?"

"My brother's in bed," Maude Muller replied,
"And my father is eating his breakfast inside.

But I love to get out, at the break of day,
And shovel the beautiful snow away.

For it quickens my wits, sets my cheeks aglow,
And it makes me happy to shovel the snow."

The judge gave a sigh and lingered awhile,
And left the maiden, at last, with a smile.

And every morning he trudged that way,
And he and Maude met, at the break of day.

Ah, me! but the years have been traveling on—
The judge married Maude and her roses are gone.

She has ceased to get up at the break of the day,
And others now shovel the snow away.

—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, St. Albans, Vt.

PRINTED BY THE ST. ALBANS MESSENGER COMPANY.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Albans, as second class mail matter.

The Vermonter begins the year 1899 with a thousand more regular readers than it had last year. This is a very gratifying increase in circulation. Let the good work go on. The leading article in the March number will be "Swanton Illustrated." A fine portrait of Judge John H. Watson, taken expressly for The Vermonter, will be published in the same number. The portrait gallery of Vermont's fair daughters, will be as usual, very attractive.

The leading features of other numbers in 1899 will be illustrated town histories of Enosburgh, Waterbury, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro, Morristown, Windsor and Brandon. These articles will be of great historic value, and Vermonters desirous of securing copies containing them would find it to their advantage to become subscribers and have The Vermonter mailed regularly to their address during 1899.

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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At the annual meeting of the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier, held January 17th, Charles Dewey, W. P. Dillingham and W. Seward Webb, whose term as directors expired, were re-elected; Gen. J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, was elected, vice W. G. Veazey, deceased, and H. M. Cutler, of Montpelier, to fill the unexpired term of George W. Reed, deceased; and with James T. Phelps, of Boston; George Briggs, of Brandon; G. G. Benedict, of Burlington; Dudley C. Denison, of Royalton; Edward Dewey, Fred E. Smith, J. C. Houghton and J. A. DeBoer, of Montpelier, comprise the full board of directors.

These directors elected the following officers: President, Charles Dewey; vice-president, J. C. Houghton; secretary and actuary, J. A. DeBoer; treasurer, H. M. Cutler; medical director, A. B. Bisbee; assistant-secretary, O. D. Clark; assistant-treasurer, C. E. Moulton; superintendent of agencies, J. B. Estee; inspector, F. A. Dwinell.

The Company received from all sources during 1898, $3,823,882.62, and disbursed $2,620,806.19, thus adding to its net ledger assets the sum of $1,203,076.43. Its performance for policy-holders during 1898 was the most remarkable in its history. The items are as follows: Death claims, $774,453.79; endowments and surrender values, $736,679.25; surplus or dividends returned, $122,489.78; and annuity payments of $4,071.63. This makes the large sum paid to policy-holders of $1,637,694.45. During its entire history this Company has paid its members $16,475,640.19. At the same time, it now holds in trust for its membership the large sum of $16,146,052.34, a large increase over 1897.

In passing, it should be noticed that the whole of this vast sum secures the payment of every term, life, endowment or annuity policy issued by the Company. It is to this fact of strength and to the excellent character of its liberal and well-arranged contracts that the National owes its progress and growth. Notwithstanding the drawbacks to business arising from the uncertainties induced by the Spanish-American War, the gains during 1898 were noticeable. These gains may be epitomized as follows: Insurance account, $3,991,378.00; assets, $1,259,060.06; surplus, $109,172.23. These results have been reached on the most consummate outlines and the most careful computation of reserves. The prospect of 1899 promises a still greater increase of business than has been had in the past, since there appears to be a general business revival throughout the country. It is a most remarkable endorsement of the National methods and policy system that the great New York companies have, without exception, one after another, accepted and imitated the plans of insurance which this Vermont Company has so successfully practiced for more than ten years.

A WINTER SCENE NEAR MONTPELIER, VT. *Wilkinson, Photo., Montpelier.*

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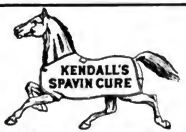

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"The Hive of Industry."

THE SWANTON REPORTER is a six column, eight page newspaper, published every Wednesday, at $1.00 a year. It is distinctly "the people's paper," and contains more local news, state, county and general reading matter than any paper published in this section. Grand advertising medium. Send for sample.

We do FINEST JOB PRINTING.

E. D. BRADFORD,

Editor, Publisher, and Proprietor.

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LIME KILNS OF W. B. FONDA.

W. B. FONDA, Manufacturer of LIME For Bleaching and Plastering.

Established 1857.
Daily Capacity, 150,000 Lbs.
Lime Kilns in SWANTON, VT.
Office, ST. ALBANS, VT.

ANALYSIS OF LIME.

Calcium Oxide (lime),	99.9
Insoluble Matter,	.14
Alumina,	trace
Iron,	trace
Magnesia,	.6
	100.

FUNICULAR RAILWAY IN FONDA'S QUARRY.

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VIEW FROM TRESTLE, RICH'S LIME KILNS.

JOHN P. RICH,

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THE SWANTON LIME,

ESTABLISHED IN 1847,

SWANTON JUNCTION, VT.

GLIMPSE OF RICH'S QUARRY.

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PORTRAIT GALLERY OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

MISS FLORENCE STONE, OF SWANTON,
Daughter of Hon. Henry M. Stone.

MISS EDITH GRAVES TEMPLE, OF RUTLAND,
Daughter of Mr. Edward Low Temple.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. ST. ALBANS, VT., MARCH, 1899. No. 8.

SWANTON.

BY CHARLES SPOONER FORBES.

Swanton possesses natural resources and industrial advantages of a superior character. For commercial purposes it is most favorably situated. The town from a historical stand-point is invested with much interest. Lying as it does in the broadest part of the Champlain valley, with the waters of the lake forming its westerly boundary, and the Missisquoi river coursing through its centre with excellent water power privileges, no better site for a colony could have been chosen by the early white settlers. Tradition so well authenticated as to be virtually a historical fact places the first settlement effected by Europeans within the present limits of Vermont on the Missisquoi, at Swanton Falls. Samuel de Champlain probably caught glimpses of the territory at the mouth of the river on his "expansion" expedition through this region in 1609. It is certain that a Jesuit Mission was established by the French, and a stone chapel built upon the Missisquoi, near the Falls, about 1740. The first permanent white settlement at Swanton was made in 1779, when John Hillaker came from New York with his family and built a log cabin on the south bank of the river, nearly two miles below the Falls. This pioneer settler was of Dutch descent. The town was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth, in 1763, to Isaiah Goodrich and 63 associates. A proprietors' meeting was held June 20, 1763, in the Colony of Connecticut. None of the original grantees mentioned in the charter ever settled in the town. Nearly all the claims were transferred to General Ira Allen, who, in 1786, caused a new survey of the land to be made and took measures to have the township settled. It was decided to name the new town Swanton, after Captain William Swanton, an officer in the British army, who visited this section during the French and Indian war. Between 1787 and 1790, a sturdy band of patriots laid the foundations of a typical New England town here. The founders were John Wagoner, Adams Mills, Orange Smith, Michael Lampman, John Hogle, Lemuel Laselle, Conrad Asselstyne and Asa Abell.

VIEW FROM TOP OF ELEVATOR, SWANTON.

The first regular town meeting was held March 23, 1790, these officers being elected: Moderator, Jonathan Butterfield; Town Clerk, Thomas Butterfield; Constable, John Asselstyne; Selectmen, Conrad Asselstyne, John Nooks and John Butterfield. The first Town Representative was Daniel Stannard; the first Justice of the Peace, Thomas Butterfield. The first white children born in Swanton were Laban Laselle, George W. Greene and

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RESIDENCE OF HENRY M. STONE.

RESIDENCE OF A. J. FERRIS.

Allen Platt, in 1791. William Crocker and Percis Hadley were parties to the first marriage, in 1796. The first frame house on the west side was built in 1799, by Rufus and Elisha Barney. The first hotel was erected in 1793, of which Asa Holgate was the landlord. Dutch and English colonists continued to come here until in the year 1800, the population had reached the figures 858, and the polls set in the grand list numbered 160.

In the original charter of the town granted by Governor Wentworth the usual provision was made for education. The town was divided into school districts in 1797. The first school in Swanton was taught in 1803 by Miss Lydia Hyde in a corn house owned by Levi Scott, on the west side of the river. The first school house was built in 1806, and stood near the site of the present school house on the west side. Edward Coit was the first teacher in the new building. The first newspaper to be established here was the North American, which began publication in 1838. The first industry dependent upon water power was a saw and grist mill built by Gen. Ira Allen in 1791. The year previous a dam was built across the Missisquoi at the Falls by the owner, General Allen.

Thus in brief the beginnings of the flourishing town of Swanton have been summed up in order that a foundation of historical facts may be laid for a better comprehension of the character of "Greater Swanton" of 1899. Swanton under the original grant contained 23,040 acres, but by a policy of "imperialism" executed in 1836, all that part of Highgate lying west of Missisquoi river was annexed to this township, making its area about 27,000 acres. Thompsons' Vermont nearly 60 years ago describes Swanton as follows: "A post town, in Franklin County, is in lat. 44° 53' and is bounded north by Highgate, east by Sheldon and Fairfield, south by St. Albans and west by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Alburgh and North Hero. It lies 30 miles north from Burlington, and 50 miles northwest from Montpelier. It contains a meeting house, 2 school houses, 3 taverns, 1 grist mill and 4 saw mills, 1 woolen factory, mills for the manufacture of marble, and about 75 dwelling houses. There are in town 16 schools, 8

RESIDENCE OF HORACE BAXTER.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES C. GILMORE.

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THE DORMAN HOME.

RESIDENCE OF E. K. SMITH.

stores, 2 tanneries, besides the mills and other machinery. Population 2,313."

This was in 1840. To-day Swanton has a population rising 4,000, and nearly 1,000 legal voters. The property valuation of the town is upwards of $1,500,000. The town boasts of four churches, nearly 20 public and parochial schools, four hotels, two banks, a score of industrial works and numerous stores representing nearly all branches of trade.

The Swanton of 1899 would not be recognized as the Swanton of 1799. It ranked fifteenth among the 246 towns in Vermont in population according to the census of 1890, and at present there are probably but a dozen places having a larger population. The total property valuation of the town at the last appraisal was $1,451,480, which was exceeded by but 16 other towns and cities. Swanton is up-to-date in public improvements, as well as in private enterprises. It has an excellent sewer system, a good system of water works and a fine electric plant which furnishes light, power and heat at very moderate rates.

A PATRIOTIC RECORD.

Swanton has an interesting military history, and its proximity to the Canada line and Lake Champlain has made it the scene of several important events in the history of the country. During the war of 1812 a military post was established at the Falls and barracks erected by the United States government. Three regiments of Vermont militia rendezvoused at the post during the second war with Great Britain, but on August 6, 1813, when it was practically unprotected, a force of British troops landed at Maquam bay, and set fire to the barracks and destroyed all the Government property that could be found. The town contributed a company of volunteers for the American army in the battle of Plattsburg, in 1814.

During the Canadian rebellion, which occured in 1837-39, Swanton Falls was one of the places where the patriots established headquarters on American soil In the war for the Union, Swanton promptly responded to the call to arms, and the "Green Mountain Guards," an independent military company, patriotically offered its

RESIDENCE OF E. P. ADAMS.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY A. BURT.

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services at once to Governor Fairbanks, and were accepted and became the first company enrolled in Vermont for the suppression of the rebellion. They were mustered in Co. A, First Regiment of Infantry, May 2, 1861. L. D. Clark was Captain, A. B. Jewett, First Lieutenant, and F. E. Bell, Second Lieutenant. During the war the town furnished 287 soldiers, of whom 13 were killed in battle, 28 died of wounds or disease, and 34 were discharged for wounds or disabilities The following commissioned officers in Vermont regiments came from Swanton: Colonel A. B. Jewett, Colonel Elisha L. Barney, Lieutenant-Colonel Valentine G. Barney, Captain Stephen F. Brown, Captain George G. Blake, Captain Alexander W. Chilton, Captain Hiram Platt, Captain Loren G. Brooks, Captain Edgar N. Bullard, Captain Jesse A. Jewett, Captain Friend H. Barney, Captain John D. Sheridan, Captain L. D. Clark, First Lieutenant Erastus W. Jewett, First Lieutenant Bradford S. Murphy, Second Lieutenant Henry G. Stearns, Second Lieutenant Horace A. Hyde, Second Lieutenant Edward Vinclette, Second Lieutenant Sidney S. Morey. A handsome soldiers' monument stands in the village park to the memory of the heroic dead from Swanton in the war for the Union. The monument cost $2,000, and was dedicated in 1868. The design is a Grecian figure representing the Goddess of Liberty, carved in pure white Rutland marble. The sculptor was Daniel J. Perry, formerly of Swanton. The base, sub-base and die are of Isle LaMotte marble. The names and records of the 29 soldiers who died during the war are chiseled on the four sides of a polished die. A flourishing Grand Army Post, Jesse A. Jewett, No. 73, exists here, also a W. R. C. Swanton furnished a department commander of the G. A. R. in 1898, Lieutenant E. W. Jewett.

JOHN'S BRIDGE, SWANTON.

EDUCATIONAL.

Swanton has excellent public schools, and sends its share of graduates to college. Like other Vermont towns, the "little red school house" played a conspicuous part in the early education of this community. The first school house was built in 1806, and the second in 1816. The first "Town Superintendent of Common Schools" was Warren Robinson, who held the office in 1846. His successor was Charles W. Rich. The present incumbent is Rev. E. J. Ranslow. Swanton Falls Academy was establish in 1846, when an academy building was erected. The basement was used for a town hall and the upper portion for school purposes. The first principal was H. R. Stebbings, who was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Samson. The edifice was destroyed by fire in 1851, and rebuilt the following year.

A graded union district was established in 1881, and divided into three grades, these three grades forming a primary, intermediate and high school. Prof. C. D. Mead was the first principal, who organized it on this basis.

Swanton has 19 public school houses, and in 1898 maintained 16 schools. The high school had an aggregate attendance last year of 76 scholars, of whom four graduated. There are nine graded schools with an enrollment of 144 pupils. The number of children attending the public schools, in 1898, was 528. The total expenditure for schools for the last school year was

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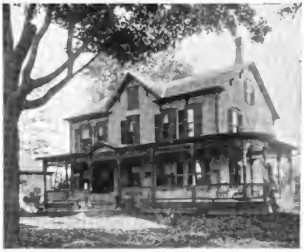
RESIDENCE OF M. W. BARNEY.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. BLAKE.

$6 256, including $4,862 50 for wages of teachers. The high school library contains 1,000 volumes. The principal is Prof. W. E. Thomas.

The Oblates Fathers of the Sacred Hearts, whose mother-house is at Pontigny, France, were established at Swanton, in September, 1895. The founder of the branch-house was Rev. Father T. M. Aubin, who, at the same time, was appointed by the Right Rev. Bishop, of Burlington, pastor of the Catholic congregation in place of Rev. J. L. Cam, who on account of his great age, resigned in his favor.

The object of the society of the oblates is to teach and give missions, retreats, etc. In the month of June, 1898, the Oblates Fathers opened an Apostolic School, and have now some pupils to whom they teach the classical course. The actual superior of the residence is Very Rev. Father J. M. Fouillet.

The Catholic parochial school was opened under consecration to St. Anne, in 1873, by Rev. J. L. Cam, former pastor of Nativity Church. At present, it is under the direction of Rev. Father Aubin, who, shortly after his arrival erected the present new building containing finely equipped class-rooms, and a large hall known as "Columbia Hall." There are about three hundred pupils in attendance, taught by lady teachers, Miss Gough acting as principal. About three years ago the grading system was introduced into the school and has given satisfaction. Some of the pupils of the grammar-room have passed the teachers' examination and are now filling that position.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in this locality by Europeans were held by the French Jesuits, who established a mission here following the voyage of discovery by Champlain. The first recorded evidence of public worship being held after the English established a settlement in Swanton was in 1796, when the Baptists held religious meetings and effected a church organization. The Congregationalists organized a society in 1801.

RESIDENCE OF D. G. FURMAN.

RESIDENCE OF E. D. BARNES.

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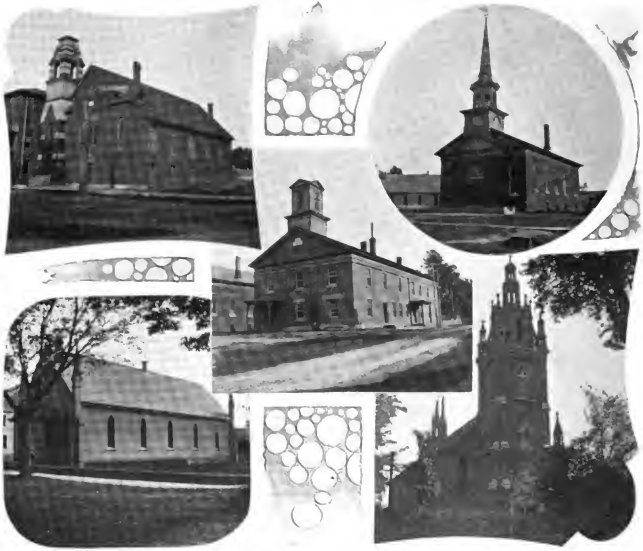
The first Methodist meeting was held in 1806. The first services of the Protestant Episcopal church were held in 1824. A Free Will Baptist meeting is recorded as early as 1825. The Universalists first met for public worship in 1832. The Roman Catholics received ministrations from visiting priests at intervals from 1830 to 1854, on which latter date a parish priest was settled here. There was no church edifice in town until 1816, when a union building was erected for joint use by the Baptist and Congregational denominations.

To day Swanton has four religious denominations and the same number of church edifices. In the order of their establishment brief sketches are published below:



METHODIST CHURCH. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH. (EPISCOPAL.) SWANTON HIGH SCHOOL. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. NATIVITY CHURCH. (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

The Congregational Society was organized in 1801. The congregation had no house of worship exclusively their own until 1825; when Rev. Eben H. Dorman, the first settled pastor, was installed in the new brick church. The meetings had for some years previous thereto been held in a union church building, at Swanton Center. The old brick church erected in 1825, has since been rebuilt at a cost of $12,000. The pastorate has been successively filled by Rev. J. B. Perry, Rev. E. T. Deming, Rev. John Rogers, Rev. J. H. Babbitt and Rev. E. J. Ranslow, the present pastor.

The Methodists held divine service for 10 years before a church organization was effected, in 1816. The first Methodist preacher heard in town was Rev. Reuben Harris, in 1806. This society built their first church in 1848. It was a brick structure, and is occupied at the present time. The pastor is Rev. S. H. Smith.

The first settled priest of the Roman Catholic Church in Swanton was Rev. J. L. Lionnett, who came here in 1854. A brick edifice was built later in the parish but destroyed by fire in 1858. A new edifice was erected in 1859, and is now in use. The parish is now in charge of Rev. T. M. Aubin.

The Protestant Episcopal church in Swanton was a mission from 1824 to 1867, on which latter date Holy Trinity parish was organized. Divine services were held in Academy hall until 1876, when the present church edifice was erected. The first rector of Holy Trinity was Rev. Josiah Swett, D.D., who assumed the

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rectorship in 1872. The present rector is Rev. Borden Smith. The Baptists, Free Will Baptists and Universalists were at one time factors in the religious life of the community, but they all ceased to exist years ago as societies, and have no houses of worship here.

Swanton has had a dozen newspapers, all of which, with a single exception, were short lived. The North American was established in 1838, and discontinued in

RESIDENCE OF E. W. JEWETT.

1841. The Loco Foco was issued for a few weeks only in 1839. The Swanton Herald lived but two years, and suspended in 1854. The Franklin County Herald was the next paper published here. It lived from Nov. 5, 1853, to some date in 1855. The American Journal began its career in 1855, and ended it in 1857. The Swanton Journal had an existence of only six months in 1857. The Synchronist was published for nearly a year in 1859-60. In 1862, the Franklin County Herald and Swanton Advertiser was started. This paper was continued six months. The Franklin Journal was established in 1870, and after being issued in Swanton for a year, the office of publication was changed to Burlington. From 1871 to 1877 no newspaper was published in town. On March 10, 1877, The Swanton Courier was established by T. M. Tobin, since which time it has maintained a vigorous existence and admirably covered the local field. The Vermont Sentry was established here in 1882, and subsequently removed to St. Albans. The latest newspaper enterprise here is the Swanton Reporter, an up-to-date weekly, edited and published by A. D. Bradford.

The first banking institution established in Swanton was in 1850, when the Union Bank was chartered by the Legislature, with a capital of $75,000. The first President was George W. Green. He was succeeded by Joseph Blake, in 1851, who held the office until 1866, at which time the bank was re-organized under the National Banking Act, and was chartered as the Union National Bank. Subsequently this bank went into liquidation, and for some years thereafter the only banking institution in Swanton was a private bank conducted by Mr. A. J. Ferris. In 1894, the Peoples National Bank was chartered and organized with a capital of $50,000. The President is A. J. Ferris, and the Cashier, E. D. Worthen. The Swanton Savings Bank and Trust Company was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont in 1896, with an authorized capital of $50,000. The President is A. W. Woodworth, of Enosburgh Falls, and the Treasurer, E. D. Barnes, of Swanton.

Swanton has first-class transportation facilities. Four lines of railroad enter its borders, and the waters of the Missisquoi river and Lake Champlain furnish navigable routes for commerce and trade. The first railroad built to Swanton was the Rouses Point branch of the Vermont and Canada R. R., which ran the first passenger train into town December 11, 1850. The Province Line branch of the Vermont and Canada R. R. was completed through the east part of the town in 1863. Work was begun in town on the Lamoille Valley R. R. (now the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain) in 1870. The first train was run over this road from St. Johnsbury, July 17, 1877. The Canada Atlantic R. R. extended its line into Swanton in 1898.

The St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad runs to Maquam Bay, where there is a steamboat dock. Maquam Bay is an attractive summer resort, and the Hotel Champlain, delightfully located on its shores, is filled with guests every season. The steamer "Maquam,"

RESIDENCE OF R. O. STURTEVANT.

owned by the Champlain Transportation Company, plies regularly between Swanton and the islands and lake ports, and affords opportunity for a daily outing on Lake Champlain. During the summer season, yachting, canoeing, hunting and fishing are sports extensively indulged in on Missisquoi river.

The village of Swanton was incorporated in 1888.

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RESIDENCE OF E. N. BULLARD.

Hon. H. M. Stone is president of the corporation, and A. E. Carr, A. J. Webster, and J. O. Mason, trustees; H. A. Burt, Jr. is clerk, and M. W. Barney treasurer.

Swanton became a port of entry in 1797, when a United States customs office was established here, with Stephen Keyes, as collector of customs. The present deputy collector is T. M. Tobin, who is assisted by a force of four officers at this port, which is one of the most important in the District of Vermont. The first postmaster of Swanton was John H. Burton, appointed in 1812. The present postmaster in the village is E. A. Ayers.

Swanton was the first town in Vermont to adopt municipal electric lighting. A water power and site for a station were secured some five years ago at Highgate Falls, and the plant was installed in the fall of 1894. The cost of the plant to date, including the water power, with brick and grist mill, dynamos and extensions, has been $45,000. The receipts for rentals in 1898 were $4,672, including rentals of mills. At the time of the installation of the system the rates adopted were the lowest in the United States. Despite low rates the plant is operated at a profit to the town of several hundred dollars a year.

RESIDENCE OF A. E. CARR.

The present water works system was installed in 1889, at a cost, to date, of about $25,000. A pumping system with direct pressure on the mains is used, water power operating the pumps. The water works have been a success in every respect. The net income from this source last year was $2,342. An excellent sewer system was completed in 1898, at a cost of $10,000. Swanton has a efficient and well equipped fire department.

Miss Mary A. Tobin has an enviable reputation as a public reader and elocutionest. She is a graduate of the New York School of Expression, and has been very successful in her artistic platform work in New York and Boston, as well as in this State.

Swanton village has three hotels; the West Side Inn, Henry Tatro, proprietor; the American, Mrs. C. E. Hosinger, proprietor, and the Hotel Swanton, G. A. Best, proprietor.

RESIDENCE OF M. O'DAY.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Few towns in New England possess the material resources of Swanton. Extensive mineral deposits underlie its soil. The whole of the Western portion, from the lake to the village, overlies an immense bed of Hudson river slates. This formation is followed by a parallel range of limestone, containing numerous and beautiful varieties of marble and an abundant supply of the very best material for the manufacture of lime. Next to this deposit, to the eastward, lies a range of red sandrock; then comes a bed of Georgia slates, a vein of quartz rock, and finally a formation of talcose conglomerate.

LIME INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of lime is the most extensive business carried on in Swanton. The exceptionally pure limestone found in the town has afforded a product which,

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for many years, in spite of the distance from large markets, has commanded a wide sale. The lime is the most free from impurities of any of the so-called marble limes, and it analyses more than ninety-nine per cent. pure calcium oxide.

The outcrop of limestone which is to be seen at various points approximately in a narrow strip running north and south, presents to the geologist many interesting points, and a fruitful matter for study and discussion. Its presence is due to an upheaval and overturning, by a rift or "fault," of a slice of the usually deep-lying portion of the earth's crust, a very ancient deposit, belonging to the Lower Silurian period. This broken, upright edge of completely metamorphosed rock extends southward, and appears above the surface at irregular intervals through the state, affording the beautiful white and bluish marbles for which the state is famous. The rock in this section, although thoroughly crystalline in structure, devoid of fossils, and capable of brilliant polish, is nevertheless too shaky to prove attractive for quarrying as marble. Occasionally, however, blocks are taken out, yielding what is technically known as dove marble, of beautiful soft shade, with clear white markings.

The manufacture of lime in permanent or so-called perpetual kilns, was begun in Swanton in 1847, by Charles W. Rich, four years before the Vermont Central Railroad was built. Previous to that time, at various places upon or near the hills of exposed lime-rock, temporary or "set" kilns had been used, in which small amounts of lime were made, sufficient to supply the local demand, and more or less trade reaching east and south as far as teams could conveniently haul. Lime was even made in Swanton to a considerable extent prior to 1800, and the reputation of the lime for purity and strength was thus early established. In 1857, a second lime works was started, near Rich's. The successors in these two lime works, John P. Rich (Swanton Junction, Vt.) and W. B. Fonda (St. Albans, Vt.) are the present owners of all the available lime quarrying property in the town, and operate fourteen kilns, having an annual product of three hundred thousand barrels.

The process of making lime is not an intricate one; the rock is blasted and broken into such fragments as can readily be handled, and put into the tops of the kilns. These kilns are round, upright shafts or cylinders, having holes near the base through which flames pass in and up through the stone, from the furnaces at each side. The fuel here used is exclusively wood. Periodically through the day and night a door in each kiln is opened, leading by a narrow tunnel to the bottom of the funnel-shaped base of the shaft, and a portion of the lime is taken out. All that happens in making the rock into lime, is the expulsion by great heat of the carbonic acid; the rock as found being carbonate of lime.

The uses of this product, being almost chemically pure lime, are much more varied than those of ordinary lime; for not only is it superior, in proportion to its purity, for making mortar, and such common uses, but it is sought as a necessary adjunct to many of the pro-

RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. RICH.

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cesses contributing to the manufacture of paper, where its strength and whiteness commend it; it is the best lime for removing the hair from skins in tanneries, because it is of even consistency and free from grit; it is used for various chemical reactions in the arts, as in

THE PARK.

making ammonia; for the basis of some kinds of paint; for most forms of patent plastering material; for making chloride of lime of bleaching powders; for purifying city sewage, etc., etc. And when slacked and spread upon land, lime unites with acid substances of the soil, sweetening it, and facilitating the decomposi-

MISS MARY A. TOBIN.

tion of organic matter and the availability of the nitroginous compounds, so that the fertility of soil, where it is used, is greatly augmented.

Swanton has the distinction of being the first place in this section of the country where marble was sawed and finished. As early as 1812, a marble mill was built by Joseph Atkinson at the Falls. The marble was quarried half a mile east of the mill, and was of a dove color. It was used mainly for cemetery work, and sold in the New York market. It is worthy of note, also, that the first American black marble tile ever manufactured and sold in the United States was made in Swanton. The tiles were made in 1848, by George Barney, to fill an order for 2,000, 12½ inch square tile for a new Masonic hall in New York city. There have

THE "MAQUAM," BUILT IN 1880.

been six distinct periods in marble production in Swanton. They cover periods as follows: dove marble, 1815 to 1825; black polishing marble, 1825 to 1837; hearth marble, 1837 to 1853; black marble tile, 1853 to

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1863; black, white and red vein tile, 1863 to 1883; variegated and fancy colored marbles, 1883 to 1899.

BARNEY MARBLE COMPANY.

The Barney Marble Company is a corporation organized in 1888, for the purpose of producing and manufacturing the so-called Champlain Marbles, at Swanton,

VIEWS AT AND AROUND MAQUAM BAY.

Vt., and succeeded to the business hitherto carried on by George and R. L. Barney. By extensive additions and improvements, giving largely increased facilities, they have been able to introduce to the favorable notice of architects and builders, creating a more general demand for, what have come to be recognized as among the most beautiful marbles in use.

Their product is more desirable in quality, and cheaper in price, than any of the imported fancy marbles, and is the *best in the world* for service, combining fine shades of coloring with a texture and composition that stands the hardest usage.

The different layers of these marbles are known to the trade by distinctive names, more or less descriptive, viz: Jasper, Mosaic, Oriental, Olive, Verde Antique, Lyonaise, etc., etc. They are particularly beautiful and artistic in appearance, and their rich colors never fade.

The natural formations and variegations of this material are particularly striking and admits of the highest polish.

To-day variegated marbles are being preferred to the veined and white marbles for interior decoration and furniture work, and they possess the additional advantages that they do not soil or stain, as do the lighter and softer varieties, and at the same time afford a much greater diversity of color and markings. The Barney Marble Company publish a very handsome catalogue, containing lithograph fac-smiles of their different varieties which they will mail upon application.

Their finished product may be seen in every description of public and private building in every State of the Union, in wainscot, columns, steps, risers, floor tile, etc., etc., and the demand is steadily increasing. The soundness of the stock, the large sizes obtained from the quarries, the finer texture, absence of seams, cracks and sand holes, the high polish to which it is susceptible, all combine to make the product of the Barney Marble Co. superior to most, and equal to the best the world produces.

CHAMPLAIN MARBLE COMPANY.

The year 1899 promises to witness a decided growth in the marble industry in Swanton. An evidence of the prospective development of this business is found in the fact that Hon. Nelson W. Fisk, of Isle LaMotte, and Mr. E. T. Bradley, of Swanton, formed a partnership in 1898 and leased valuable marble properties at Swanton Junction. This firm began developing marble quarries last year with satisfactory results. Additional facilities for quarrying blocks for the trade have been provided this year, and with improved machinery in all branches of quarrying, a larger production of Champlain variegated marbles is assured in 1899 than in any previous year. Governor Fisk has had an extensive experience as a marble and stone producer, and has the reputation of making a success of every business enterprise in which he engages.

One of the best known industries in town is the Atwood Suspender Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Atwood suspender. The fine goods made by this company are manufactured under the management of Col. C. C. Gilmore, and are sold in all parts of the country.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

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CONDUCTED BY MASON S. STONE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

[Official organ of the State Teachers' Association]

School Libraries.

BY PRINCIPAL FRANCIS A. BAGNALL, ST. ALBANS HIGH SCHOOL.

Perhaps it takes more than a teacher and a few scholars to make a good school, yet Garfield thought he could enjoy an ideal education sitting on one end of a log, if his friend and teacher, Mark Hopkins, sat on the other. Given a good teacher and the necessary scholars and one has gone far towards getting the perfect school, for the good teacher knows what helps to call to his aid in his work and how to use them. To make his text-books effective he calls in the great additional helps of books, pictures, maps, blocks, and like mechanical devices, always plus personal influence. But his greatest ally is in books. Hence the interest to-day in school libraries.

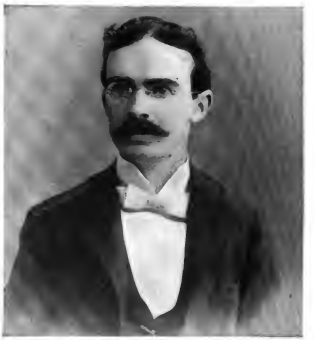
The true aim of education is to make capable men and women, prepared to take up and carry on successfully the work of the world, when other capable men and women lay it down. The gaining of knowledge is one of the means to that end, and to make his gain as great as possible the child should have access to the greatest sources of knowledge, to the books called "literature." His few and often uninspiring text-books are a meagre diet when compared to the feasts of thought and experience that past ages have given us in those books.

Literature is of two kinds, that of information, which gives us new words, new ideas, new facts, and that of inspiration, which gives us new ideals. Geographical and historical readers, and tales of travel and adventure, are books of information. Scudder's Bodley Books, Butterworth's Zig-Zag Journeys, Jane Andrew's Each and All and Seven Little Sisters, Hale's and Henty's and Miss Pratt's historical stories are good examples of these. They carry the thought of the pupil across land and sea and give him new conceptions of the world and its peoples.

The literature of inspiration leads to higher ideals and their attainment. Harriet Beecher Stowe did a great work through Uncle Tom's Cabin. She lifted us as a nation to a better understanding of slavery, and a determination that the black man should be free. There are many books, and many poems especially, that inspire in us love of home and country and devotion to truth and purity.

Knowing the tremendous influence of good books, we are indeed foolish that we do not utilize their power in molding the minds and characters of our young people If we want citizens to be strong and pure and noble, they must as children associate with the strong and pure and noble. And introducing them to good books is the best way of providing them with worthy companions. Such books are the threshold to a broad and generous culture, and should be found in every school-room from the district schools and lower grades up through the high school. The reading habit is formed in early life or not at all. Seldom does a child acquire a love for reading after he is twelve years old. If he is to become acquainted with the delights of literature and yield to its influences, he must have the means at hand in his first school years.

There is still a more cogent reason for providing books in all schools. Half the children who enter



PRINCIPAL FRANCIS A. BAGNALL.

school leave its doors forever before they are eleven, and three-fourths before they are thirteen. And this wholesale desertion of school advantages at this early age is due partly to the fact that school work is so often dry and unattractive. So large a proportion does not need to help in winning bread for the families concerned. But the boys and girls have nothing to arouse their interest within school doors, and bringing all powers of persuasion to bear on half-interested parents, they are allowed to leave grammar "as she is taught" and kindred horrors behind them. The usefulness of a school library is limitless. Its general purpose is elevation of mind and character. But among its narrower aims is just this of interesting pupils and keeping them within school privileges, till they love knowledge

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for its own sake as well as for the power that it places in their hands. A school-room may be small and old-fashioned in its furnishings, and its walls bare and dreary, but a few good books will make it attractive after all. If Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Ewing, Jane Andrews, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Whittier, Longfellow, and others are there to lend their aid and inspiration, any school-room is cheery and a beautiful place to spend the school hours.

Then a library is a great help to a teacher, for it keeps a restless pupil out of mischief. It is the best "busy work" in the world, to browse around in a number of well-chosen books. For many children the twenty-eight, thirty, or thirty-six weeks in a year, for five or six years, is all that a child gets of education or the blessedness and pleasure of knowledge. In this short time he is expected to become an intelligent, patriotic citizen. He comes from a home where there is no thought beyond that of keeping soul and body together. He plays in the streets where he learns all that is demoralizing. He must grow up low-lived and comparatively ignorant, unless his school influences are made uplifting to the very highest degree, for the school is a potent influence in his life that can raise him and give him good habits of thinking and being. But even with this limited school life, if he has learned to know and love a good book when he sees it, his education will not stop when the school door closes behind him. Books are accessible to all in these days. What one craves, one can obtain. In our own history we have a most wonderful example of the power of the reading habit. Benjamin Franklin was a man who early learned to make good books his friends. His school days were very few, but largely from books, obtained in those days slowly and with difficulty, he acquired that profound learning that made him a statesman, philosopher, scientist and philanthropist, one of the strongest and most notable characters of the formative period of our national life.

Teachers are not doing their duty to those placed in their keeping, if they do not impart to them this love of books and of good books. To give a child such a liking is literally to open to him the portals of all knowledge. His literary judgment must be trained to choose only the best. It is almost a pity to teach a child to read, if he is going to read only such vile stuff as floods the country to-day. There are 5,000,000 copies of weak and wicked story papers published in the city of New York each week. And the trashy novels of both bloodthirsty and sentimental type are legion. The readers of these are largely those who have been taught in our public schools, taught to read, but not taught *what* to read. Crime increases as a direct result of familiarity with this scarcely deserving the name of literature. Many a boy is in prison for robbery or taking human life who would be innocent, were it not that his mind had become familiar with wrong-doing in the books and papers he had read. And what is the remedy? An abundance of good literature in every public school-room, and a generation of school children trained in its use. For no matter how good our books or how many of them we have, they cannot exert their due influence unless the child has learned their use.

A definite course in the handling of books should be a part of every teacher's preparation. He should know what books to collect, how to obtain them, and how to use them, and then love them so thoroughly himself that all minds that come under his influence will imbibe a like love and reverence for the world's treasures.

Of making books there is literally no end. So it may seem a problem to know what to choose for a small library. But we have a guide in the fact that they are not all best, and there are enough that are best to furnish us a goodly collection. A thorough acquaintance with a few great books is far better than a superficial knowledge of a multitude of seconds. Quality, not quantity, is a good maxim here. In general, a school library should contain,

First: Books of general reference, as dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Second: Supplementary literature, as books of science, geography and travel, together with historical material suitable to develop work suggested in regular text-books.

Third: General literature, consisting of myths, fables, and short stories; poems, essays, and novels; history and biography.

The first and second classes give the literature of information previously referred to, the third is more in the line of the literature of inspiration.

Frequently with the desire and ability to buy books, teachers do not know just what and where to buy. The list herewith is a suggested one, having in mind the needs of a typical school for books, some for reference, but more of them as general in their educational influence over the children in school and the parents at home. The books do not constitute a geography library, a history library, a science library, or a literature library, but all these.

List of books recommended as a $25 foundation school library:

LITERATURE.

Scudder. Book of Folk Stories. Riv. Lit. Series.[1]	$0.40
Hawthorne. Wonder Book. Standard Lit. Series.[2]	.16
Hawthorne. Twice Told Tales. Standard Lit. Series.[2]	.16
Kingsley. Water Babies.[4]	.35
Arabian Knights. Edited by E. E. Hale.[4]	.40
Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin.[1]	.25
Wiggin. The Birds' Christmas Carol.[1]	.50
Longfellow. Evangeline. Whittier. Snow Bound. Lowell. Vision of Sir Launfal. } Riv. Lit. Series.[1] 1 vol.	.50
Irving. Sketch Book. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.16
Cooper. Last of the Mohicans.[4]	.50
Holmes. Poems and Prose. Riv. Lit. Series.[1]	.40
DeFoe. Robinson Crusoe. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.16
Bunyan. Pilgrim's Progress. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.16
Shakespeare, Tales from. Lamb.[1]	.40
Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield. Riv. Lit. Series.[1]	.40
Scott. Lady of the Lake. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.24
Scott. Tales of a Grandfather. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.16
Dickens. David Copperfield. Stand. Lit. Series.[3]	.24
Ruskin. King of the Golden River.[4]	.35

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BIOGRAPHY.

Baldwin.	Four Great Americans.[4] Washington, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln.	$0.50
Baldwin.	Four American Patriots.[4] Henry, Hamilton, Jackson, Grant.	.50
Baldwin.	Four American Naval Heroes.[4] Jones, Perry, Farragut, Dewey.	.50
Baldwin.	Four American Poets.[4] Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe.	.50
Hale.	Lights of Two Centuries.[7]	1.40

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Francillon.	Gods and Heroes.[8]	.40
Baldwin.	Old Stories of the East.[7]	.45
Baldwin.	Fifty Famous Stories.[7]	.35
Guerber.	Story of the Greeks.[7]	.60
Guerber.	Story of the Romans.[7]	.60
Guerber.	Story of the English.[7]	.65
Guerber.	Story of the Thirteen Colonies.[7]	.65
Willson.	Historical Reader.[4]	.60
Pratt.	American History Stories, 4 volumes.[9]	1.44
Starr.	American Indians.[10]	.45
Judson.	Young American.[11]	.60
Andrews.	Seven Little Sisters.[8]	.50
Andrews.	Each and All.[8]	.50
Dunton.	The World and Its People. 7 volumes.[3]	3.74
Carroll.	Around the World. 2 volumes.[12]	.68

OUT OF DOOR BOOKS.

Merriam.	Birds thro' an Opera Glass.[1]	.75
Bamford.	Up and Down the Brooks.[1]	.75
Dana.	Plants and their Children.[7]	.65
Pratt.	Storyland of Stars.[9]	.40
Shaler.	First Book in Geology.[10]	.60
Willson.	Nature Study Reader.[4]	.35

[1]Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. [2]University Pub. Co., Boston. [3]Ginn & Co., Boston. [4]T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. [5]Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston. [6]Werner School Book Co., Boston. [7]American Book Co., Boston. [8]MacMillan Co., Boston. [9]Educational Pub. Co., Boston. [10]D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. [11]Maynard, Merrill & Co., Boston. [12]Morse Co., Boston.

NOTE.—From the above prices in most cases a discount of from 10 to 16⅔ per cent. will be given by the publishers.

Great are the strides Vermont has taken educationally during the past six years. With free text-books, a town system, and all that that means of expert supervision surely coming, with a public library law that insures the help of the state to towns that will accept its liberal terms, and assures eventually public libraries very generally throughout the state, the next step should be toward securing state appropriation for the starting and maintenance of school libraries. In pleading for school libraries and urging that they be placed in every school-room, one ought also to urge the greater use of public libraries wherever they are available. Public libraries and school libraries must work together. Each fills a distinct place, but both are needed. A child's reading out of school should be regulated and suggested with equal care with that in school. Indiscriminate fiction, though possibly not trashy, is harmful. Both parents and teachers must be alert to see that the books taken from the public library are helpful and wholesome for the particular child using them. And here is a way in which mistakes may be made. It is wiser that a child should read a book that is perchance old for him, beyond his full enjoyment and appreciation, but that is truly good literature, than to waste his mind on so-called children's books that have been weakened and diluted to his supposed needs. He will grow on the strong meat and grow to its appreciation. The namby-pamby stuff will weaken what mental power he already has.

School libraries must be obtained largely by individual effort. The millenium has not yet arrived, and state and city school funds are not sufficient to furnish all the desirables. There is no school in the land that cannot possess a library, a "poor man's university," if it wants one. The will and way go together in this as in other things. In a small high school in one of the New England states enthusiasm enabled the boys and girls, within two years, to purchase seven hundred volumes at a cost of about $500. The money was obtained by holding bazaars and giving entertainments. To-day that library has proved more valuable than the much larger town fiction library, and is oftener consulted by members of the various reading clubs of the place. What a blessing it would be to the schools of Vermont if one day of each school year might be observed as "School Library Day," when the efforts of teachers and scholars and the interest of parents might be turned especially to the securing of good books for the schools.

But we must go back to our thought at the beginning. Given a perfect school house, abundant equipment, and a profusion of excellent books and all other educational helps, the results will not be right, unless behind every book there is a good teacher, a living, personal influence directing the reading until the child's own judgment shall lead him to select the wholesome in literature. The teacher must have an acquaintance piercing the covers and including more than the title. He must know the books and he must know the children who are to read them. He must teach the pupil how to use books, where to find what is wanted, how to turn rapidly from one book to another, the meaning of cross-references, the use of the index and table of contents. He must "teach a child where to go for a book, what book to get when he gets there, when and where to open it, and when to close it." I would that with Horace Scudder we might realize "what is that great, silent and resistless power for good which might at this moment be lifting the youth of our city or town, our state, our country, were the hours of reading in school expended upon the undying, life-giving books."

THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, and contains a department devoted to the educational interests of the State. Communications and papers are solicited for this department. THE VERMONTER records and illustrates historical and current events, and forms a valuable text book for schools. As an advertising medium for schools and colleges, THE VERMONTER is unsurpassed. It has a large circulation among those seeking higher education in Vermont. Special rates are offered to educational institutions.

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The Dewey Testimonial.

BY PRESIDENT ALLAN D. BROWN, OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

I gladly avail myself of the opportunity so kindly offered by THE VERMONTER to put before its readers the present condition of the proposed testimonial to The Great Admiral, of whom all Americans, and especially all Vermonters, are so justly proud.

It seems to me but natural that the warm expressions of regard for the great son of Norwich, and the general feeling toward him, should take the form of something more tangible than mere resolutions. Congress has given him a vote of thanks, and the President promoted him, but only some two months before he would have been entitled to his present grade by the ordinary rule of seniority; the Legislature has passed congratulatory resolutions; Congress has voted him a sword, and it has also provided for his promotion to the grade of admiral, and his promotion is likely to occur before this goes to press; but nothing has been done in a popular way to show appreciation of the glorious victory of Manila Bay.

Some time in September last, Mr. A. M. Wright, a Vermonter resident in New York city, sent a check to the editor of the Vermont Phœnix, of Brattleboro, to start some sort of a testimonial; but just what form it should take was not clear in his mind. As soon as this fact was published the suggestion was taken up by various papers in the State, and different propositions were made, such as a sword, a house in Montpelier, a statue, a scholarship at this institution: some one knowing the needs of the University, improved upon this latter proposal by suggesting that a building should be erected here, to bear the Admiral's name. This appeared to meet with more favor than any of the other ideas; as the Admiral's brother remarked to me, "He does not want a sword, because he has three; he does not want a house in Montpelier, because he would not live in it; he does not want a statue, because he isn't dead. If he were here and could see the situation he would undoubtedly approve of the Dewey Hall."

From my personal acquaintance with the Admiral, extending over a good many years in the navy, I did not feel that it would be proper for me to endeavor to push this matter without consulting him, believing that without his approval it would be an unwarrantable use of his name and fame.

During the session of the Legislature I received a letter from the Admiral, in which he said: "In my opinion, results have shown the excellent training young men have received at the Norwich University. That the University is well worthy the fostering care of the State, goes without saying; and I trust the Legislature may see its way clear to vote some substantial assistance. Nothing the State could now do for me would give me greater pleasure." If there ever had been any doubt as to his regard for "Old N. U.," this certainly settled the matter.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, a full and explicit account of the situation, and of the several proposals, was written to the Admiral, and he was asked to express by cable his approval or disapproval of the proposed Dewey Hall; to this he has replied giving his approval. The proposed Dewey Hall now stands, therefore, as having been stated by the Admiral to be acceptable to himself. It has been said many times, "Dewey can have anything he wants;" knowing him as I do, I am sure he would never ask for anything for himself, but his acceptance of this proposal is equivalent to an expression on his part that the erection of such a building would be gladly accepted as a testimonial to himself. It remains to be seen whether the public, especially the Vermont portion of it, will respond to this action on his part.

Cadet Dewey left the University before the completion of his course, in order to enter the Naval Academy, where he graduated with honor in 1858; he has since received from her the degree of B. S. as of his own year, and at the last Commencement she conferred upon him her unique degree of Master of Military Science; and, while she glories in his fame, she does not forget that he is the latest in a long line of noble sons who have done yeoman service for the Republic; for she counts three other Rear-Admirals among them, and she has furnished to the two arms of the service not only a larger proportion of her matriculants, but actually a larger number of men, than any other college in the country. Well may the Admiral say "The University is well worthy the fostering care of the State," and "results have shown the excellent training young men have received" there.

Knowing well her possibilities and her limitations, it is the desire of every loyal son of N. U., (and none is more loyal than the former cadet, George Dewey) that she should have those limitations decreased; the proposed Dewey Hall will accomplish this in a large degree; for it is not designed to use all the money which has been asked for in the mere erection of a building, but a sufficient portion will be reserved for the maintenance thereof. More than one struggling institution has been hindered by the erection of a huge building with no funds to take care of it, and it is not proposed to make this error. It is intended to put under its roof the mess hall, with its necessary adjuncts, library and reading room, chapel, administration offices, &c., and also a separate drill hall. Inasmuch as one great difficulty with would-be cadets is the inability to pay their expenses, even though they have a scholarship giving free tuition (and such can be had by any one who needs it) it is hoped to have from the maintenance fund sufficient income to pay all the expenses of the kitchen department, so that it will be possible to give board to students for little, if any, more than the price of the raw material. Should our hopes be realized, this testimonial to the Great Admiral will take a form more sightly than marble, more enduring than bronze, and generations to come will receive the benefits to flow from the benefactions of a grateful people, and the

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homage due to the name of one who stands the peer of the greatest naval heroes of the world's history.

To carry out this plan the sum of $100,000 is desired, and it is to be expected that Admiral Dewey's approval will secure this sum without difficulty. Several generous subscriptions have been received which, it is hoped, will be followed by many others, both large and small; and the architect (himself the son of an old cadet) is at work on the preliminary plans. It would be a great welcome to the Admiral if, on his return, he could see this testimonial completed; if funds come in of sufficient magnitude and with reasonable promptness, it will be possible to lay the corner-stone on next Commencement Day, June 29. May no one be deterred from adding to the fund because he or she thinks the amount that can be afforded too small. No sum is too insignificant to link one's name with a measure which will do so much to advance the cause of education in Vermont and tend to produce the highest type of American citizen, the citizen-soldier.

HON. JOHN H. WATSON.

Vermont has ever stood among the first, among the States of the Union, in maintaining the high standard of its courts and in choosing men as judges who were well qualified to act as such.

The appointment of Judge Ross, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, as United States Senator, caused a vacancy on the bench which it became the duty of Governor Smith to fill by appointing a new judge, and as usual in such instances there were presented to him the names of many men from whom to choose.

Among others, the name of John H. Watson was presented to him, and after much careful consideration he decided to appoint him as sixth associate judge of the supreme court, and in so doing, he chose a man well qualified in every respect to fulfill the requirements of the position.

John H. Watson was born in Jamaica, in the county of Windham, on the 12th day of May, 1851. His father was a man of moderate means, and the education which Judge Watson received was confined to the common schools and the academies, and he was obliged to rely principally on his own efforts to obtain such education.

In March, 1875, Judge Watson, then a young man of twenty-four years of age, came to Bradford and began the study of law in the office of Orrin Gambell, then a prominent lawyer of Orange county. He continued the study of law at that office until he was admitted to the bar in Orange county. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. Gambell and practiced law with him for about six months, when he bought out Mr. Gambell's interest in the firm, and from that time until his appointment to the bench he continued in the active practice of his profession at Bradford, and at the time of his appointment he was recognized as the leader of the Orange county bar, and was considered one of the best lawyers of the state.

Judge Watson is a man of simple habits, exceedingly fond of his home and its surroundings, and has always spent his time with his family except when actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is an indefatigable worker and of a clear, keen, discriminating

HON. JOHN H. WATSON.

turn of mind, of good judgment, and well grounded in the principles and applications of the law.

On March 25th, 1879, he was married to Clara L., daughter of Darwin A. Hammond, of Wardsboro, and they have two sons, John Henry, Jr., and Hugh Hammond, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years.

THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

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An investment of one dollar in THE VERMONTER for a year gives you double value for your money. Thousands of people have tried it and are convinced of the truth of this statement. The value of the 42 numbers which have already been published cannot be estimated by the subscription price from a historical standpoint alone. The literary attractions of the magazine for the year 1899 are of a superior character, and the forthcoming articles should be read by every Vermonter at home or abroad.

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A Famous Vermont Business House.

VERMONT is famous for its men and women, and also for its scenic attractions and natural products. Its financial institutions and its industrial enterprises have an enviable reputation at home and abroad. The character and standing of its representative business houses is something to be proud of. But a successful mercantile business and a high reputation in any branch of trade cannot be built up in a day or a month. It requires years to accomplish these results. Few mercantile houses in Vermont have survived half a century. It is a noteworthy fact that the popular **DRY GOODS HOUSE OF H. W. ALLEN & COMPANY OF BURLINGTON** have just passed the **FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY** of its establishment. From a modest beginning in 1848, when the late EDWARD LYMAN founded this house, it has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, with a corresponding appreciation in public favor.

The founder and his associates and successors have survived all panics and financial storms, and by the observance of honorable and fair business principles have built up a trade and reputation of which any firm may well be proud. Few dry goods houses in New England have a more enviable record than **H. W. ALLEN & CO.** The patrons of this well known firm are to be found in nearly every town within a radius of 100 miles, and include the leaders in society in numerous towns and cities in this and adjoining States. Ladies who want the best quality of goods of the finer grades, have learned that it is unnecessary to go to Boston or New York to find what they want. They know that **H. W. ALLEN & CO.** can supply their wants in lines of **DRY GOODS**, and at prices that are right.

Experience in any line of business is an important consideration with the people who buy goods. There are but few active Vermont merchants who have been engaged in mercantile trade as long as COL. H. W. ALLEN, senior partner in the firm of **H. W. ALLEN & CO.** His experience covers a period of 35 years, during which time he was a member of the firm 30 years, being associated with MR. EDWARD LYMAN from 1868 to 1890. Upon the death of MR. LYMAN in the latter year he became senior member, and, with MR. F. D. ABERNETHY, who had been one of the partners since 1885, constituted the new firm. MR. ABERNETHY has been prominently identified with this house for 15 years. Both members are widely and favorably known. COLONEL ALLEN is one of the leading business men of Burlington, and in 1896 was a Senator from Chittenden County in the General Assembly. He was Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of GOVERNOR WOODBURY, with the rank of Colonel, 1894-96.

This enterprising firm believes in making a home market for Vermont purchasers of dry goods, and with ample capital at their command and a knowledge of what the people want, they have been able to not only retain local trade but to attract customers from distant points in this and adjoining States.

The Howard Opera House block is known to every visitor to Burlington, who is equally familiar with the establishment occupying three floors of this great building. The firm occupy 10,000 square feet of floor space. The jobbing department is in the basement. The main floor is devoted exclusively to the retail trade in dry goods. On the second floor, which is easily reached by a hydraulic safety elevator, is the garment, cloak and upholstering department.

An important addition has been recently made to the business of this firm in the shape of a **LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT**, which is thoroughly equipped for conducting the business in all its branches. The plate represents a selection of three suits in dresses already made, of which the firm carry a very extensive line. But not every lady can find a dress to fit. Now, however, ladies can have dresses made to order. The firm guarantee a fit on all suits made. The dress-making department is in charge of MISS E. L. FINNIGAN, formerly of New York city, who has the advantage of a large metropolitan experience as well as the benefit of a study of fashions in Paris. These two new departments are thoroughly equipped for conducting the business in all its branches.

In the dress-making department can be made the latest styles of **WEDDING GARMENTS, RECEPTION GOWNS AND GOLF AND BICYCLE SUITS.** All other departments in this store are kept up to the highest standard, and here **SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,** and in fact everything found in a metropolitan dry goods store.

The finest goods and right prices are the basis for the high reputation enjoyed by **H. W. ALLEN & CO.**, of Burlington.

H. W. ALLEN & COMPANY have made unusual preparations for the coming season. The markets of the United States and foreign countries have contributed to their stock of goods. The annual spring opening occurs early in March, but in fact every week day is an opening day at this store, as new goods in all lines are constantly being received, including new novelties as soon as they appear in metropolitan markets. One point noticeable in this house is the courtesy and intelligence of the employes, some of whom have seen from 10 to 15 years' service with this firm.

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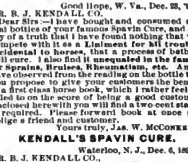

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Yours truly, JAS. W. MCCONKEY.

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Yours truly, A. D. LAKE.

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Price, $1 per Bottle . . .

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PARTIAL INTERIOR VIEW OF NEW WAREROOMS.

Vermont's Leading Music House.

Few Vermont business houses are better known throughout the State than Bailey's Music Rooms, which constitute one of the leading institutions of the Queen City. This popular music house, of which Col. Henry W. Hall is general manager, has been in existence for 30 years, during which period it has been patronized by thousands of people in Vermont and adjoining states. From a small beginning a business has been built up by Colonel Hall, which stands unrivalled by any music house in New England. The representatives of this house on the road number a round dozen, and there are half as many salesmen at the store in Burlington. The house has the agency for 20 different piano and organ manufacturers, the leaders being, in pianos, Steinway, Knabe, Ivers & Pond, Fischer, McPhail, and Sterling; and in organs, Estey, Mason & Hamlin, and Sterling.

The warerooms of the house are well stocked at all times with various styles of pianos and organs, small musical instruments, sheet music from the most noted publishers, and musical merchandise of all kinds.

Bailey's Music Rooms outgrew the original spacious quarters in Burlington several years ago, and now occupy a handsome double store on the College street front of the Y. M. C. A. building. The store is one of the most attractive in that city of fine stores, and will well repay an inspection, even if the visitor does not intend buying anything. The house is headquarters for singers and musicians, and every one in search of the latest styles of pianos and organs of the best makers, or the newest sheet music will find what they desire at reasonable figures.

The immense business of this Music House is done through four large houses (viz., Burlington and St. Johnsbury, Vt., Lancaster and Berlin Falls, N. H.) In addition to his immense music business, Mr. Bailey is president of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt., one of the largest banking institutions in the State.

The reputation of the house for fair dealing is an enviable one, and customers can rely upon any guaranty made by Colonel Hall or his salesmen.

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Wm. McKinley,

President of the United States of America:

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS,

Greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of George Dewey, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him Admiral of the Navy, from the 2nd day of March 1899, in the service of the UNITED STATES. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duties of Admiral, by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers, Seamen and Marines, under his Command to be obedient to his Orders as Admiral. And he is to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

Given under my Hand at Washington, this Second day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine and in the ~~One Hundred and Twenty-fifth~~ year of the Independence of the United States.

Wm. McKinley

(By the President)

John D. Long

Sec. Navy.

FAC-SIMILE OF COMMISSION ISSUED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. APRIL, 1899. No. 8.

Rudyard Kipling in Vermont.

BY THE EDITOR.

It seems pre-eminently fitting that the American home of Rudyard Kipling should be where the spirit of the "White Man's Burden" had its first exemplification in Vermont by the construction of Fort Dummer and the founding of a colony within its walls by the English. This event occurred 175 years ago, but history repeats itself in the life of the Republic at the present day. The site of this primitive outpost of civilization was richly endowed by nature, and time has served to improve the scenic charms of this favored section of the Connecticut River Valley, of which Brattleboro is the center. Lovers of nature will find in this locality scenes to delight the eye and sooth the spirit. There is an atmosphere about the place that inspires the soul and prompts the artistic mind to action. This has been the birthplace, or residence, of more men and women famous in the world of art, music, and literature than any other place of equal size in America. Their fame has made Brattleboro renowned.

Very sincerely yours
Rudyard Kipling

What admirer of fine statuary has not heard of Larkin G. Mead; what lover of choice paintings does not recognize the names of William Morris Hunt and Robert Gordon

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Hardie; who that is charmed with sweet song is not aware of the artistic fame of Mary Howe Lavin and Harriet Brazor Pratt, and who that finds edification in the best books of contemporary writers of English fiction has not been a reader of Mary E. Wilkins and Rudyard Kipling? Brattleboro is justly proud of these artists and authors who have dwelt, or now abide, in this cultured community.

It is of Rudyard Kipling THE VERMONTER proposes to write at this time. The name of this great English poet and story writer has been on nearly every American tongue for weeks, and no people in the land are more gratified at his recovery from a severe illness than Vermonters. Brattleboro especially rejoices at the restoration to health of Rudyard Kipling, and her citizens have a warm place in their hearts for their most distinguished resident. Here among the green hills of Vermont is his only home in America, and here are laid the scenes of some of his most charming stories. Other stories of the author founded on the romance and life of other countries were written at his Vermont home.

In order that the readers of THE VERMONTER may know more of Kipling's personality and characteristics than might appear in an article devoted strictly to his Brattleboro home, a brief sketch of his life abroad has been gathered from various sources.

He was born of English parents in Bombay, India, in 1865. His father was John Lockwood Kipling, C. I. E., head of the Mayo School of Art, at Lahore. Rudyard was taken to England when five years old. He received his education at the United Service College at Westwardho, in Devonshire, and went back to his native country, in 1880, as sub-editor of the United Military Gazette. He was also

THE HOME OF THE KIPLINGS AT LAHORE, INDIA.
From a drawing by Baga Ram, owned by Kipling's father. Copyrighted, 1896, by the S. S. McClure Company. By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

a special newspaper correspondent in Lahore. During his stay in India he wrote, with marvellous rapidity, numerous stories dealing with the life of the British in India. He returned to England in 1890, where he resided for one year. Kipling was then 25 years of age. While in London he first met his future wife, who was Miss Carolyn Balestier. She was traveling abroad at the time with her brother, Wolcott Balestier, a promising young novelist. The marriage of the English author to his American fiancee soon followed, and Rudyard Kipling came to this country for the first time. The Balestier family have been residents of Vermont for many years. The late J. N. Balestier was a prominent lawyer of New York, who made Brattleboro the home of his later days. Here Mrs. Kipling was born and reared.

ONE OF THE ROOMS IN MR. KIPLING'S HOME IN LAHORE, INDIA.
From a photograph owned by his father. Copyrighted, 1896, by the S. S. McClure Company. By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

Rudyard Kipling came to Vermont for the first time in the winter of 1892-3. The story of his railroad journey to Brattleboro, and of his impressions of a Vermont winter were published in "Picturesque Brattleboro," and is here republished through the courtesy of Clapp and Jones. It is entitled "In Sight of Mount Monadnock."

This is one of the first sketches written by Mr. Kipling after he came to Vermont, and his graphic description of a Vermont winter will be read with great interest.

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IN SIGHT OF MOUNT MONADNOCK.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

After the gloom of the gray Atlantic weather our ship came to America in a flood of winter sunshine that made unaccustomed eyelids blink; and the New Yorker, who is nothing if not modest, said: "This isn't a sample of our really fine days; wait until such and such times come, or go to such and such a quarter of the city." That any one should dare to call this climate muggy, yea, even "subtropical," was a shock. There came such a man, and he said: "Go north if you want weather—weather that is weather. Go to New England."

"NAULAHKA"—RESIDENCE OF RUDYARD KIPLING, AT BRATTLEBORO, VT.

So New York passed away upon a sunny afternoon, with her roar and rattle, her complex smells, her triply overheated rooms, and much too energetic inhabitants, while the train went north to the land where the snow lay. It came in one sweep almost, it seemed, in one turn of the wheels, covering the winter-killed grass and turning the frozen ponds, that looked so white under the shadow of lean trees, into pools of ink.

As the night closed in, a little wooden town, white, cloaked and dumb, slid past the windows and the strong light of the car lamps fell upon a sleigh (the driver furred and muffled up to his nose) turning the corner of a street. Now, the sleigh of a picture-book, however well one knows it, is altogether different from the thing in real life, a means of conveyance at a journey's end, but it is well not to be over-curious in the matter, for the same American who has been telling you at length how he once followed a kilted Scots soldier from Chelsea to the Tower, out of pure wonder and curiosity at his bare knees and sporran, will laugh at your interest in "just a cutter."

The staff of the train—surely the great American nation would be lost if deprived of the ennobling society of brakeman, conductor, Pullman car conductor, negro porter, and newsboy—told pleasant tales, as they spread themselves at ease in the smoking compartment, of snowings up on the line to Montreal, of desperate attacks—four engines together and a snow-plow in front—on drifts thirty feet high, and the pleasure of walking along the tops of goods wagons to brake a train with the thermometer thirty below freezing.

Thirty below freezing! It was inconceivable till one stepped out into it at midnight, and the first shock of that clear still air took away the breath as a plunge into sea water does. A walrus sitting on a woolpack was our host in his sleigh, and he wrapped us in hairy goat-skin coats, caps that came down over the ears, buffalo robes and blankets, and yet more buffalo robes, till we, too, looked like walruses and moved almost as gracefully. The night was as keen as the edge of a newly ground sword, breath froze on the coat lapels in snow, the nose became without sensation, and the eyes wept bitterly because the horses were in a hurry to get home, and whirling through the air at zero brings tears. But for the jingle of the sleigh bells the ride might have taken place in a dream, for there was no sound of hoofs upon the snow, the runners sighed a little now and again as they glided over an inequality, and all the sheeted hills round about were dumb as death. Only the Connecticut river kept up its heart and a lane of black water through the packed ice. We could see the stream worrying around the heels of its small bergs. Elsewhere there was nothing but snow under the moon—snow drifted to the level of the stone fences or curling over their tops in a tip of frosted silver; snow banked high on either side of the road or lying heavy on the pines and the

MOUNT WANTASTIQUET, OPPOSITE "NAULAHKA."

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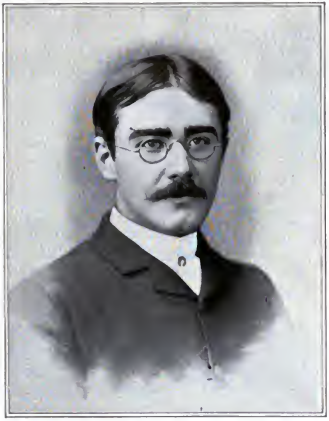
hemlocks in the woods, where the air seemed, by comparison, as warm as a conservatory. It was beautiful beyond expression. Nature's boldest sketch in black and white, done with a Japanese disregard of perspective and daringly altered from time to time by the restless pencils of the moon.

In the morning the other side of the picture was revealed in the colors of the sunlight. There was never a cloud in the sky that rested on the snow line of the horizon as a sapphire on white velvet. Hills of pure white or speckled and furred with woods rose up above the solid white levels of the fields, and the sun rioted over their embroideries till the eyes ached. Here and there, on the exposed slopes, the day's warmth—the thermometer was nearly forty degrees—and the night's cold had made a bald and shining



KIPLING AT THE AGE OF TWENTY YEARS.
From a photograph owned by his father, John Lockwood Kipling.
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By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine.*

crust upon the snow; but the most part was soft, powdered stuff, ready to catch the light on a thousand crystals and multiply it sevenfold. Through this magnificence, and thinking nothing of it, a wood-sledge, drawn by two shaggy red steers, the unbarked logs diamond-dusted with snow, shouldered down the road in a cloud of frosty breath. It is the mark of inexperience in this section of the country to confound a sleigh which you use for riding with the sledge that is devoted to heavy work, and it is, I believe, a still greater sign of worthlessness to think oxen are driven, as they are in most places, by scientific twisting of the tail. The driver, with red mittens on his hands, felt over-stockings that come up to his knees, and perhaps a silvery-gray coonskin coat on his back, walks besides, crying, "Gee! Haw!" even as is written in the American stories.

New England depends for its fuel on the woods. The trees are "blazed" in the autumn, just before the fall of the leaf, felled latter, cut into four-foot lengths, and as soon as the friendly snow makes sledging possible, drawn down to the wood-house. Afterwards the needs of the farm can be attended to, and a farm, like an arch, is never at rest. A little latter will come maple sugar time, when the stately maples are tapped as the sap begins to stir, and beringed with absurd little buckets, (a cow being milked into a thimble gives some idea of the disproportion), which are emptied into caldrons. Afterward, (this is the time of "sugaring-off parties"), you pour the boiled syrup into tins full of fresh snow, where it hardens, and you pretend to help, and eat and become very sticky and make love, boys and girls together. Even the introduction of patent sugar evaporators has not spoiled the love-making.

Twenty or thirty miles across the hills, on the way to the Green Mountains, lie some finished chapters of pitiful stories—a few score of abandoned farms started in a lean land, held fiercely so long as there was any one to work them, and then left on the hillsides. Beyond this desolation are woods where the bear and deer still find peace, and sometimes even the beaver forgets that he is persecuted and dares to build his lodge. These things were told me by a man who loved the woods for their own sake and not for the sake of slaughter—a quiet, low-spoken man of the West, who came across the drifts on snowshoes, and refrained from laughing when I borrowed his foot-gear and tried to walk. The gigantic lawn tennis bats, strung with hide, are not easy to maneuver. If you forget to keep the long heels down and trailing in the snow you turn over and become as a man who falls into deep water with a life belt tied to his ankles. If you lose your balance do not attempt to recover it, but drop half sitting and half kneeling over as large an erea as possible. When you have mastered the wolf step, can slide one shoe above the other deftly, that is to say, the sensation of paddling over a ten-foot-deep drift and taking short cuts by buried fences is worth the ankle-ache.

Beyond the very furthest range were the pines, turned to a faint blue haze against the white, one solitary peak—a real mountain and not a hill—showed like a gigantic thumb-nail pointing heavenward.

"And that's Monadnock," said the man from the West. "All the hills have Indian names. You left Wantastiquet on your right coming out of town."

You know how it sometimes happens that a word shuttles in and out of many years, waking all sorts of incongruous associations. I had met Monadnock on paper in a shameless parody of Emerson's style, before ever style or verse had interest for me. But the word stuck because of a rhyme in which some one was:—

> —crowned coeval
> With Monadnock's Crest,
> And my wings extended
> Touch the East and West.

Later the same word, pursued on the same principle as that blessed one Mesopotamia, led me to and through

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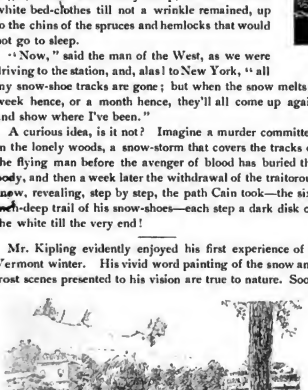
Emerson up to his poem on the peak itself—the wise old giant, "busy with his sky affairs," who makes us sane and sober, and free from little things, if we trust him. So Monadnock came to mean everything that was helpful, healing, and full of quiet, and when I saw him half across New Hampshire he did not fail. In that utter stillness a hemlock bough, overweighted with snow, came down a foot or two with a tired little sigh; the snow slid off and the little branch flew nodding back to its fellows.

Next day all idleness and trifling were drowned in a snow-storm that filled the hollows of the hills with whirling blue mist, bowed the branches in the woods till you ducked, but were powdered all the same when you drove through, and wiped out the sleighing tracks. Mother Nature is beautifully tidy if you leave her alone. She rounded off every angle, broke down every scarp, and tucked the white bed-clothes till not a wrinkle remained, up to the chins of the spruces and hemlocks that would not go to sleep.

"Now," said the man of the West, as we were driving to the station, and, alas! to New York, "all my snow-shoe tracks are gone; but when the snow melts a week hence, or a month hence, they'll all come up again and show where I've been."

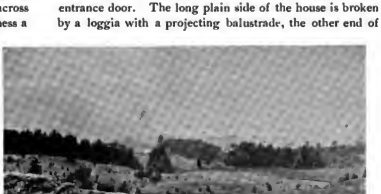
A curious idea, is it not? Imagine a murder committed in the lonely woods, a snow-storm that covers the tracks of the flying man before the avenger of blood has buried the body, and then a week later the withdrawal of the traitorous snow, revealing, step by step, the path Cain took—the six-inch-deep trail of his snow-shoes—each step a dark disk on the white till the very end!

Mr. Kipling evidently enjoyed his first experience of a Vermont winter. His vivid word painting of the snow and frost scenes presented to his vision are true to nature. Soon



ENTRANCE TO THE KIPLING GROUNDS.

after this winter visit to Brattleboro he secured an extensive estate adjoining the Balestier house, and in 1892–93, erected a residence which he named "Naulahka," after one of his novels. The house is unique in its architecture, and is fashioned after the plan of an Indian bungalow. It is a two-story frame house, 70 feet long by 22 feet wide, its foundation being of rough stones with long, narrow windows for lighting a large basement. There is but one tier of 11 rooms all facing the highway at the east. A large hall is on the opposite side, and into it opens the front and only entrance door. The long plain side of the house is broken by a loggia with a projecting balustrade, the other end of



VIEW FROM BLISS FARM.

the building having a two-story bay window. There is a double porch at the southern end. Mr. Kipling's study is situated in the southeast corner of the first floor and has a large bay window. Rugs are on the hard wood floor and a revolving book case stands near the desk where he writes. The attic contains a large billiard-room. On the outside the house is shingled and stained a dark olive, making it blend with the green foliage of the surrounding trees in the spring and summer.

It was at Naulahka that his two daughters, Josephine and Elsie, were born. The third child, John, named in honor of the grandfather, John Lockwood Kipling, was born after they went abroad. Josephine recently deceased.

The adoption of Vermont as his American home by the great English author awakened considerable interest in the State, especially in Brattleboro, where he became a factor in the life of the community in which he moved. His strong personality and his marked characteristics impressed the people. At first Kipling made few acquaintances, but those who were so fortunate as to be numbered among his personal friends became very much attached to him. Among the latter were Dr. James Conland, Rev. C. O. Day and other Brattleboro people. He is very fond of children, and many boys and girls in the place remember with pleasure the kind words and pleasant smiles with which Mr. Kipling always greeted them. To Dr. Conland's young son Mr. Kipling took a special liking, and to him told many of his stories for children before they were put in writing. He relied greatly on the lad's opinions, and his "good" set the author to work. Dr. Conland accompanied the author when he took the cruise of observation which resulted in the writing of "Captains Courageous," the scene of which is laid on the New England coast.

He is a lover of athletics and out-door sports, and is particularly fond of snow-shoeing and golf. He also delights in taking long walks among the hills and riding along the country roads on his wheel. Much of Kipling's literary

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work has been done out-of-doors. He writes as well standing up as in any other position, and the greater portion of his stories and tales composed in Vermont have been written walking up and down the garden of his home. Mr. Kipling understands well the art of entertaining. His conversation is natural and edifying, like his books. The editor of THE VERMONTER once had the pleasure of spending an evening with the English author, and was charmed with his genial personality, his witty sayings and his brilliant conversation. He is modest in his appearance and unassuming in his manners. That he possesses the spirit of one who lives near the heart of nature and of truth, and fears God and respects man in such a spirit as to be himself a worshipful man a "gentleman unafraid" is the testimony of one who knows whereof he speaks.

A VIEW OF THE KIPLING HOME, AT BRATTLEBORO.

The sentiment of Brattleboro people toward Rudyard Kipling's return was recently shown in a strong letter expressing hearty welcome and the hope that he would soon return to "Naulahka," and tendering him at his convenience a banquet at the Brooks house. The letter was signed by prominent people of the town and accompanied by letters from local professional men, who set forth the popular regard with which the author is held by the people of Brattleboro.

KIPLING AND HIS FAVORITE HORSE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH FROM "VANITY FAIR."

The cuts of Kipling's Brattleboro residence, of Mount Wantastiquet, of the Bliss farm, and of the Balestier home are from "Picturesque Brattleboro," and used by permission of Clapp & Jones.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, SHREWSBURY. *By permission of Rutland Railroad.*

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REFLECTIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF EASTER.

BY EX-GOVERNOR FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

The finite mind cannot comprehend the infinite. As we attempt it, we can only exclaim with the Apostle: "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been His counsellor?"

The Scripture accounts of Christ's birth in a stable, "with the beasts of the stall;" His beautiful and sublime life on earth, so wonderfully mingling the Divine with the human nature; His perfect example in living what he declared to be the two great Commandments, with such teachings that "the people were astonished at His doctrine;" His miraculous works of healing; His agonizing crucifixion, between two thieves, with the piercing of

"those blessed hands and feet
Which eighteen hundred years ago were nailed
For our advantage on the bitter cross;"

His resurrection from the sepulchre where mourning friends had laid Him, and His ascension to heaven, after meeting and conversing with disciples and friends and promising to send the "Comforter" to enlighten them and the world for all time:—and this the Divine Son of God, foretold by the prophets; the Redeemer of mankind! Surely, we find here the mystery of mysteries!

But it is our part to accept and believe the truth of God's word, however shadowy and mysterious its outlines to our human conception. Indeed, mystery surrounds us in every period of our lives, so that in a thoughtful survey of what is past in them, we see that Providence has led us in ways that we knew not;

"and this should teach us,
There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will."

The Creator's designs are often kept in a sacred reserve that we cannot penetrate.

On this Easter occasion, so hallowed by the Christian Church, what special cause we have to praise and glorify God for the redemptive work of Jesus Christ, and His presence for eighteen hundred years, which has done so much to soften human hearts, to purify and elevate human society, and awaken the kindly charities and sweet amenities of life. And thus will succeeding generations be led, upward and onward, step by step, to imitate, so far as human nature can imitate, the example of sublime goodness given by Christ — recognizing more and more fully the divine import of His life and mission on earth, the transcendent majesty of His intellectual and moral strength, combined with an emotional nature overflowing with love and compassion for our race, as expressed in His dying utterance on the bitter cross — "*Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!*"

The progress of the human race seems to be the design and plan of God. The light which comes streaming in upon us so fast in these latter days, illustrating in such increasing fullness the progressive results of the work and life of beautiful goodness of Christ, is revealing more and more clearly to us the all-pervading Fatherhood of God, "in Whom we live and move and have our being," Whose indwelling presence is the life and soul of all that lives, from Whom flow all goodness and love and mercy, the infinite intelligence and power which

"Lives through all life, extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, operates unspent,"

and compasses and directs all. And His inexhaustible love must lead us more and more to give Him that return of love, adoration and worship which it is our great privi-

EASTER LILIES.
Miss Valentine, daughter of Wells Valentine of Bennington, Vt.

lege to render to the Father of our spirits, and His supreme right to receive. For—

"There's a wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice,
Which is more than liberty.
For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind:
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind."

What convincing proof we have before our eyes, of the truth of Scripture, of its prophecies of the coming of Christ upon earth, and its statements of the design and effects thereof, the fulfilling of which is so growingly patent to our observation. And we have abundant reason to expect that these softening and sweetening influences will increase and multiply in rapid ratio. How much has been done, and is doing, for alleviating the condition of the stricken and the poor and the physically and mentally weak and unfortunate, by the founding of public and private institu-

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tions of various kinds and purposes, for their comfort and relief. How much also in bringing barbarous tribes and nations "into the light and liberty of the Gospel," and lifting them up to nobler forms of life.

Our Saviour, in so graciously inviting all that labor and are heavy laden to come unto Him, added: "For I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Himself born in a stable and laid in a manger, and through life associating with the plain, common people, and in all his sublime teachings illustrating them so fully and plainly from natural and familiar objects and subjects, which people of all conditions could the more readily understand, and then, in offering up his blessed life upon the cross, "for our advantage," all these conditions and considerations are calculated to draw the stricken and the unfortunate to Him, and to create also a nearer and closer bond and more attractive influence to bear upon the average of mankind than if He had been born and reared among the rich and powerful, and heralded with pomp, and patronized by kings and rulers. And in all this we see conspicuously the wisdom of the Divine plan of Redemption.

And so, in how many a lowly cabin and humble abode are the teachings of Christ understood and taken lovingly to heart, and His presence felt, affording consolation and support to humble believers, and an abiding faith in a new and better life beyond this, to them, their "vale of tears," through His redeeming work for them.

A thousand years are with God but as yesterday; and His designs for man's redemption and future life are sure to come to full completion. And so, at this impressive Easter time, we will offer the special prayer that He will, in His own good way, hasten the promised time foretold in His Word, when all men shall acknowledge and accept the mild reign of the Redeemer, and when, "from the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same," there shall be "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

The numerous friends of Vermont's Union War Governor, Hon. Frederick Holbrook, will be pleased to read the foregoing Eastern sermon from the standpoint of so eminent a Christian layman.—[EDITOR.

AT EASTER.

BY WALTER HILL CROCKETT.

Now comes the Eastertide, when we rejoice
That He who taught the truth, which makes man free,
Triumphant over all the powers of death,
Has brought us life and immortality.

And Nature, from her sepulchre, comes forth,
She casts aside her shroud of winter snows,
And joins the song of those who celebrate
The day on which the Christ of God arose.

Clad in her robe of verdure fair, she seems
The miracle and marvel of the years,
And every flower she wears upon her breast
As beautiful as God's own smile appears.

Vermont's Fair Daughters.

From a photograph by Wyatt.

MRS. HARRIET BRAZOR PRATT (STELLA BRAZZI) OF BRATTLEBORO.

From a photograph by Howe.

MISS ETHEL LOUISE WATERMAN, OF BRATTLEBORO,
Daughter of Hon. E. L. Waterman.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." ONE OF THE MANY MARBLE QUARRIES NEAR RUTLAND. *By permission of Rutland Railroad.*

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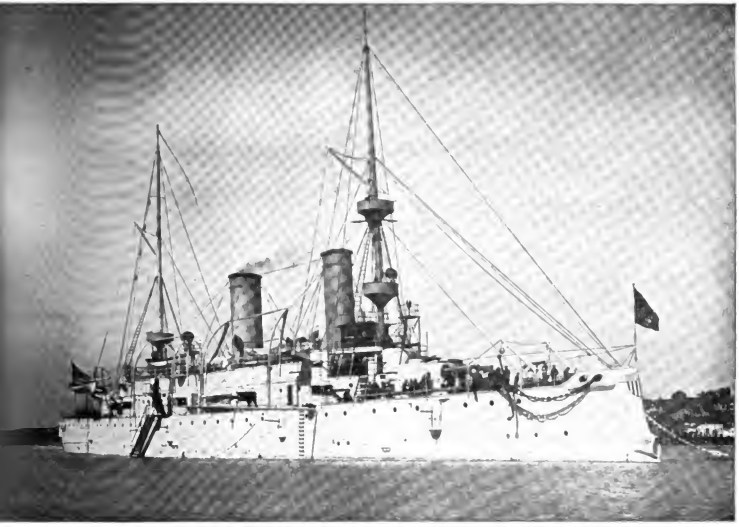
Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.

1837. Born at Montpelier, Vermont.
1851. Entered Norwich University.
1854. Appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy.
1858. Graduated at Annapolis.
1859. Appointed Midshipman, U. S. N.
1861. Commissioned Lieutenant, on the "Mississippi."
1862. Took part in the capture of New Orleans.
1863. Participated in the capture of Port Royal.
1864. Served with Admiral Farragut.
1865. Appointed Lieutenant Commander.
1866. Executive Officer of the famous "Kearsarge."
1867. Served on the "Colorado" in European Squadron.
1868. Detailed for duty at Annapolis.
1869. On duty at U. S. Naval Academy.
1870. Commissioned Commander U. S. N.
1871. In command of the "Narragansett."
1872–75. Served on the Pacific Survey.
1876. Served as Light-House Inspector.
1877–82. Secretary of the Light-House Board.
1883. In command of the "Juniata," Asiatic Squadron.
1884. Promoted Captain, in European Squadron.
1885–88. In charge of the European Squadron.
1889–90. Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting.
1891–96. President of the Inspection and Survey Board.
1897. Commodore, commanding Asiatic Squadron.
1898. Captured Manila and destroyed Spanish fleet. Promoted Rear Admiral.
1899. Appointed Admiral, U. S. N.

Farragut, Porter, Dewey! A brilliant trio of the world's greatest naval heroes. When George Dewey, on a March day in distant Manila Bay, hoisted to the peak, on board the "Olympia," a blue rectangle with four white stars, he proclaimed to all nations there represented that he was an Admiral of the United States Navy. It was a great day for America, and the salute fired by the naval vessels of foreign powers was a fitting honor to the modest and brave American Admiral.



The Olympia.—Flagship of Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's salary is $13,500 a year. He has a private cabin, where he lives alone. He has a private cook, a private steward, and two boys are ready to run at

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high above the basement. Exteriorally, the basement is strongly marked by rock faced stone work, carried to the height of the first story window sills. Above the stone work the wall surfaces are to be of a grayish brick, and the string courses, cornices and other ornamentation of a terra cotta in harmonious color. The building will be surmounted with a hip roof of slate.

The entrances themselves are given prominence and interest by balconies carried upon columns and brackets with recessed porches. The pupils' entrances are at the east and west ends of the building, admitting to corridors containing stairways to the first floor.

In the central front space is allotted for gymnasium purposes, and back of it, in a large corridor extending between the entrance corridors, lockers are provided for the gymnasium classes. The heating and ventilating plant is centrally located under the assembly hall.

The first floor plan contains the public entrance, in the middle of the Main street front which leads through a vestibule to the main corridor and the central stairway, leading by two flights to the second floor. The executive offices of the building are arranged on either side of this entrance, the school superintendent and commissioners to the right, and the principal and teachers to the left. Proper reception rooms are planned in connection with the superintendent's and principal's rooms, as well as store rooms and toilet rooms. At the ends of the main corridor are pupils' entrances to the building, through vestibules upon landings leading by stairways to the basement and the first floor. The four class rooms, located in the four corners of the building, having light from two sides, and two of them connect directly with adjoining recitation rooms.

The second floor is practically a duplication of the first. The school library, and museum, is placed in the middle of the middle floor. Recitation rooms flank it on either side and beyond them on the left a teachers' room and on the right a girls' retiring room. Stairs arranged as those between the first and second floor lead to the third floor.

In the third floor the ends of the building may be utilized for recitation rooms or laboratory purposes. A large draughting room occupies the central front with a photographic room on the left and similar room on the right for modelling or the like. The chemical and physical laboratories and the lecture hall are over the assembly hall below. Instrument rooms are planned in connection with each laboratory. The lecture hall seats are arranged in the style of amphitheatre. On each floor are provided proper coat rooms, janitor's closets and sinks, and dumps for sweepings to the basement, drinking fountains and stand pipes for use in case of fire.

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All communications and articles intended for publication should be sent to the editor as early as possible, and not later than the 24th of the month preceding the date of issue of The Vermonter, which is published the first day of the month.
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St. Albans, Vermont.

VERMONTIANA.

A department under this caption, devoted to State history, literature and the genealogy of Vermonters, will be instituted in the May number. A question box will be opened for inquiries regarding the bibliography of the State and family genealogy. Contributions are solicited, and questions will be answered in these columns.

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SUMMER NUMBER.

THE REPORTER

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St. Albans
Fort Ethan Allen
Camel's Hump
Burlington
Lake Champlain
Newport
Brandon
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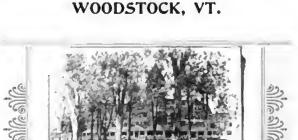

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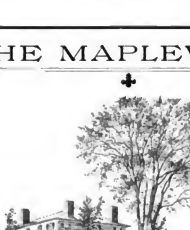

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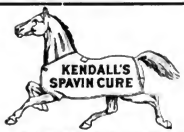

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Good Hope, W. Va., Dec. 23, '97.

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Dear Sirs:—I have bought and consumed several bottles of your famous Spavin Cure, and can say of a truth that I have found nothing that will compete with it as a **Liniment for all troubles incidental to horses**, that a process of bathing will cure. I also find it **unequaled in the family for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, etc.** And I have observed from the reading on the bottle that you propose to give your customers the benefit of a first class horse book, which I rather feel entitled to on the score of being a good customer. Enclosed herewith you will find a two cent stamp as required. Please forward book at once and oblige a friend and customer.

Yours truly, JAS. W. MCCONKEY.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Waterloo, N. J., Dec. 6, 1897.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I have used your Kendalls Spavin Cure for years, both on **Horses and Human Flesh and always with the most gratifying results.** I know of no other Liniment worthy to be compared with it. Enclosed please find stamp. Kindly send me your Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, and oblige

Yours truly. A. D. LAKE.

For sale by all druggists, or address

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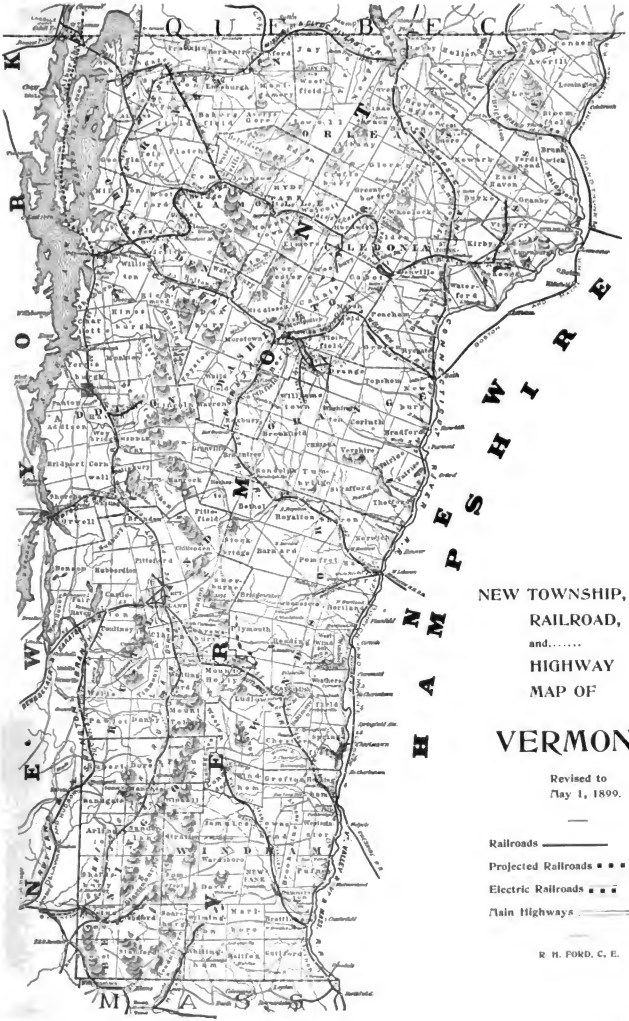
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Milton
Grand Isle
South Hero
North Hero
Alburgh
Swanton
Fairfax
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Bakersfield
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A Wooded Road Among the Green Hills.

A PICTURE.

A lovely bit of dappled green
Shut in the circling hills between,
While farther off blue mountains stand
Like giant guards on either hand.

The quiet road in still repose
Follows wher'er the river flows;
And in and out it glides along,
Enchanted by the rippling song.

Afar, I see the steepled town
From yonder hillside looking down;
And sometimes, when the south wind swells,
Hear the faint chiming of its bells.

But under these embowering trees,
Lulled by the hum of droning bees,
The old brown farm-house seems to sleep,
So calm its rest is and so deep.

Yonder, beside the rustic bridge,
From which the path climbs yonder ridge,
The lazy cattle seek the shade
By the umbrageous willows made.

The sky is like a hollow pearl,
Save where warm sunset clouds unfurl
Their flaming colors. Lo! a star,
Even as I gaze, gleams forth afar!

JULIA C. R. DORR.

A Mirrored River Under Vermont Skies.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. MAY, 1899. No. 10.

Picturesque Vermont.

The ten thousand square miles embraced within the State of Vermont contain a greater diversity of scenic attractions than are to be found in any similar extent of territory in the United States. As a whole, Vermont possesses natural charms unsurpassed by any sister State. Each of her fourteen counties has been richly endowed by nature, and there are varied picturesque scenes to please the eye in every one of the 246 towns and cities in the Green Mountain State.

The surface of the State is made picturesque by numerous lofty mountain peaks, wooded hills, verdant valleys, winding rivers and mirrored lakes. The Green Mountain range runs through Vermont in a direction nearly north and south. A hundred peaks afford extended and beautiful views of the country round about. Between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain are a score of lakes having an area of more than 1,000 acres each. From the Canadian frontier to the Massachusetts border there are more rivers than in the same extent of territory elsewhere in America.

Vermont offers during the summer season excellent accommodations for one hundred thousand visitors. If the visitor desires the quiet and seclusion of a rural retreat he can be accommodated. The seeker of pleasure and recreation will find the enjoyment he desires at the lake and mountain resorts. Those seeking health in healing waters will find the mineral springs of Vermont efficacious. To the sportsman, the wilderness filled with the smaller game animals, and the lakes and streams teeming with game fish, will prove attractive. Boating, carriage drives, golf, bicycle riding and mountain climbing are among other attractions offered the summer visitor.

The remotest mountain or lake resort in Vermont can be reached from Philadelphia and the cities of the east, between sunrise and sunset, or in a night's journey. The traveler from the south may enter the State by either the Hudson-Champlain valley or the Connecticut river route. From Boston the routes are via Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, White River Junction and Wells River. If a trip by water is desired enroute, the traveler can make a diversion and go by rail to Caldwell, beyond Saratoga, take a ride through Lakes George and Cham-

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

MARJORIE M. IDE.

ANNIE LOUISE IDE.

Daughters of Hon. Henry C. Ide.

O. W. Chase, Photographer, St. Johnsbury.

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NEW STATION AT BENNINGTON, ON BENNINGTON & RUTLAND R. R.

plain on the steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company. A double daily service by this company makes all points on these lakes easily accessible. The Boston & Maine, Central Vermont and Fitchburg railroads form the main steel thorough-fares of travel into Vermont from the south and east. Their immediate through connections are the Bennington & Rutland, Rutland, the main line of the Central Vermont, and the Vermont system of the Boston & Maine. The Delaware & Hudson R. R. enters the State from the south-west. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways form two great thorough-fares of travel from the West and Canadian cities to Vermont resorts. Through vestibuled trains and fast service make these Canadian lines popular routes.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and the Canada-Atlantic Railway form routes from the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River to Vermont points, and strike the State line at Alburgh, on Lake Champlain. The new Rutland-Canadian Railroad, now building from Burlington to Rouses Point, and running through Grand Isle county in Lake Champlain, will unite the Rutland

MOUNT ANTHONY AND BATTLE MONUMENT, BENNINGTON. *By permission of the Bennington & Rutland Railway.*

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and Ogdensburg roads, besides making connections with Canadian roads. This new road is contracted to be finished by October 1, 1899.

Once within the State the visitor finds attractions on every hand. The leading mountain resorts are Mount Mansfield, Mount Equinox, Bread Loaf Mountain and Killington and Pico mountains. Mansfield is 4,389 feet high; Killington, 4,380 feet; Equinox, 3,847 feet; and Bread Loaf, 3,950 feet high. The other mountains which are accessible to their summits are: Camel's Hump, 4,088 feet; Lincoln, 4,078 feet; Jay Peak, 4,018 feet; Pico, 3,967 feet; Shrewsbury, 3,737 feet; Mt. Pisgah, 3,800 feet; Ascutney, 3,320 feet; Eolus, 3,148 feet; Monadnock, 3,025 feet; Westmore, 3,000 feet; Haystack, 3,000 feet; Herrick, 2,692 feet; Blue, 2,200 feet; Grand View, 1,310 feet; and Bellevue, 1,300 feet high.

Mount Equinox is a far famed mountain resort, its reputation being established by the popularity of "Manchester-in-the-Mountains," which for more than half a century has attracted summer visitors from all parts of the country. Manchester lies on a beautiful plateau 1,000 feet above the sea level, and at the base of Mount Equinox, which rises to a height of 3,847 feet. The mountain can be ascended straight up its forest covered face by pedestrians, or by the notch road on horseback or in carriages.

The summit commands a superb view, the Adirondacks, White Mountains, the Catskills and the Berkshire Hills being visible. Equinox trout pond, a beautiful sheet of water, and a favorite resort of sportsmen lies at the base of the mountain. Equinox Spring, located 1,500 feet above the village, on the mountain, furnishes

PICTURESQUE SCENES ON THE BENNINGTON & RUTLAND RAILWAY.

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BRATTLEBORO, LOOKING NORTH.

the purest of sparkling spring water. Among the attractions of Manchester-in-the-Mountains, are the Mark Skinner Memorial Library, the "Equinox Spa," golf links, tennis courts, croquet grounds, base ball grounds, bowling alleys, and a bicycle livery. The roads are fine for driving and cycling. The streets are broad and shaded, and the sidewalks are of white marble. Table Rock, Deer Knoll, Skinner Hollow and Downer Glen, are some of the attractive spots in the vicinity.

The traveler by rail approaching Rutland from any direction is impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the mountains surrounding this marble city on the banks of the beautiful Otter Creek river. Rutland is one of the greatest railroad centers in New England,

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BELLOWS FALLS.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

CITY OF RUTLAND.

By permission of Rutland R. R.

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CLUB HOUSE AND CAMP OF SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR, ON PICO POND, NEAR RUTLAND.

the headquarters of the Rutland and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroads. While a busy city and a great marble producing section, it is a popular place for summer visitors.

One of the characteristic features of Rutland is its group of mountains, Killington, Pico and Shrewsbury. Mount Killington is ten miles distant from the village, over a fine road. The summit looks down upon the surrounding landscape from an altitude of 4,380 feet above tide-water. From its summit a view of surpassing grandeur is obtained, the eye taking in twenty-six villages. The view is regarded by some as more attractive than that from Mount Washington, being a scene of greater pastoral beauty. There is a hotel at the summit.

On the side of Pico, in a dense forest, and on the border of Lake Pico, is the club house and fishing camp of Senator Redfield Proctor. This camp is 2,200 feet above tide-water, and the waters form one of the best natural trout lakes in Vermont.

Ripton, near Middlebury, is a mountainous town which has been transformed into a vast preserve by Mr. Joseph Battell. The preserve consists of Bread Loaf mountain and

SCENE ON THE OTTAQUECHEE, NEAR WOODSTOCK.

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park, and includes thousands of acres of primeval forest, and level plateaus. The scenery is wild and picturesque, and is diversified by winding roads, lakes, groves, meadows and trout streams.

Woodstock is most charmingly located among the foot-hills of the Green Mountains and along the Ottaquechee river, and affords a desirable resort for either spring, summer, autumn or winter. The Inn (open all the year) is pleasantly situated in the village and fronting the park. The Norman Williams public library gives ample opportunity for selection of books

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT,
PRESIDENT OF THE RUTLAND AND OF THE O. & L. C. RAILROADS.

and current magazines. The Woodstock country club is within a short distance of the village. Woodstock and vicinity is unexcelled for cycling and driving; the level roads through the valleys afford fine wheeling and the many roads over the hills are exceedingly picturesque for varied drives.

Proctor combines the picturesqueness of a Swiss village and the material resources of an Italian Carrara. Here are located the quarries and mills of the Vermont Marble Company and the home of Hon. Redfield Proctor. The falls of the Otter Creek, 122 feet high, are surpassingly beautiful.

Brandon is one of Vermont's most beautiful villages. Park street, with its double rows of magnificent shade trees, banked by deep lawns and flower and foliage beds is not surpassed in all New England for its beauty.

Historic Bennington with its mountainous environment and wealth of scenery commands the attention of all travelers. Mount Anthony, Woodford mountain and the lofty battle monument are the chief attractions. Woodford, Arlington, Dorset and Wallingford each have their own special attractions.

Brattleboro is famous for many things, but its preeminence as a delightful summer resort and a charming

BRIDGE AND FALLS NEAR CENTER RUTLAND STATION.

residential place is also recognized. Situated in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, amid forest clad hills, with shaded streets, fine roads and attractive drives, it is a favorite place for city people. From Mount Wantastiquet, rising 1,500 feet above the river, an extended view can be had.

Bellows Falls village is pleasantly located on a plateau overlooking the Connecticut, which river furnishes an immense water power. The streets are beautifully laid out, and there are many fine residences here.

Chester, Ludlow, Springfield and Windsor are beautiful villages and have numerous summer visitors.

Randolph has a scenic beauty of its own. Lying in the midst of green hills it is an attractive place for city people, many of whom have fine residences here. Randolph Center, situated 1,900 feet above sea level, is

From "Vermont Illustrated."

MANCHESTER AND EQUINOX MOUNTAIN.

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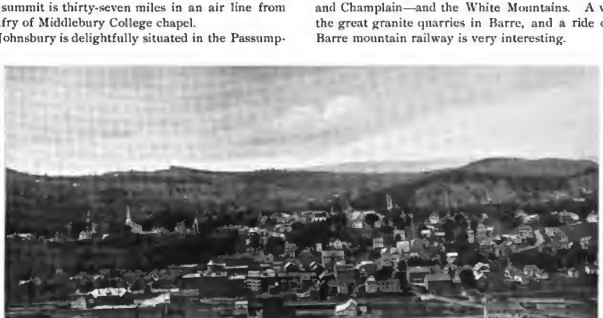
an ideal spot for rest. Distant and high mountains surround it in a circle of grandeur and beauty. The roads are fine in the vicinity.

Middlebury is charmingly located on the Otter Creek river. It is the seat of Middlebury College, and the home of a cultured people. Shaded streets and fine drives are among its attractions for summer visitors. In the northeast part of the village lies Chipman Hill, a terminal moraine, rising four hundred feet above the level of the railroad. The ascent is easy, and the outlook commands a view of the Green Mountain range, whose base lies four miles east, and almost the entire sweep of the Adirondacks, including Mount Marcy, whose summit is thirty-seven miles in an air line from the belfry of Middlebury College chapel.

St. Johnsbury is delightfully situated in the Passumpsic river valley. It is only about 25 miles from the leading White Mountain resorts, and has long been a favorite stopping place for tourists *en route* to the White Mountains, Lake Champlain or the Maine beaches. Its drives are among the most charming in all Vermont. The roads are in good condition and the scenery is unsurpassed in New England. Beautiful views of the White Mountains, the mountains of Willoughby Lake and the Green Mountains can be obtained within the limits of the town, while the drives over the hills surrounding the place furnish ever-changing vistas of mountain, valley and river scenery. Sportsmen will find plenty of good fishing in the immediate vicinity, the lakes and streams having been recently stocked with trout. St. Johnsbury has a large United States fish hatchery. The Fairbanks scale works are also here.

Montpelier is a scenic gem in a setting of verdure-clad green hills. Situated in a most picturesque portion of the Winooski river valley, the city offers superior attractions to summer visitors The roads are excellent and there are pleasant drives in every direction. The State House and grounds are especially attractive, while the birth-place of Admiral George Dewey is invested with great interest. Montpelier is a city of fine residences, shaded streets, well-kept lawns and handsome public buildings. It is the focus of three converging branches of railway, by all of which places of great natural beauty and interest may be reached; and also the natural stopping place between the lakes—George and Champlain—and the White Mountains. A visit to the great granite quarries in Barre, and a ride on the Barre mountain railway is very interesting.



Photographed by Field. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

In one of the loveliest spots on Lake Champlain is "Shelburne Farms," the home of Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company. This estate is one of the finest and most extensive country seats in the United States. The property comprises nearly 4,000 acres, with a lake frontage of six miles commanding a grand view of the Adirondacks. The grounds consist of fertile meadows, smooth lawns, maple, oak and evergreen groves, fruitful orchards and cultivated intervales and long stretches of hill and dale. There is an extensive game preserve on the place. Shelburne House is a charming home of spacious dimensions and beautiful interiors. Extensive barns on elevated lands complete this attractive home of Dr. Webb's. The VERMONTER presents on page 174 a few of the many fine scenes around Shelburne Farms.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

LAKE DUNMORE — LOOKING WEST. ADIRONDACKS IN THE DISTANCE.

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SHELBURNE STATION ON RUTLAND R. R.

SHELBURNE HOUSE—END VIEW.

JUNIPER ISLAND AND LAKE FROM FARMS.

A DRIVE ON SHELBURNE FARMS.

LARGE BARN, FARM BARN AND OFFICE IN TOWER ON THE RIGHT.

THE HOME OF DR. W. SEWARD WEBB, SHELBURNE, VT., ON THE RUTLAND RAILROAD.

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Captain Clark of the Oregon.

When impartial history records the services of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, the name of Captain Charles Edgar Clark, the gallant and courageous

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.
FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

commander of the magnificent battleship "Oregon," will be ranked among the most famous naval officers of the world. With the exception of another son of Vermont, no officer of the United States Navy rendered such distinguished service to his country, or is entitled to more honor and praise for gallantry and courageous actions than Captain Clark. He is as modest as he is brave, and appears wholly unconscious of having done more than his duty in the war. Captain Clark's visit to Vermont early in May was the occasion for most hearty and enthusiastic public demonstrations at every place honored by his presence. Vermonters fully appreciate his valorous deeds and are mindful of his heroic acts

At Norwich University, where he spaded the first turf on the site of Dewey Hall more than 2,000 people

Allen, Photographer, Bradford.
BIRTHPLACE OF CAPTAIN CLARK.

greeted him. His reception at Montpelier was one of the most notable events in the history of the Capital. The journey of Captain Clark from that city to his birthplace, at Bradford, was marked by the presence of an enthusiastic crowd at every station *en route*. All Bradford turned out to do him honor. He impressed everyone most favorably by his modest bearing, genial manner and frankness of speech, coupled with a nobility of character and a patriotic spirit. Captain Clark was

Allen, Photographer, Bradford. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BRADFORD, 1899.

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accompanied on his trip by his wife, who is a most charming and estimable woman. He returned to Philadelphia, May 10, where he was assigned to duty in charge of the League Island Navy yard after retiring from the command of the Oregon on account of illness.

In this connection the story of Captain Clark's life will be of interest. Charles Edgar Clark is a direct descendant of Captain Clark, the mate of the Mayflower. He shows his Puritan blood in his sterling character. His ancestors remained in Massachusetts from 1620 until about 1800, when a branch of the family settled in Bradford, Vt. His grandfather was Charles Clark, and his father was James Dayton Clark, both of whom lived in Bradford. The mother of Captain Clark was Mary Sexton, the daughter of Major Hiram Sexton, of Brookfield, who served in the war of 1812.

Charles Edgar Clark was born in Bradford, August 10, 1843. His father carried on the book binding business in Bradford until 1861, when he removed to St. Albans, where he pursued his avocation for three years; removing to Montpelier in 1864. There he lived until his death, in 1888. Charles Edgar Clark attended the public schools of his native town until 1860, when he was appointed by Senator Justin S. Morrill to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1863, he was ordered into active service. From that time until the close of the war he was attached to the western gulf blockading squadron, under Admiral Farragut, participating in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1863, in the attack upon and capture of Fort Morgan, on the 23d of the same month, and in several minor affairs on the Mississippi river and the coast of Texas. He was promoted, October, 1863, to the grade of ensign; May, 1866, to that of master; February, 1867, to that of lieutenant, and March, 1868, to that of lieutenant commander.

Captain Clark was married April 8, 1869, to Miss Maria Louisa Davis, daughter of W. T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.

Since the Civil War and until 1869, Captain Clark was employed mainly on the Pacific and West India stations, and has made several short cruises on the coasts, not only of our own country, but of Europe.

He was attached to the flagship of Admiral Thatcher when Queen Emma was carried home to the Sandwich Islands, and to the flagship of Commodore Rodgers when that officer urged in vain the English admiral to unite with him and prevent the bombardment of Valpariso. He witnessed also the severe engagement between the Spanish fleet and Peruvian batteries at Callao. He was on board the United States ship Suwanee when that vessel was lost near the coast of British Columbia, July 7, 1868, and, when the larger portion of the officers and crew were taken by Her British Majesty's ship Sparrow-Hawk from Hope Island, on which they had landed, he remained in command of the party which was left to protect from the Indians what had been saved from the wreck, until relieved by a steamer sent for that purpose by Admiral Thatcher. Captain Clark was on duty at the navy yards at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Portsmouth, N. H., and during the years 1870-1-2 and 3, was instructor in the Naval Academy, and assistant to the commandant of midshipman. From 1873 to 1877 he served on the Hartford, Monocacy, and Kearsarge, at the Asiatic station. For the next three years he was on duty at Boston Navy Yard. On November 15, 1881, he was commissioned Commander, and was in charge of

Bullock, Photographer, Northfield.

CAPTAIN CLARK BREAKING GROUND FOR DEWEY HALL AT NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, MAY 1, 1899.

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the training ship New Hampshire. From 1883 to 1886 he made a survey of the North Pacific, and served as Light-House Inspector from 1887 to 1891. From 1891 to 1893 he was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He was a member of several Examining boards until November 18, 1895, when he took command of the receiving ship Independence. On June 24, 1896, he was promoted to be Captain, and assigned to the command of the Monterey. In March, 1898, Captain Clark was transferred to the Oregon.

Captain Clark was attached to the Pacific squadron when he was ordered to the command of the Oregon and directed to bring that pride of the American Navy to the waters of the Atlantic. The Oregon left San Francisco, March 19, 1898, on its long and perilous journey of 15,000 miles. She arrived at Callao, April 3; passed the Straits of Magellan, April 17; reached Rio Janeiro, April 30; Bahai, May 8, and arrived at Key West, Florida, May 26. The time occupied was 66 days, including 10 days' stay in foreign ports *en route*. She carried a complement of 31 officers and a crew of 435 men. The actual distance traveled was 14,990 sea miles, and the greatest run without stop was 4,000 miles. The banner day's run was 375 knots. The first news heard of the declaration of war and of Dewey's victory at Manila was at Rio. Upon leaving San Francisco the crew was divided into quarter watches, and all the guns loaded for firing every night. The decks were constantly kept cleared for action in anticipation of a sudden surprise. All the way along Captain Clark was wondering where the Spanish fleet was, but never ascertained the fact until reaching American waters.

After coaling at Key West, Captain Clark received orders to join the United States fleet off Santiago. The Oregon arrived in Cuban waters May 29, and was an important accession to Sampson's fleet.

On the morning of July 3, when Cevera's fleet attempted to escape from Santiago Harbor, the Oregon was ready for action. As soon as Captain Clark sighted the Spanish vessels, he went and stood on the forward 13-inch turret, where he could see every move of Cevera, and headed the Oregon for the nearest vessels, which were the torpedo-boat destroyers.

The Oregon created great havoc among the Spanish fleet, and, according to the official reports, was a very powerful factor in destroying it. Captain Clark, by his courage, bravery and quick perception alone prevented the escape of at least two, if not three, of the Spanish cruisers, after he had destroyed a destroyer.

Rear Admiral Sampson, in his official report, says: "This performance of the Oregon adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class."

The physical and mental strain consequent upon the safe conduct of the Oregon to American waters and the engagement at Santiago, were such as to necessitate a respite from active service of Captain Clark, and he was granted a leave of absence for six months, in August.

"From Vermont Illustrated." BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MIDDLEBURY.

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CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS.

Charles Melville Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Central Vermont Railway Company, was born May 16, 1856, at Rock Island, Illinois. He entered the railroad service in 1873, when 17 years of age; since which time he has been continuously engaged in railroad business. Mr. Hays first entered the passenger department of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, Jan. 2, 1874. During the three years following he was clerk in the office of the General Superintendent. From 1877 to 1884, he was Secretary to the General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and from 1884 to 1886, Secretary to the

CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS,
CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Ry. In 1886, he was appointed Assistant General Manager of the same road, and in 1887, he was made General Manager of the Wabash Western Ry. From 1889 to 1895, Mr. Hays was General Manager and Vice-President of the Wabash Railroad system; January 1, 1896, he was made General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system of Canada. In 1896, he was elected a Director of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and in March, 1896, became one of the Receivers of the road. Mr. Hays was one of the incorporators of the Central Vermont Railway Company, chartered by the legislature in 1898, and upon the organization of the new corporation, in April, 1899, he was chosen a director, and subsequently made Chairman of the Executive Board of the Central Vermont Railway.

EARL HOPKINS FITZHUGH.

Earl Hopkins Fitzhugh, Vice-President and General Manager of the Central Vermont Railway, has been connected with railroad work since his nineteenth year. He was born in Danville, Mo., in 1853, and entered the car department of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway at St. Louis in 1872. He rose gradually until 1879, when he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the General Superintendent. In that year the road was absorbed by the Wabash, and Mr. Fitzhugh entered the employ of the latter. His work was highly appreciated by his superiors, and in 1889 he was made Master of Transportation of the western division of the road, with headquarters at Moberly, Mo. In

E. H. FITZHUGH,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

December, 1895, he resigned this position and went to Canada with Mr. Charles M. Hays, the present General Manager of the Grand Trunk, and for about six months acted as his secretary in Montreal. On the re-organization of the divisions of the Grand Trunk by Mr. Hays in July, 1896, Mr. Fitzhugh was appointed Superintendent of the middle division, with his headquarters in Toronto. He was elected a director of the Central Vermont Railway Company in April, 1899, and subsequently chosen Vice-President and General Manager.

He assumed his duties at the headquarters of the company, at St. Albans, May 1.

Mr. Fitzhugh is a strict disciplinarian, approachable, and ready to recognize merit in everyone under his management.

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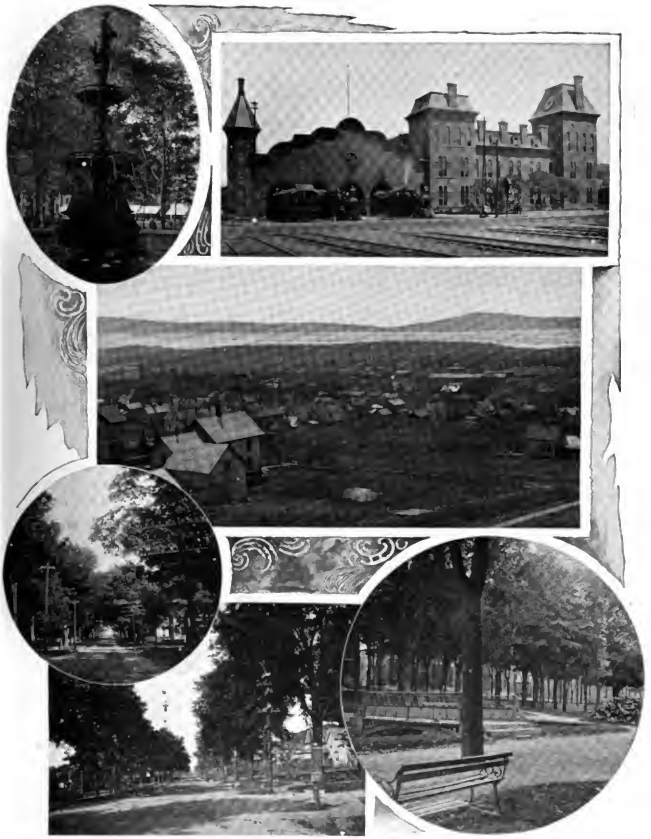

IN AND ABOUT ST. ALBANS.

FOUNTAIN IN TAYLOR PARK.

CONGRESS STREET.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CITY AND LAKE.

HIGH STREET.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY DEPOT.

A CORNER OF TAYLOR PARK.

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MT. MANSFIELD FROM STOWE.

Mount Mansfield, situated in the towns of Underhill and Stowe, is a famous mountain resort. The "Chin" rises to a height of 4,389 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view which includes the White and Adirondack Mountains, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence and Connecticut River valleys, with a score of towns and numerous lakes and rivers within the range of vision. Below the Chin lies the "Nose," the Lake of the Clouds, Bear Head and Smuggler's Notch. There are two ways to the summit; one a carriage road from the village of Stowe, on the east; the other a carriage road and foot-path from Underhill up the western slope. An electric railway was built in 1897, from Waterbury, on the Central Vermont Railway, to Stowe.

VIEWS AROUND MT. MANSFIELD.

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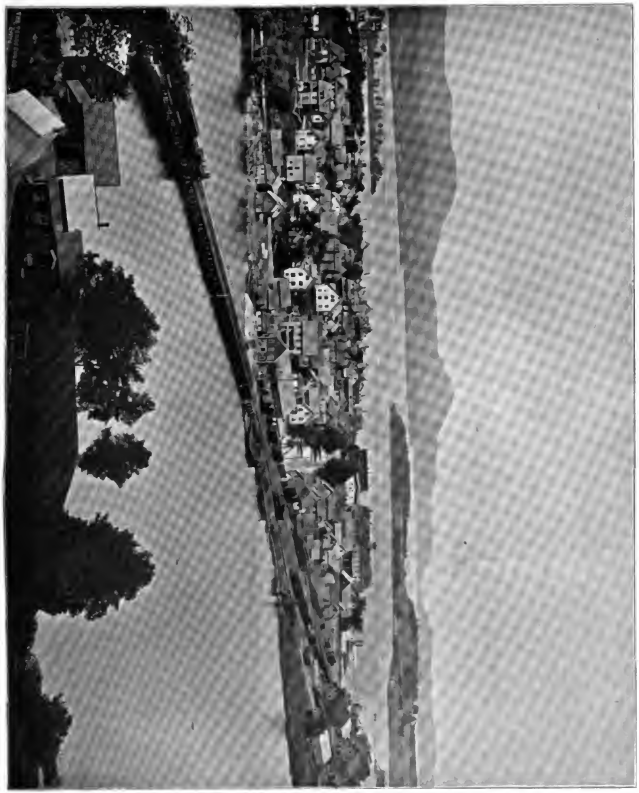

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NEWPORT AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

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From "Summer Homes." FORT ETHAN ALLEN. *By permission of Central Vermont Ry.*

CAMEL'S HUMP AND THE WINOOSKI RIVER.

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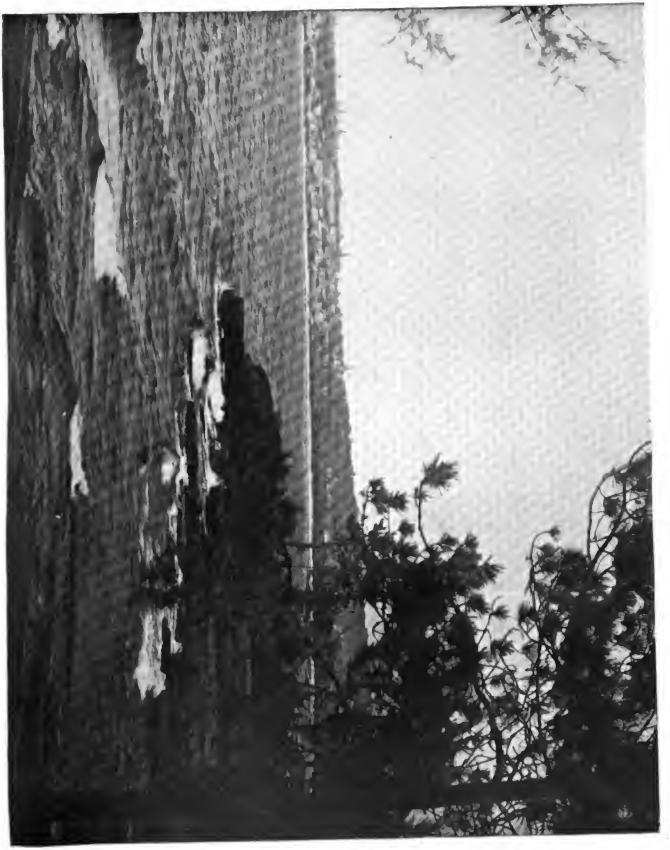

From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

CITY OF BURLINGTON IN THE DISTANCE.

By permission of Rutland R. R.

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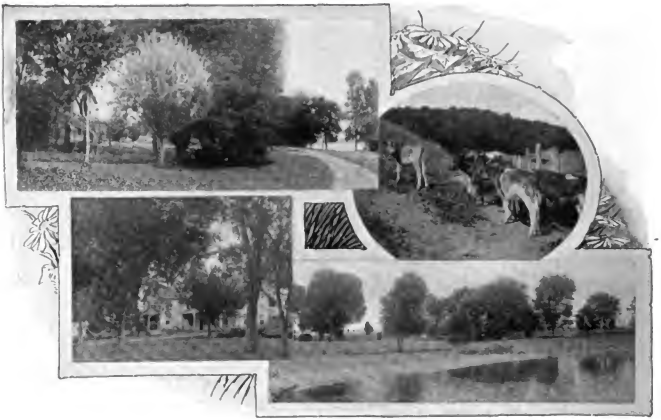

VIEWS AT A LAKE CHAMPLAIN SUMMER RESORT—NORTH HERO, VT.

From "Summer Homes." *By permission of the Central Vermont Railway Co.*

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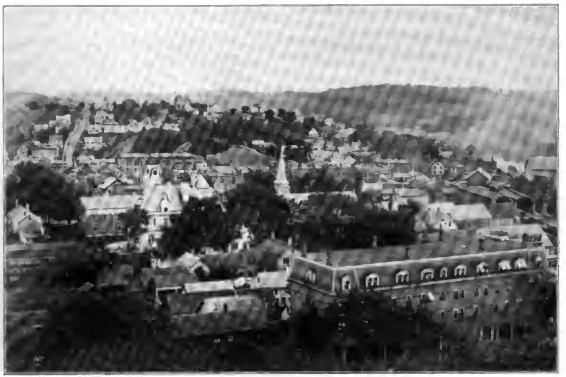

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MONTPELIER.

From "Summer Homes." *By permission of Central Vermont Ry.*

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By permission of Rutland R. R.

From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

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LAKE RESORTS.

Lake Champlain is the most beautiful of the larger inland waters of the American continent. It is 126 miles in length, with an average width of nearly five miles. Its greatest width is 13 miles. Lake Champlain, with its hundred wooded islands, its bay indented shores and its smooth beaches, affords a beautiful resort for summer visitors. There are hundreds of camps and cottages near its waters, and also numerous charming resorts like Highgate Springs, Lake View, Maquam Bay, St. Albans, Adams, Milton, Shelburne, Vergennes, Burlington, Isle La Motte, South Hero, Keeler's Bay, North Hero, Grand Isle, and Charlotte, where excellent hotels and boarding houses can be found. Sailing, rowing and fishing are among the attractions offered.

The lake islands comprising Grand Isle county are connected with the mainland, and with each other, by several iron draw-bridges, and sand-bar bridge, making a continuous drive of 50 miles. The roads are smooth, hard and level, and the finest in the world for horses or bicycles. Isle La Motte is one of the most attractive of the islands of this inland sea. It is noted for its fine roads and beautiful scenery. The ruins of Fort St. Anne, built by the French in 1662, form an object of great interest.

Burlington not only is known as Vermont's "Queen City," but it has the reputation of being one of the world's most beautiful cities. Its unique charm consists in the grouping of the elements of beauty, which makes an almost ideal place: its crescent bay, with headlands at either horn, opening into a water view ten miles across, and fifty miles from right to left; its gentle slope from the harbor's edge to the college-crowned summit a mile away; its boundary of mountains on both sides, with their bold peaks, purple or misty, or snow-covered, according to ever-varying meteoric conditions, and with the help of perspective and atmospheric illusion, constituting a circular frame-work to the picture. In this abode of loveliness, with wide, well-kept, well-shaded streets, elegant residences, and surrounded with spacious and neatly-cared-for grounds; a city of homes, churches, benevolent and educational institutions; this is the abode of a people cultivated, hospitable and enterprising. The University of Vermont, with its complement of handsome and commodious college buildings, including a Medical College and Industrial and Agricultural departments, crowns the eastern hills.

Lake Memphremagog is widely known as a summer resort. Newport lies prettily esconed among green hills at the southern end of the lake, which is the Vermont terminus of the Passumpsic Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Lake Memphremagog is 30 miles long, and lies about one-fourth in the State and three-fourths in Canada. Its shores are dotted with cottages and camps in the summer season, and the waters of the lake are well stocked with fish. The steamboat from Newport makes double trips daily along the entire lake, to Magog, stopping at Owl's Head and various other landings. Owl's Head is 2,749 feet above the lake, from the summit of which an extended view is obtained. Newport is a charming village, with pretty homes, a commodious hotel, and fine drives.

Lake Bomoseen is the largest body of water lying wholly within the borders of Vermont. It comprises 15,000 square acres, and lies mostly in Castleton. The lake is eight miles long, its northern portion being in Hubbardton. It is beautifully located, and its shores have numerous summer hotels and cottages. It is also a favorite resort for camping parties. Willoughby Lake lies in the uplands of Orleans county, 1,200 feet above the sea level. Its clear and transparent waters are of an unknown depth, a plummet of 1,000 feet fails to touch bottom. It contains 5,500 square acres.

Crystal Lake is in the town of Barton, and is nearly three miles long. It is a silvery sheet of water, and its shores have about 50 cottages and a varying number of campers. Lake Dunmore, celebrated in the story of the "Green Mountain Boys," covers 3,000 acres, and is situated in the towns of Salisbury and Leicester. The waters of the lake are pure as crystal, spread at the base of towering hills. Its scenery is as charming as Lake Geneva in Switzerland. Lake Dunmore is a popular resort, and numerous city people make the hotels their summer home on its picturesque shores. In the same section of country are Lake Hortonia and Silver Lake, both beautiful sheets of water, and popular resorts.

Lake Morey, in Fairlee, is three miles long, and its entire shores are dotted with cottages and hotels. Lake St. Catherine, situated in the town of Wells, is divided into two parts, connected by a narrow channel. It contains 2,000 acres. Caspian Lake, in Greensboro, is three miles long, and is a favorite spot for camping parties. Seymour Lake, in Morgan, containing 5,000 acres; Fairfield Pond, in Fairfield, of 3,000 acres; Franklin Pond, in Franklin, 2,000 acres; Fairlee Lake, in Fairlee, 1,500 acres; Maidstone Lake, in Maidstone; Plymouth Pond, Miles Pond, Joe's Pond, Danby Pond, and numerous other bodies of water containing less than 1,000 acres each, have their distinctive attractions, and have more or less visitors in the summer.

The city of St. Albans lies in the midst of a section famous for its pastoral beauty and rich agricultural resources. The city is built on a sloping plateau, rising on its easterly limits over 300 feet above Lake Champlain. It is the headquarters of the Central Vermont Railway, and lines converge here from Boston, New York, New London, Montreal, Ogdensburg, Ottawa and Richford. The largest creamery in the world is located here, with a producing capacity of over 30,000 pounds of butter daily. Taylor Park, one of the finest in New England, is in the heart of the city. It contains a magnificent fountain, the gift of the late Governor, J. Gregory Smith. The streets are well shaded, and the residences and grounds betoken thrift and taste in the community. From Bellevue Mountain a view unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty from any point of the same height in America, is presented, extending from Montreal to Rutland, and from Mount Mansfield to the Adirondacks. The drives in the vicinity are very fine.

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THE VERMONTER,

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1895

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

TERMS:

One Dollar per annum, in advance. For sale by all Newsdealers.

PRINTED BY THE ST. ALBANS MESSENGER COMPANY.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Albans, as second-class mail matter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The June VERMONTER will be a Masonic Number. It will contain a dozen beautiful exterior and interior illustrations of the handsome Masonic Temple in Burlington, and also interior views of some of the finest lodge rooms in the State; also a group of all the present Grand Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont. There will be accompanying articles descriptive of the Temple and also a History of Masonry in Vermont, by eminent Masons. There will be other interesting features in the June number.

The July number will be a Patriotic Number.

The leading features of the VERMONTER for volume five, begining with the August number, will be found elsewhere in this issue. We will send to all new subscribers who send us one dollar before June 30th, the VERMONTER for 14 months, including the June and July numbers. Send at once.

Lake Champlain is the home of the black bass and other game fish. A prominent feature of the northern portion is the Great Back Bay, comprising 125 square miles, and separated from the main lake by Grand Isle county. Six miles from St. Albans, most charmingly situated on the very borders of the bay, is Lake View, an ideal retreat, whether for sport or the recuperation of over worked nerves, and most convenient to the best fishing-grounds for bass of any spot east of the Alleghanies.

Maquam Bay, in the town of Swanton, and at the western terminus of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad, is a delightful and popular resort. This resort is the half way place between the Maine beaches and the White Mountains and the Adirondacks. The attractions are fine drives, boating, fishing and out door sports. A pleasant ride on Lake Champlain is afforded on the steamer Maquam which plies to the islands and other lake ports.

On the shores of beautiful Missisquoi Bay, and on the main line of the Central Vermont, between St. Albans and Montreal, is Highgate Springs, an old time but up-to-date summer resort. The sulphur springs here have remarkable curative properties. The resort is a great natural and artificial park, and there are excellent facilities for bathing, fishing and boating, and out-door games.

At the southern end of Grand Isle County, with bay-indented shores, lies South Hero. One of the picturesque localities in the town is Keeler's Bay, where the celebrated Iodine spring and resort are located. The drives are unsurpassed, the fishing the very best, the air cool and pure, and the scenery magnificent. This is sure to become one of the most popular resorts in the Champlain Valley. South Hero is on the line of the new Rutland-Canadian Railroad.

Vermont has many fine and admirably conducted hotels and summer resort houses. Among the best are the following: Van Ness House, Burlington—overlooking Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks; Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, half-way between the lakes and mountains; Green Mountain Inn, Stowe—at the terminus of the electric road and Mount Mansfield stages; Addison House, Middlebury—the leading hotel of Addison county; Bardwell House, Rutland—the popular resort of the traveling public; The Maplewood, Randolph Center—overlooking a panorama of hills and valleys; Summit House, Mount Mansfield—a well kept hostelry reached by a stage every week day; Franklin House, Highgate Springs—for 30 years under the same management; Samson's Lake View, St. Albans town, famous for big hauls of black bass; Woodstock Inn, Woodstock—a splendid hotel in a charming place; The Randall, Morrisville—a fine hotel in a beautiful town; Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton—a first-class house in a natural park; The Equinox, Manchester—a first-class resort in one of Vermont's most beautiful towns. Hotel Champlain, at Maquam Bay, and the Iodine Spring House, the leading resort in Grand Isle county.

A PLEASANT AND RESTFUL RESORT.

Hardly any topic is being more discussed these days than the summer vacation. We must go somewhere. Where shall it be? The newspapers overwhelm us with their wealth of information. We turn from them no wiser than before, only wearied by our efforts to decide which one of their multitudinous resorts is the place for us. The family council reveals as many minds as there are members. Surely, he is a benefactor who can help the distracted pater and mater familias to a wise and satisfactory decision, before the summer solstice is actually upon them!

To this end we should carefully consider the kind of place best for us. This involves a correct knowledge of our physicial condition. If it is only change and diversion that are needed, that is one thing and points to one class of resorts. On the other hand, if any member of the family is "all tired out" from over-work, or is half sick and "nervous" from care, worry, ill health, or convalescence, then a very different locality is indicated, for the ordinary summer caravansary is an ever-present torture, if not an actual bane, to such an one, for whom some retired, peaceful, restful spot should be chosen.

Such was the train of thought suggested during a call at Dr. Willard's Nervine Home, Burlington, VT., a place where patrons enjoy a tranquilly pleasant life and receive good from the healpful attention and considerate care shown them by Dr. Willard.

Any one needing absolute quiet and rest this summer, can be sure of getting them at this reposeful place, which is a home, indeed, having nothing institutional about it.

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OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary.

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Surplus (Actuaries 4 per cent.),	1,914,548.47
39,091 Policies in force, insuring	80,656,558.00
Income (premiums, interest, etc.), year 1898, - -	3,823,882.62
New Insurance written, year 1898,	12,871,956.80
Paid Policy-holders, - -	1,637,694.45

STATE OF VERMONT,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned, Insurance Commissioners, hereby certify that pursuant to law, they have made the customary annual examination of the affairs of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and have verified its schedule of assets, by the production and comparison therewith, of the securities represented herein, and find them to agree with the respective items of the Company's annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1898.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of January, 1899.

Signed,
FRED A. HOWLAND, Secretary of State.
JOHN L. BACON, State Treasurer.
} *Insurance Commissioners of Vermont.*

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THE VERMONTER

JUNE NUMBER, 1899.

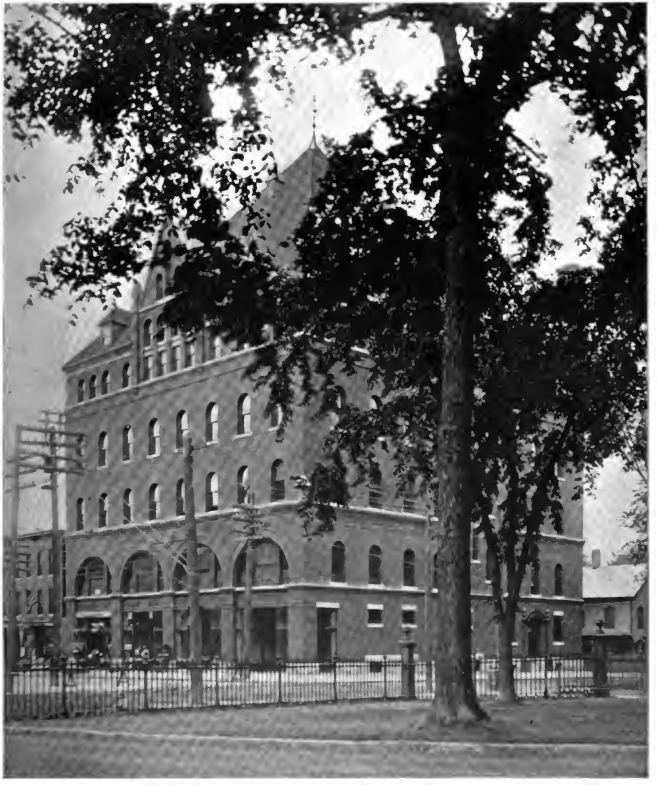

Photo. by Burnham, Burlington. THE MASONIC TEMPLE, BURLINGTON, VT.

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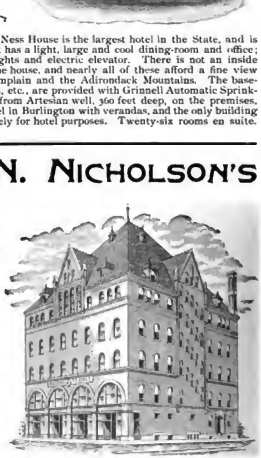

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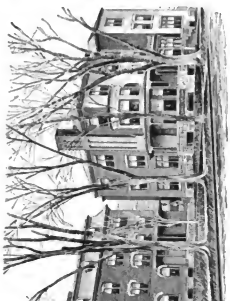

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Including all the New Furniture and Draperies in the Temple. The CONSISTORY ROOM is a model of elegance in design, finish and selection of beautiful woods.

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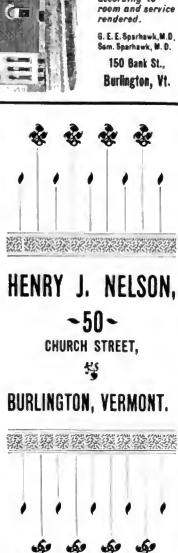

HENRY J. NELSON,

-50-
CHURCH STREET,

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The following is the program for the ninety-fifth commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College:

SUNDAY, June 25, 1899, 3 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon by the President at the College street church; 7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Y. M. C. A. at the College street church.

MONDAY, June 26, 2 p. m.—Class Day Exercises on the College Green; 8 p. m —Senior Promenade at the Billings Library.

TUESDAY, June 27, 9 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa in Senior Lecture room; 10 a. m.—Annual meeting of Alumni Association in College Chapel; 1:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Athletic Association in College Chapel; 3 p. m.—Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society, by President William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D., of Bowdoin College, in the College street church; 8 p. m.—Kingsley Prize Speaking at College street church.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 11 a. m.—Orations by the Graduating Class—Conferring of Degrees; 2 p. m.—Corporation Dinner at Van Ness House; 8 p. m —President's Reception at Billings Library.

THURSDAY, June 29, 9 a. m.—Entrance Examinations in Williams Science Hall.

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT, 8 p. m.—Exercises of Graduation at the Opera House, followed by banquet at the Van Ness House. Music furnished by the Howard Opera House Orchestra.

Eagle Camp

Grand Isle....
Lake Champlain.

All the delights of camping with none of its discomforts. Tents furnished like a room hotel. Rooms in cottage if you prefer. The best of bathing, boating and fishing Acres of cedars. Fruit and vegetables grown on the grounds. No fog, no dampness, no mosquitoes. Dryest, coolest, healthiest and loveliest place in Vermont.

GEO. W. PERRY,
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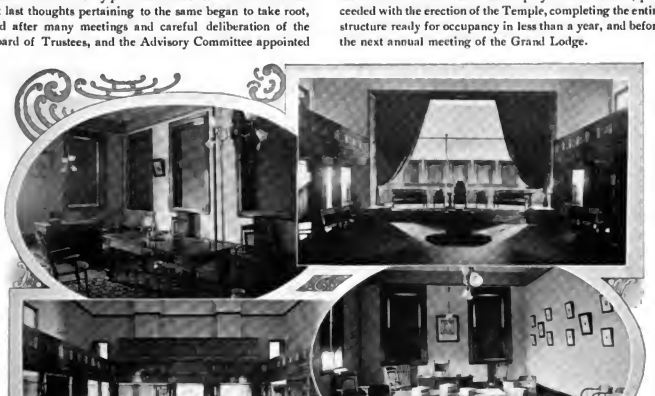
THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. JUNE, 1899. No. 11.

The Masonic Temple.

For years, it was the desire of the Masons of Vermont to have a Masonic Temple. The subject was brought before the Grand Lodge by different Grand Masters, and was discussed with interest by prominent Masons all over the State. At last thoughts pertaining to the same began to take root, and after many meetings and careful deliberation of the Board of Trustees, and the Advisory Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, matters began to assume tangible form, and plans for the erection of the present handsome and commodious *Masonic Temple* at Burlington were matured under the administration of M. W. Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, when Grand Master and Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Col. Haskins retired from office agreeably to his own will, in June, 1897.

The matter was then taken up, as he left it, with the foundation nearly completed and ready for the superstructure, by his successor, M. W. Daniel N. Nicholson, who by virtue of the office of Grand Master became Ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and with the assistance of his brother Trustees, R. W. Will F. Lewis, of Rutland, Grand Senior Warden, and R. W. Charles R. Montague, of Woodstock, Grand Junior Warden, and with the advice of the advisory committee, consisting of the Past Grand Masters resident of the State and the Deputy Grand Master, proceeded with the erection of the Temple, completing the entire structure ready for occupancy in less than a year, and before the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.



A CORNER IN THE GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE.
VERMONT CONSISTORY 32° HALL (LOOKING TOWARD GALLERY.)

Photos by Burnham.

VERMONT CONSISTORY 32° HALL (LOOKING TOWARD STAGE.)
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Temple is a fine building of five stories, a gallery and a well lighted and airy basement. The material is brick, with blue marble trimmings, and the roof is slated.

The first floor and basement are used for stores, and are occupied by thrifty merchants engaged in the retail trade.

On the second floor there are four offices, all occupied for business, professional and religious purposes.

There is also a public hall, which is leased for lectures, dances, private whist parties, concerts, and kindred amusements. Adjacent to this hall are a kitchen and refreshment

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room which are rented in connection with the hall, or separate if desired, and in either case the ladies' parlor and men's coat room are included. On the third floor are the Masonic rooms where the Blue Lodges hold their meetings, also the Grand Secretaries' office, the Grand Lodge library and Grand Master's office. The fourth floor, comprising a chapter room, prelates' room, drill hall, banquet room, armory, kitchen, serving room and ante-rooms, are occupied by Burlington Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Burlington Council Royal & Select Masters, and Burlington Commandery of Knights Templars.

The 5th floor and gallery are occupied by Vermont Consistory 32d degree and the lower bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Also these rooms are used by the Grand Lodge, and other Grand Masonic bodies of the State when holding their annual meetings in the month of June.

¶ The entire building is lighted with electricity. The lamps, husks and reflectors are so arranged as to give a beautiful effect in all of the rooms. It is heated by steam and has all of the modern and up-to-date conveniences.

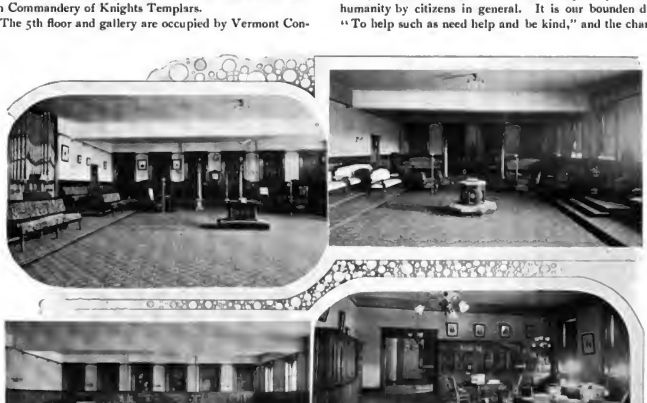
The Masons of Vermont, and especially the Masons of Burlington, should feel very proud of such an imposing structure, and it is to be hoped that the income from it may enable the fraternity to pay for the edifice in a few years, and then to extend their work of charity and beneficence by erecting a Masonic Home for the care of indigent, worthy Masons.

It is the desire of all of the Masons of the State to carry out this very worthy and commendable project, and it is being encouraged about the State in the Masonic addresses of those who are proficient in Masonic lore, and know the demands for such an institution.

The fraternity should be encouraged in this laudable enterprise of relieving the distresses of poverty stricken humanity by citizens in general. It is our bounden duty "To help such as need help and be kind," and the charity extended by this grand organization not only relieves the helpless, but assists those who are overburdened with taxation in town, city and State.

The Temple is charmingly located for business purposes, while from the windows of the upper stories no grander view of the city, lake, and the mountains beyond can be had from any given point. From almost any part of the city, from the lake and from towns on the New York shore the Temple commands the attention of citizen and tourist. May it "continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders."

The views of Masonic Temple are by Burnham.



Photos by Burnham.

BLUE LODGE HALL.
PUBLIC HALL.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER AND COMMANDERY HALL.
GRAND LODGE LIBRARY, LOOKING NORTH.

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History of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. and A. M.

BY M. W. KITTREDGE HASKINS, PAST-GRAND MASTER.
(Centennial Address of 1894 Revised.)

The centennial mile-stone of organized Freemasonry in Vermont was passed over seventeen years ago, and the last tick of the expiring century, having its beginning with the organization of our Grand Lodge, is soon to be recorded, and a new volume opened in which shall be written the annals of another hundred years of its existence.

It would be an interesting contribution to the history of Masonry in Vermont, were we able to bring from darkness into light and place upon record the name of him who was the first Free and Accepted Mason to come within the borders of our State to reside. It is a well-established fact that quite a number of the early settlers of the "New Hampshire Grants," who came here from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, previous to 1770, brought their Masonry with them; yet it would be an act of pure presumption were I to undertake to name the first one. Among the first, however, may be mentioned the name of Col. John Barrett, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1731, received Masonic light in Hiram Lodge, No. 1, New Haven, Conn., early in 1763, soon after came to Springfield, Vt., which was chartered August 20th, 1761, and we find him to have been the first Clerk of the Proprietors' meetings of that town, so far, at least, as there are any records to show.

The first Masonic Lodge to be organized within our State was chartered Nov. 10th, 1781, under the name of "Vermont Lodge," by St. Andrew's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and was located in the town of Springfield. Its first Master was Col. John Barrett, and he was elected, continuously, to that office until 1788. At that time, and for several years both before and after, some sixteen towns lying along the east side of the Connecticut river were recognized as belonging to and forming a part of Vermont, and in 1781 Col. Elisha Payne, who resided in Lebanon (now Lebanon, N. H.), was elected, by the Council and Assembly, Lieut.-Governor of this State. And for several years after the granting of its charter, Vermont Lodge held its meetings at Charlestown, No. 4 (now Charlestown, N. H.), but finally removed to Springfield, where its meetings were held until its removal to Windsor in 1795.

The second Lodge was chartered Jan. 20th, 1785, under the name of "North Star Lodge," by St. Andrew's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was located in the town of Manchester, and Nathaniel Brush was therein named for its Worshipful Master. At the first election held, Ebenezer Marvin was elected to that office.

The third Lodge was chartered May 5th, 1791, under the name of "Dorchester Lodge," by Sir John Johnson, Bart., Grand Master of the Province of Quebec, and was located at Vergennes. I have not been able to discover who was its first Master; presumably, however, it was Enoch Woodbridge, who received Masonic light in North Star Lodge, was an active and enthusiastic Mason, and together with Jabez G. Fitch and others demitted therefrom about the time of the organization of Dorchester Lodge, and who was at that time one of the prominent and leading citizens of Vergennes.

The fourth was chartered May 18th, 1793, under the name of "Temple Lodge," by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and was located in the town of Bennington. I have not been able to learn who was its first Worshipful Master, but it is certain that in April, 1795, David Porter had been elected to and held that office.

The fifth was chartered May 15th, 1794, under the name of "Union Lodge," by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut,

M. W. DANIEL N. NICHOLSON, GRAND MASTER.

was located at Middlebury, and Col. John Chipman was its first Worshipful Master.

It was in some one of the five Lodges I have named, and prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge, that Hon. Noah Smith, our first Most Worshipful Grand Master, Hon. Enoch Woodbridge, our first R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Thomas Chittenden, our first Governor, Hons. Isaac Tichenor and Israel Smith, two of the early Governors of the State, Ira Allen, a brother of "old Ethan," Jonas, David and Joseph Fay, Judge Nathaniel Chipman, Anthony Haswell, once Postmaster General of Vermont, and father of Past Grand Master Nathan B. Haswell, and many others that might be named, first received true Masonic light and

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knowledge. Grand and noble men of Vermont, pure patriots of sterling qualities, who heroically struggled in defence of their hearth-stones, and to maintain their rights, against the claims of both New Hampshire and New York to the territory of which Vermont is now composed, and at the same time did yeoman service in beating back the soldiery of England during the war of the American Revolution.

"Men who knew their rights,
And knowing, dared maintain."

As early as June, 1794, measures were adopted by these several Lodges, having in view the formation and organization of a Grand Lodge, and to that end delegates were chosen to meet at Manchester in the month of August of that year.

A Convention was convened at Manchester, August 6th, 1794, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge, at which there were present the following representatives, viz: Nathan Brownson from North Star Lodge; Enoch Woodbridge from Dorchester Lodge; Noah Smith, Nathaniel Brush and David Fay from Temple Lodge. Nathan Brownson was made President, and David Fay Secretary of the Convention. A committee, consisting of Nathaniel Brush, David Fay and Nathan Brownson, was appointed to draft and report a form of Constitution for a Grand Lodge, at an adjourned meeting. The Convention was then adjourned to meet at Rutland, October 10th.

OFFICERS OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF VERMONT. F. AND A. M.

1. R. W. W. SCOTT NAY, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. 2. R. W. WILL F. LEWIS, GRAND SENIOR WARDEN. 3. R. W. CHARLES E MONTAGUE, GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN. 4. R. W. CHARLES W. WHITCOMB, GRAND TREASURER. 5. R. W. WARREN G. REYNOLDS, GRAND SECRETARY. 6. W DAVID A. YOUNG, GRAND SENIOR DEACON. 7. W. CHARLES A. CHAPMAN, GRAND JUNIOR DEACON.

Friday, October 10th, 1794, the Convention convened at Rutland pursuant to adjournment, at which there were present representatives as follows, viz: Nathan Brownson, Christopher Roberts and William Cooley from North Star Lodge; Enoch Woodbridge, Jabez G. Fitch and Roswell Hopkins from Dorchester Lodge; Noah Smith, Nathaniel

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Brush and David Fay from Temple Lodge; John Barrett and Stephen Jacob from Vermont Lodge; John Chipman, Thomas Tolman and Joel Linsley from Union Lodge.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution was submitted the first day. On the second day it was taken up by paragraphs and fully discussed. The next day, being Sunday, the Convention met and adjourned to Monday the 13th, when, after sundry amendments had been concurred in, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was unanimously adopted. That evening the Constitution as adopted was engrossed, and the next day, Tuesday, October 14th, 1794, it was solemnly ratified and confirmed by the signatures of all the delegates present. The Convention then proceeded to the election of Grand Officers. Noah Smith Esq., was chosen M. W. Grand Master. The Convention was then dissolved. Thus was created and fully endowed with perpetuity, the "Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Vermont," independent and governed solely by its own laws.

The first session of the Grand Lodge was a Special Communication convened the following day, October 15th, at Rutland, when committees were appointed to agree upon and draft a form for charters to be issued by the Grand Lodge, also to draft and report a code of By-Laws for the government of the Grand Lodge. Measures were taken for procuring a seal, and the fee for charters, to be thereafter issued, fixed by vote.

OFFICERS OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF VERMONT, F. AND A. M.

1. W. CHARLES C. MILLER, GRAND LECTURER. 2. W. REV. EDWIN WHEELOCK, GRAND CHAPLAIN. 3 W. REV. C. F. PATRIDGE, ASSISTANT GRAND CHAPLAIN. 4. W. DANIEL S. DANFORTH, GRAND MARSHAL. 5. W. HENRY S. ROOT, GRAND SWORD BEARER. 6. W. ALBERT S. BUSH, GRAND PURSUIVANT. 7. W. DAVID C. BARBER, GRAND SENIOR STEWARD. 8. W. ALBERT KILLAM, GRAND JUNIOR STEWARD. 9. W. GEORGE F. MORSE, GRAND TYLER.

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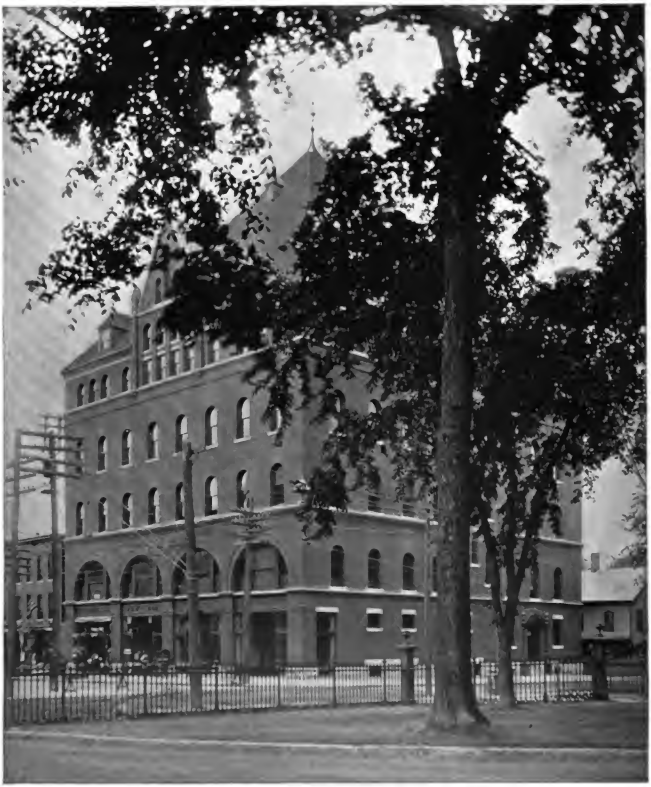

Photo. by Burnham, Burlington. MASONIC TEMPLE.

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The next session was also a Special Communication at Rutland, January 15th, 1795, when the committee reported and the Grand Lodge adopted as a form for a charter, for the time being, "the charter of North Star Lodge, as nearly as local circumstances will admit, with the alteration of adding two wardens in the appointment of first officers."

The first Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge was had at Windsor, October 9th, 1795; when the first code of By-Laws was adopted.

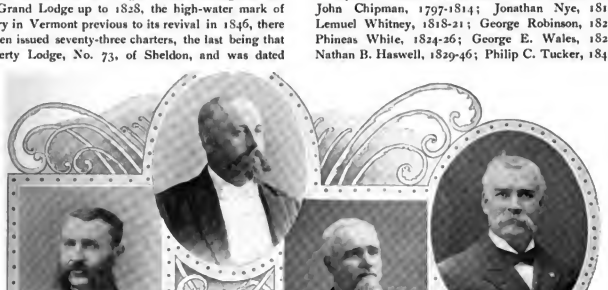
Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, the charters of the first five Lodges issued by and received from foreign jurisdictions, were subsequently surrendered and new charters issued to them, respectively, under the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. From the organization of the Grand Lodge up to 1828, the high-water mark of Masonry in Vermont previous to its revival in 1846, there had been issued seventy-three charters, the last being that of Liberty Lodge, No. 73, of Sheldon, and was dated October 8th, 1828. The Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge were held at Rutland, Windsor, Westminster, Vergennes, Bennington, Newbury, Burlington and Middlebury, prior to 1818. From 1818 to 1834, its sessions were held at Montpelier, at which latter communication it was voted that thereafter they be held at Burlington on the second Wednesday of January in each year. It was at this communication in 1834, that Aurora Lodge, No. 9, of Montpelier, surrendered its charter, as did also four others; many Lodges in the State having suspended work and surrendered their charters previous to that time, all the result of the great anti-Masonic crusade and excitement that swept over the State at that period, growing out of the alleged abduction of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., by the Masons on account of a pretended expose published by him in 1826. No Grand Lodge meetings were held from about 1835 until January 14th, 1846, at which time a convention was held at Burlington under a call issued by Grand Master Nathan B. Haswell, and the Grand Lodge was re-organized and took on new life.

January 14th, 1846, a convention of Masons, at which 34 were present, was convened at Burlington, pursuant to said call. After due deliberation, it was determined that, under the Constitution, the Grand Lodge had preserved its organization, and it was decided to open the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, with its Grand Officers and representatives from ten Subordinate Lodges that had maintained their organization and retained their charters, was opened in ample form.

During the existence of the Grand Lodge it has had twenty-two Grand Masters, viz.: Noah Smith, 1794-96; John Chipman, 1797-1814; Jonathan Nye, 1815-17; Lemuel Whitney, 1818-21; George Robinson, 1822-23; Phineas White, 1824-26; George E. Wales, 1827-28; Nathan B. Haswell, 1829-46; Philip C. Tucker, 1847-61; Leverett B. Englesby, 1862-67; George M. Hall, 1868-70; Park Davis, 1871-73; Nathan P. Bowman, 1874-75; Henry H. Smith, 1876-77; Lavant M. Reed, 1878-80; Lucius C. Butler, 1881-82; Ozro Meacham, 1883-84; Marsh O. Perkins, 1885-86; Alfred A. Hall, 1887-88; George W. Wing, 1889-90; Delos M. Bacon, 1891-92; John H. Whipple, 1893-94; Kittredge Haskins, 1895-96; D. N. Nicholson, 1897-9.

From that time to the present there has been an annual session of the Grand Lodge. Eighteen of our Subordinate Lodges still exist and work under their old charters—having preserved their organization during all the trials and vicissitudes through which Masonry passed from 1826 to 1846. Eighty-seven new charters have been granted since the last mentioned date, making in all one hundred and five; three have become extinct, leaving, at the present time, one hundred and two chartered Lodges obedient to the Grand Lodge, with a membership slightly above 10,000.



1 2 3 4

1. Henry H. Ross 32°, Commander-in-Chief Vermont Consistory S.·. P.·. R.·. S.·. 32° of the A. A. S. R. 2. Jesse E. Thomson, Grand Commander, Grand Commandery Knights Templar. 3. O. W. Sherwin, Grand High Priest, Grand Royal Arch Chapter. 4. C. A. Caldenwood, Grand Master, Grand Council Royal and Select Masters.

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DANIEL NORRIS NICHOLSON,

Grand Master of Masons in Vermont.

BY HENRY H. ROSS, A.M.

Freemasonry in Vermont has its founders, defenders, and preservers who stand out prominently in its varied history, whose memory will be cherished so long as Masonry endures.

But the present has men who do the institution no less honor, and who serve their time with no less fidelity than those of yore, and are doing no less valiant service in guiding its councils and shaping its course of truth and beneficence. The present head of the order, Daniel Norris Nicholson, Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, is the peer of any of his brethren who have preceded him in that high office, in devotion to its interests; to this, the prosperity of the order in Vermont, and the peace and harmony which has prevailed among the craftsmen of the State during the two terms of his leadership, attest more strongly than language can express.

For twenty-two years Grand Master Nicholson has been a faithful worker in the vine-yard of the order, and has, in degrees, reached the *summit* of Freemasonry.

He is a Past-Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Chapter, Deputy-Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, Past-Grand Sovereign of the Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and appendant orders in Vermont, all State bodies.

In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he is a Past-Commander-in-Chief of Vermont Consistory, and Past-First Lieutenant-Commander of the Council of Deliberation of Vermont, State bodies of the Rite. He is also a Sovereign-Grand Inspector-General of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction U.S.A., and enjoys the honorable distinction of having served at the head of most of the subordinate Masonic bodies of which he is a member.

As a friend and brother he is reliable and true; as a Mason and Grand Master, he is like one of old—valued for his "inflexible fidelity to his trust."

> "How happy is he born or taught,
> That serveth not another's will;
> Whose armor is his honest thought,
> And simple truth his utmost skill."

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photos by Emery, Rutland.

MISS MARY OULD KINGSLEY, OF RUTLAND.

MISS EDITH ROSS, OF RUTLAND.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

ROCK POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEAR BURLINGTON.

By permission of Rutland R. R.

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A MAYFLOWER CHAIR.

BY W. A. PRESTON, OF DANVILLE.

It seems almost incredible that a genuine "Mayflower" chair, with all its associations with the past history of our country, could have been allowed to stray from its native place into a little farm-house in Northern Vermont; but such seems to have been the case. The chair itself bears witness to its extreme age. Of its history you shall judge.

Leaving the village we take one of the back roads which is so little used that the grass is growing between the tracks. Then we begin to ascend, one hill and then another, with many a turn, giving fine views of both the White and the Green hills, until we come to a small brown house in the midst of a field of daisies.

In the doorway was an old man "hooping" butter tubs.

"Is this the place where the Mayflower chair is?" we asked.

"Melissa, here's some folks to see your cheer," he called out by way of reply, and a little woman with gray curls, looped back from her forehead with side combs, came to the door.

"So you've come to see my Mayflower chair," she said, with evident pride. "Come right in," and she led the way to the "keeping-room."

"There's scursely a week some one don't come to see that cheer," said the old man, coming and standing in the doorway while his wife went in search of her treasure. "I tells her she makes an idjot of herself over it. If anybody comes nigh the house she thinks they wants to see her cheer. It's no great sight, to my way of thinking."

We could not agree with him when the woman brought the chair and placed it before us. It was a quaint old chair of solid oak, worn and blackened with age and use. It was fastened together with wooden pins, and we could see the holes that had been burned with a hot nail to allow the jack-knife to do its rude carving. The legs were worn off up to the first rung. The seat was of basket work.

"There used to be a twisted bark bottom, but it wore out and my husband put in this splint one," she said.

"Did this chair really come over in the Mayflower?" we asked, hardly believing it could be possible, although it might have been hundreds of years old from its looks.

"Yes, it's a genuine Mayflower chair," she replied, proudly. "Lady Arabella Johnson sat in it on her way over from the old country. You've read about the Lady Arabella, haven't you? It was kept in the family always. I forgets how, but it come finally to the Peabodys and from them to the Endicotts. How did I come by it? Well, it does seem strange that I should have a real historican chair, but I'll tell you how it came about. This is my second husband and I'm his second wife. My first husband's first wife was a governess in the Peabody and Endicott families. You know Mrs. Endicott was a Peabody. Mahaly was her governess when she was a child, and when she growed up and was married, nothing to do but Mahaly must come and live with her. They was marster fond of her. They took her to Europe twice with them and give her no end of presents. She might have stayed there till this time, if they'd all lived, if she hadn't fell into love. When she come to be married Mrs. Endicott give her that chair. Folks hadn't gone daft over old-fashioned things then, and it ain't likely she ever thought about its ever having any historican value. Mahaly was fond of setting in it, so she took it and so it come to me. There was no use to think about returning it, for like enough they was all dead."

"The Peabodys of Salem?" I asked, incredulously. It

A YACHT RACE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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hardly seemed possible that they should have allowed such an heirloom to pass out of their family.

"Yes, the Salem Peabodys. Wait a minute and I will show you their pictures."

She went to the lower drawer of an old-fashioned dresser and took out a well-worn album. We could doubt no longer. There were the pictures of the entire Endicott and Peabody families. These were certainly authentic, whatever the history of the chair.

"Mrs. Endicott thought the world of Mahaly," continued our loquacious hostess. "She give her half-a-dozen solid silver teaspoons when she was married. Them was the Lady Arabella's, too. You must sit down in the chair before you go, so you can say you have sat in a genuine Mayflower chair."

"Haven't you ever had a chance to sell the chair?" I asked. "I should think some museum would want it."

"Oh, yes, I has chances now and then, but I ain't in no hurry to part with it. It's real company having folks come to see it now and then, and I likes it to sit in myself. Must you go? Well, come again and bring your friends."

THE OLD PINE-TREE.

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

By my father's house, this side of the hill,
As you followed the road to the cider-mill,
Was the "swamp," as we called it then,—
A low, wet spot, where the cat-bird mewed,
The tadpole bred, and the bullfrog *sfugged*,
And the muskrat built his den;
And stealing out from his hiding hole,
Through the rotten grass, came the meadow-mole
To peep at the works of men.

In the swamp, on a knoll, in the summer dry,
But half-covered up when the springs were high,
A magnificent Pine had grown:
Last of a race that the State shall see,
Last of his race! that glorious tree,
Supreme on his forest throne,
Like a man of strong and wondrous rhyme,
Towering above the rest of his time,
Stood up in the land alone!

The swamp by the road to the cider-mill,
And the old Pine-Tree, I remember still,
And well, you will think, I may;
For there were the boys of the village seen
When the ice was strong, or the leaves were green,
From morn till the night at play,
Skating stones, or rolling the snow
Into cities and forts and castles, you know,
Or chasing the frogs away.

In winter time, when the snow was deep,
Through the drifts by the old slash-fence they'd leap,
And tumble each other in;
Then all hands hold, they would "snap the snake!"—
How the old "Red Lion" his mane would shake,
When his prey he chanced to win!
And then, with the old Pine-Tree for a "*goal*,"
They'd play "I-spy" till 'twas time for the school
In the afternoon to begin.

In the spring when the winter had gone to the North,
And the weeds on the knoll came peeping forth,
And the little wild flowers between,
When the buds swelled out in the April sky,
And the farmer saw that his winter rye
Came up on the hill-side, green,
From the three-months' school and the ferule free,
With shout and laugh, at the old Pine-Tree
Again were the boys all seen.

And there on the grass for hours they'd lie,
Making ships and things of clouds in the sky;
While clear in the fragrant spring,
The bobolink, on the mullein stalk,
Would rattle away like a sweet girl's talk,
And the gay yellow birds would sing
And chirp to each other with merry call,
As, poised on the top of the milk-weed tall,
In the wind they reel and swing.

When summer came, and the weeds were thick,
And their blood grew warlike, warm, and quick,
The train-band company,
With a brake for a plume and a shingle sword,
The gloomy wilds of the swamp explored,
Their trowsers rolled to the knee;
With broken bricks, and hands full of stones,
At their deadly fire how the cat-tail groans,
And the hosts of the thistle flee!

'Fore George! what a siege we had one time
With a brave old frog who lived in the slime
Of a lordly pool at the south!
How he'd dodge out of sight, till our ball had sped,
Then poke up again his great, green head,—
And wink in the cannon's mouth!
The bricks round his head went thud! thud! thud!
Till the captain lisped, all covered with bi-mud,
"We can never tear down hith houth."

There many an hour Thanksgiving Day,
When the ice was glare, the girls would stay
And share in our glorious fun;
While the shouting boys, with cap in hand,
Would chase them off from the ice to the land,
Till the Governor's meeting was done;
Till grace was said, the turkey carved,
The mince-pie cooled and the pudding served,
And the gravy too cold to run.

They are gone, ah me! those merry boys,
All gone from the scene of their early joys;
Alas, that it should be so!
Some have gone to the West to shake with the *ague*,
And some to the South to die with that plague-
Y Jack, "Yellow Jack," you know;
One's made a great spec' in Missouri lead;
And one, they say got a broken head
At the fall of Alamo:

And one has gone where the soft winds blow
O'er the vine-clad hills of Val d'Arno,
With his wife, and children two,
And his cheek's regained the glow it lost
In our Northern land of snow and frost;
One's in Kalamazoo;
And one through the drifts of the Northwest snow
Tracks the prairie wolf and the buffalo,
With a tribe of wild Sioux.

The swamp is ditched: where the leaves used to float
A Frenchman has raised some "vary fine oat,"—
The frogs have all hopped off:
And the little green knoll, where the boys used to play
Through the spring and the fall and the winter day,
And the cares of manhood scoff,
Is gouged by a premium Berkshire brood,
And the old Pine-Tree by the great high-road
Is used for a watering trough.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

APPROACHING ECHO LAKE HOUSE, TYSON, VT.

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The Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont.

BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

There are no more loyal Vermonters abroad than the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing on the Pacific Coast. They number nearly 10,000, and include many of the leading business and professional men in California, Oregon and Washington. One of the oldest and most flourishing societies in the United States is the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons and Daughters of Vermont, at San Francisco.

In the latter part of the year 1878, three or four native Vermonters, residents of San Francisco, were exchanging reminiscences of the dear old Green Mountain State, when it was suggested that an association be formed of Vermonters residing on the Pacific Coast. Accordingly, a meeting was called, and on January 6th, 1879, an organization was effected under the name and style of "Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont."

The objects of the Association by the Constitution were declared to be: — "The promotion of acquaintance, and the cultivation of social intercourse among Vermonters, the collection and preservation of important information relative to the early and subsequent history of the Green Mountain State, and the mutual advancement of the interests of its members."

The society began in a small way, and has gradually grown from year to year, until it is now the largest of its kind on the Pacific slope.

Since its organization the Association has met for social purposes on the second Friday of each month—at which meetings there has always been a musical and dramatic entertainment followed by dancing. These social meetings have been held at Washington Hall, Cambrian Hall, Saratoga Hall, Irving Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall; the latter seating 2,500 people, and proving none too large on some occasions. The Association also holds an annual picnic, at which there is given a literary and musical programme, including an oration upon some patriotic subject.

The Association has had for its guests at different times some of America's most prominent and distinguished men, who were born in Vermont. During the late great California Midwinter International Exposition it was its privilege to conceive the happy thought of having a "Vermont day," which, after six months of hard work on our part, was celebrated in a most befitting manner on the third day of March, 1894, in honor of our mother State's admission into the Union, one hundred and eight years ago. Natives of Vermont to the number of over three thousand responded to our invitation and came from almost every section of the Union, the more prominent of whom were Governor Markham, of California, and Governor Fuller, of Vermont, Hon. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Ex-United States Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and State Commissioners N. W. Fisk, C. S. Forbes, E. A. Morse and F. D. Proctor, of Vermont. An address of welcome to the exposition was delivered by Director-General M. H. De Young, and to California by Governor Markham, to which Governor Fuller, and others, responded.

The officers of "Vermont Day" were as follows: President, Henry L. Dodge; Vice-President, Frank Dillingham; General Secretary, Geo. W. Hopkins; Treasurer, A. O. Colton; Executive Committee—A. W. Scott, F. Dillingham, C. A. Woodruff, L. A. Hayward, G. P. Rixford, A. O. Colton and S. G. Cheever: Finance Committee—Henry L. Dodge, Alvinza Hayward, Chas. Webb Howard, H. C. Somers, Wm. G. Barrett and E. A. Belcher; Reception Committee—A. G. Hawes, Chas. F. Bassett, R. B. Carpenter, E. H. Rixford, S. H. Roberts, W. J. Somers, Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr., Mrs. F. Dillingham, Miss R. A. Jewell, Mrs. Toothaker, Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mrs. G. P. Rixford and Mrs. Julia Shafter Hamilton.

In the year 1882 there was published in the interests of the association a spicy little sheet known as the *Green Mountain Echo*, under the management of Mr. Geo. W. Hopkins. It was succeeded by the *Maple Leaf*, which is published monthly, and edited by S. G. Cheever.

The officers of the Association since 1878, have been as follows:

First year—Dr. Truman Crossett (of Bennington), President; Brainard C. Brown (of Woodstock), S. W. Shaw (of Windsor) and A. C. Taylor (of Westford), Vice-Presidents; George W. Hopkins (of Bethel), Secretary; Dr. G. C. Hoadley (of Woodstock), Treasurer; and the Executive Committee was as follows: H. C. Barnes (of Burlington), B. C. Brown, Matthew Blair (of Ryegate), Geo. W. Chamberlain (of Burlington) and A. F. Goss (of Canaan).

In the second year, A. W. Scott (of Bakersfield), was elected President; Jas. M. Shafter (of Athens), Luther C. Dodge (of Montpelier) and Dr. G. C. Hoadley (of Woodstock), Vice-Presidents; Geo. W. Hopkins, Secretary; E. P. Monroe (of Wells), Treasurer; Chas. F. Bassett (of Ludlow), Geo. P. Rixford (of Highgate), B. C. Brown, F. A. Waterhouse (of Salisbury), C. D. Burbank (of Danville), the Executive Committee; and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr., Mrs. M. Blair and Mrs. E. W. Burbank, the Auxiliary Committee. In the third year the officers remained the same with the exception of the Executive Committee, as follows: H. D. Jameson (of Irasburgh), H. A. Deming (of Chester), C. H. Blinn (of Burlington), F. E. Marsh (of Sheldon) and Dr. G. C. Hoadley; and the Auxiliary Committee, as follows: Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr., Mrs. Nellie Holbrook-Blinn and Mrs. H. D. Jameson. From 1882 down to the present year the presidents have been as follows: Dr. Truman Crossett, who served one year; Hon. A. W. Scott, who served two years; Hon. James M. M. Shafter, who served two years; Dr. George C. Hoadley, who served two years; Dr. A. G. Soule, who served one year; Hon. A. W. Scott, who served one year; A. O. Colton, Esq., who served five years; Frank Dillingham, who served four years, and Hon. Edward A. Belcher, who has served since January 1897, and is the present incumbent.

The present officers of the Association are Hon. Edward A. Belcher (of Stockbridge), Judge of the Superior Court

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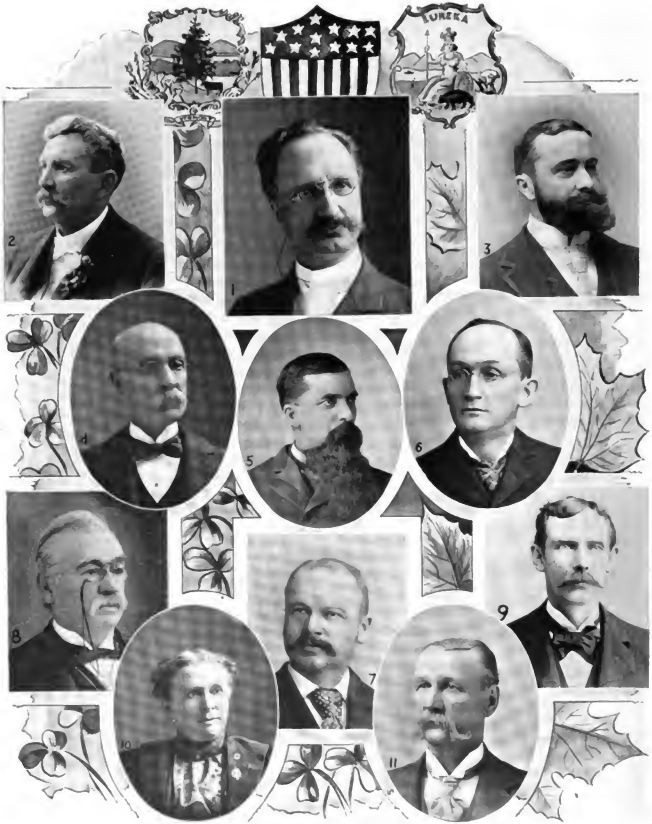

OFFICERS OF PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

1. EDWARD A. BELCHER. 2. A. W. SCOTT. 3. FRANK DILLINGHAM. 4. A. O. PERRINS. 5. A. E. LUCAS. 6. DR. J. TOWNSEND. 7. A. G. COLTON. 8. GEORGE PARTRIDGE. 9. V. F. NORTHROP. 10. MRS. L. J. HARDY. 11. S. G. CHEEVER.

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of San Francisco, President; A. O. Perkins (of Stockbridge), A. E. Lucas (of Sandgate) and Dr. J. Townsend (of Pittsfield), Vice-Presidents; M. T. Ellinwood (of Cambridge), Treasurer; S. G. Cheever (of Hardwick), Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of A. O. Colton, Esq., (of West Bolton), George Partridge (of Randolph), V. F. Northrop (of Danville) and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr. (nee Mary E. Little (of Corinth).

Early in January, 1899, the matter of the annual picnic of the association came up for consideration. After some casting about for a day the suggestion was made that it would be most appropriate for the Association to celebrate on May first, the anniversary of Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey's great victory over the Spanish fleet and forts at Manila. The suggestion was at once taken up, and May Day by another happy inspiration was renamed "Dewey Day," and preparations for the celebration from that day forward were entered upon with earnestness and enthusiasm. The Association immediately caused notice of its intention to celebrate that day under the designation of "Dewey Day" to be published in the daily papers and to be sent east by the Associated Press; and its members communicated with the members of sister societies in the eastern states, urging them to take the matter up so that "Dewey Day" might be generally observed throughout the land.

In calling public attention to the proposed celebration by the association, the president said: "It is desired to make this celebration of the first anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory (so momentous in consequence to us), eminently successful, and the active co-operation of all who love "Old Glory" is warmly solicited. Such patriotic exhibitions mark the respect and love we bear toward our great captains, and furnish a powerful incentive to the young—stimulating their hearts both by precept and example to remember the lessons of the fathers, so that in their turn and with equal courage and patriotism they may be ready to respond to their country's call to arms."

Upon a full presentation of the matter and at the request of the Association, Governor Gage proclaimed the day a public holiday, and upon the same presentation and request the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy of the United States accordingly issued instructions for the firing of a sea and shore Admiral's salute on "Dewey Day."

Thus the honor of designating May first "Dewey Day," and probably, in a large measure, the honor of procuring it to be generally observed as a public holiday throughout the land belongs to the Pacific Coast Association of the Native Sons of Vermont, at San Francisco.

With the co-operation of other patriotic societies "Dewey Day" was celebrated by the Association at Sunset Park, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, about one hundred miles from San Francisco.

The celebration was most successfully carried out by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of A. O. Perkins, chairman; S. G. Cheever, secretary; M. T. Ellinwood, A. O. Colton, V. F. Northrop, A. E. Lucas, Dr. J. Townsend, and George Partridge; assisted by an Auxiliary Committee from Alameda county, consisting of Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr., chairman; B. F. Giddings, L. W. McGlauflin, and Mrs. S. W. Deming. The President of the day was Hon. Edward A. Belcher, President Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont.

On the morning of May first the members of the society, headed by the Golden Gate Park Band, left San Francisco on the ferry for Oakland, where they boarded three long special trains on the South Pacific Coast Railroad for Sunset Park.

Sunset Park was reached at noon, and at once the crowd scattered, the picnic baskets were opened, and each bit of attractive boskage contained its party engaged in the attack on the picnic lunch. Special tables were spread for the invited guests, and there was a lavish abundance of good things edible.

When appetites had been satisfied, a bugle call summoned the picnickers to the shaded dancing pavilion, where the day's more formal ceremonies were to be held. These were begun by the playing of Catlin's arrangement of the national airs by the Golden Gate Park Band. The stirring melodies were generously cheered, and then all heads were bared and bowed as the Rev. George C. Adams, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, delivered an invocation.

Hon. Edward A. Belcher, Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court, and President of the Vermont Association, followed with a few brief remarks. He said:—"Fellow-citizens: Early in our history the old Green Mountain State gave to the country its ideal soldier. No summons to surrender was ever more imperative than that of Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. And lately she has given to the country its ideal sailor. History contains the record of no sea fight so splendid and so overwhelming victorious as that of Dewey at Manila.

"Proud is the mother State of her sons—none more steadfast in their patriotism! none braver in the front of the battle!

"The narration of deeds of valor of itself inspires courage even in timid hearts; and the preservation of the memory of great days in the life of a nation tends to keep the fires of patriotism continually glowing. This truth has been recognized by the setting apart for patriotic purposes of such days as Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and the Fourth of July.

"Not since the Civil War has any event exercised so powerful an influence in American history as Admiral Dewey's decisive victory over the Spanish fleet on May Day of last year. May Day, always a day of festival, thenceforth contained for us a new meaning—on that day the prestige of American arms, long while fallen into disrepute among the nations, was restored by the great Admiral to its pristine glory, never again to be abated or diminished; and on that day he gave to the American people a splendid Eastern empire, the marvelous possibilities of which we cannot at this time even dimly comprehend.

"To re-name the day thus made so momentous to us and place it in the calendar of days to be especially remembered and observed by patriots was both graceful and appropriate. That honor belongs to the Pacific Coast Association of the Native Sons of Vermont, at San Francisco. That Association was the first to designate the anniversary of the battle

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Your affectionate brother
Geo. Dewey Jr.

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of Manila Bay as 'Dewey Day,' and that designation has been accepted everywhere in the land.

"As Dewey Day, then, the recurring anniversary of the great Admiral's glorious achievement for American arms will go ringing down the grooves of history, quickening the pulses of millions of Americans yet unborn, as they listen to that thrilling story of daring and intrepidity, and stimulating the hearts of the brave down to that remotest period of time when there shall be no more wars or rumors of wars among the nations.

"In concluding these remarks, I ask you to join me in three rousing cheers for Admiral Dewey."

The cheers were given with a heartiness which made the dim woods ring, and then Miss L. C. Snider, of Oakland, sang the "Star Spangle Banner" to the accompaniment of the band, and with the entire company joining in the swinging choruses.

The orator of the day was Hon. M. M. Estee, who delivered an eloquent address.

The trend of his address was all in the line of expansion, of confidence in the ability of the United States to take up the white man's burden, and to carry forward the ideas of liberty and justice which dominate this land. He scored those who are continually harping on "imperialism," and stirred his hearers to frequent cheering by giving his argument a popularly patriotic turn.

Mr. Estee went on to show the advantages to commerce of a retention of the Philippines; and, more than this, argued that the problems there presented were not new to the American people.

Mr. Estee closed with a tribute to Dewey, telling a story or two to illustrate the Admiral's depth of feeling and the scope of his ability. After the address, Rhys Thomas, who was in excellent voice, made a great hit with his rendiion of Brackett's "The Call to Arms," being forced to repeat it for the delighted listeners. The band played Lee Johnson's "When Dewey Comes Home," the company joined in singing "America" and the formal exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Adams. Then came the dancing and the games, the search for wild flowers and the roaming of the hills.

Distinguished among those present were four men who were with Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay.

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. BILLINGS LIBRARY. WILLIAMS SCIENCE HALL. OLD COLLEGE.

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SCENES ABOUT MIDDLEBURY. *From "Vermont Illustrated."*

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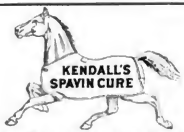

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COLUMBIA CROWNING VERMONT.—TIME, 1899.

Represented by scholars of the St. Albans High School. (Photographed expressly for THE VERMONTER by Chandler.)

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IV. JULY, 1899. No. 12.

The Vermont Flag.

BY HON. G. G. BENEDICT.

The first Vermont flag of which there is any record was the Stars and Stripes, with the addition of the word "Vermont." This was adopted, by act of Legislature, in 1803.

Is it the fact, then, that Vermont, during the fourteen years of her existence as an Independent Commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23d of June, 1775, recommending the employment in the Continental Army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such officers as they should choose," fight under no distinctive ensign? The Colonies, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, used the English flag with such added emblems as they chose. But Vermont was never a Colony of England or of any other power. The infant commonwealth asserted its full sovereignty in 1777, and maintained the assertion until its admission to the Union in 1791. The time was one in which the pomp and ceremony of war and of civil state was by no means disregarded. Can it be that during this period there was no Vermont flag?

The answer to this question must be that if there was such a flag, no record or description of it is extant. No act establishing such a flag appears on the early statute books. The records of the time have been searched in vain for any reference to such a flag. It is true that in Volume 39 of the manuscript State Papers preserved at Montpelier, is an entry, among sundry State expenses, of a payment to Levi Hill, June 3d, 1781, of £2, 12s. for "flag service." But this proves nothing. The flag for which the service was rendered by Levi Hill may have been the flag of the United States, or, and more probably, a flag of truce, under which Ethan and Ira Allen had been conducting negotiations with the British authorities in Canada, a few months previous, for the exchange of prisoners of war.

THE VERMONT FLAG. *Photographed by Chandler, St. Albans.*

Calls for information in the possession of any one, relating to a Vermont flag previous to 1803, have been repeat-

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edly published in the Vermont newspapers, and to no purpose. In 1895 a reward of ten dollars was offered, in a widely circulated journal, for "an authentic description of the flag of the Vermont Republic or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys," but the reward was never called for; and up to this time no description, representation or definite reference to a Vermont flag has been found, of earlier date than the Act of October 31, 1803. This was in the words and figures following:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the first day of May, A. D., 1804, the Flag of this State be Seventeen Stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be Seventeen Stars white on a blue field, with the word Vermont in capitals above the said Stripes and Stars."

This flag, of seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, was the flag of the United States of that time. Congress, in 1818, changed the flag to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with a provision that a star should be added to the blue field for each added State. But the flag of Vermont appears to have remained one of seventeen stars and seventeen stripes for about twenty years after, till October 20, 1837, when the Legislature repealed the Act of 1803, and the following took its place:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the passage of this Act, the flag of this State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be one large Star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont therein."

It is to be noted that while this act recognized the existence of a Vermont Coat of Arms, there had been up to that time no legislation authorizing a State coat of arms. The coat of arms in use consisted of an escutcheon taken from the State Seal, designed by Ira Allen in 1778, bearing the pine tree, sheaves of wheat and cow, to which a stag's head had been added for the crest, in 1821, by Robert Temple, Secretary of the Governor and Council, in a design prepared by him and engraved for the commissions issued by Governor Skinner to the officers of the State militia.*

The State colors carried by the First regiment which Vermont sent to the front in the war of the Rebellion, bore the State coat of arms on a white ground. It was brought back to Vermont, and is preserved in the State House at Montpelier. The State colors subsequently carried from 1861 to 1865, by

"The heroes of the single star,
The doe's head and the pine,"

bore the State coat of arms on blue silk, and the names of the respective regiments, to which were added, as the war went on, the names of the battles in which the regiment or battery had taken an honorable part. And not one of these flags, from first to last, was yielded in action to the enemy.

The war had been in progress for a year and a half when a committee of the Vermont Historical Society, consisting of George W. Benedict, Norman Williams and Charles Reed, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there had been as yet no authoritative designation of a State Coat of Arms. In the memorial addressed to the House of Representatives, November 21, 1862, the committee said:

"The investigations of the Society lead to the belief that the devices of our Coat of Arms and the State Seal rest wholly upon usage and tradition; and that there is no law, resolution, or order extant, establishing the same.

"Some of the devices now in use appear in the first Seal of the State, impressions of which we have as early as May, 1778; since that time the devices have changed with the fancy of every officer that had occasion to procure a new die to impress an official character upon State documents.

"The object of your memorialists is, not to *change*, but to *fix* and *establish* by law. Their mission is to ask the General Assembly that the emblems now emblazoned upon our State Flag, and under which our sons now go forth to battle, may be as constant and unchanging as the mountains they portray; and that the devices of the Seal, that attest the power and the faith of our State upon official papers, may remain forever, unaltered.

"We ask that precisely the same emblems, reminding of homes among Green Hills, and that are already of historic renown, may gladden the eyes and incite the hearts of Vermonters 'till the last syllable of recorded time.'"

The result of this memorial was the enactment of chapter 131 of the General Statutes of 1862, entitled: "Of the State Arms, Seal and Flag." * This chapter, in connection with the State Arms and Seal, re-enacted the State Flag, in the form and with the description that had been given to it in the Act of 1837. This remains the law at the present time.

And such may the flag remain, unchanged and untarnished, during the coming generations.

* The chapter was drafted by the late George W. Benedict, of Burlington.

THE VERMONT COAT OF ARMS.

There have been several different designs of the Coat-of-Arms adopted from time to time, but no permanent standard was recognized by law until 1862, when the General Assembly passed an act fixing and establishing a Coat-of-Arms. The official description is as follows: "The Coat-of-Arms of the State is a landscape of green, occupying one half of the shield; on the right and left, in the background, are high mountains of blue (Mt. Mansfield and Camel's Hump as seen from Lake Champlain), with a sky of yellow. From near the base and reaching nearly to the top of the shield arises a pine of the natural color, and between erect sheaves of yellow, placed bendwise on the dexter side, and a red cow standing on the sinister side of the field.

The Crest is buck's head, of the natural color, cut off and placed on a scroll of blue and yellow.

The Motto and Badge.—On a scroll beneath the shield is the motto, "VERMONT; FREEDOM AND UNITY."

The authorized representation of the Coat-of-Arms hangs in the office of the Secretary of State, in the State House, at Montpelier.

The State Seal includes the Coat-of-arms, but excludes the crest, scroll and badge; with the motto in a circular border around the same.

* The button worn by Officers of the Infantry regiments of the Militia, for several years thereafter, bore the stag's head surrounded by the words—"Vermont Militia."

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Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

BY CHARLES A. TINKER, GENL. SUPT. EASTERN DIVISION, W. U. TEL. CO.

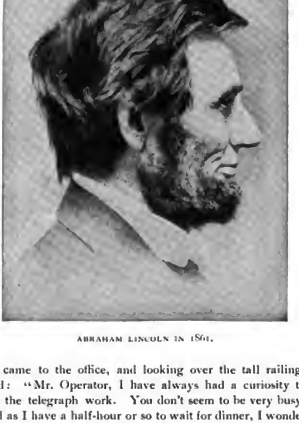
The name of Lincoln, and his heroic personality, dawned upon my young manhood as a bright morning star, which I kept in view, as did the wise men of old the Star of Bethlehem, 'till it rose to its zenith of fame, marking the presence of a saviour—the saviour of his country—and rested over the grave of a martyred President.

Forty-two years ago, in the spring of '57, I was the operator managing the office of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company at Pekin, Illinois—county seat of Tazewell county—a little town of perhaps five or six hundred inhabitants, situated on the Illinois river, ten miles south of Peoria. The telegraph office was located in the Tazewell House, the principal hotel of the place, and was enclosed by a pine fence in one corner of the public office.

Abraham Lincoln, or "Old Abe" as he was popularly known, was at that time a practicing lawyer living in Springfield, the capital of the State. He came with other lawyers and their clients to attend the March term of court, and was one of the curiosities of the throng of strangers who assembled from the towns round-about to do their courting. I first saw him at the hotel, where he stopped for two weeks, and I at once became interested in his many personal peculiarities. I had heard of "Old Abe," and had a desire to see him, but I did not for once suppose I could ever *know* him as a daily companion is studied and known. This, however, was my privilege, and I did not let it pass unimproved. I saw him, a tall, angular type of the Western humanity, with long strides, and forward bent as he passed in to the hotel register, covered with mud from his long journey, but good-natured and jovial; with a how-d'ye-do and hearty shake for each one of the many familiar faces which greeted him on his arrival. He was a character then, in the prime of life, and during the eight years of my acquaintance with him to the day of his death, I saw little change in his personality, other than, perhaps, a marked pensive, almost saddened, mood, as he carried the burden of his great responsibilities in the stirring times in which he was the prominent figure—the hope of the nation.

It was the custom of the lawyers and court attendants to spend their evenings at the hotel, sitting about the office discussing the events of the day, or retiring to the dining-room to participate in games of cards, interspersed with wit and humor as one and another indulged his favorite and entertaining gift of story-telling. None were more sought after or listened to with greater interest than "Old Abe," and many were the loud guffaws and hearty fits of laughter as he told in his inimitable style the stories with which his wonderful memory and imagination were loaded. He seemed to have a story for every personal experience or incident in daily life, illustrative and timely. This has seemed inexplicable to many who have passed eulogy upon the wonderful attainments of the great mind and the tender, Christian-like graces which marked his intercourse with his fellowmen; but, I think it can be accounted for and palliated, when we consider the early training and associations which shaped his young manhood. Those impressions, like the peculiar gifts with which his Maker had generously endowed him, became a part of his nature, and it was as natural for him to tell a fitting story as it was to draw from "the well spring of his great heart" the eloquent words which marked his individuality in State papers and filled with admiration the hearts of his fellowmen.

One afternoon, as I was sitting on my high stool listening to the click of the register, and waiting for a customer,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN 1861.

he came to the office, and looking over the tall railing, said: "Mr. Operator, I have always had a curiosity to see the telegraph work. You don't seem to be very busy, and as I have a half-hour or so to wait for dinner, I wonder if you would not explain it to me?" I replied "Certainly, sir: I should be pleased to do so," and inviting him inside the gate, I proceeded to show him the "working of the telegraph"—explained the battery and its connection to the instruments, and the wires leading thence out of the window and away to the world without. I was encouraged by the readiness with which he comprehended it all. He seemed to grasp its intricacies, and remarked: "How simple it is when you know it all." I called up Chicago, and requested the operator to send a message to "Old Abe Lincoln," who was standing at my side. He sent the usual complimentary greeting. Mr. Lincoln watched me closely as I copied it from ear, and thought *that* was the mystery

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of it all, as he could not take *it* in. He wished me to thank the Chicago operator, and to say that he was greatly pleased at this opportunity to see the operation of the telegraph. He then left me, laughing at his experience, and thankful for my courtesies. *His* curiosity had been gratified, while *I* had been honored.

Later in the spring, I was transferred to Chicago, and saw no more of Mr. Lincoln, although I became especially interested in his great debate with Douglas in their joint stump of the State for Senatorial honors, and which brought him to the front as one of the great leaders of the Republican party; his speeches enunciating its principles more clearly and concisely than any other literature of the day. I witnessed his nomination for the Presidency in the wigwam at Chicago. I was also a member of the Chicago Light Guard—an independent company which was assigned to the duty of escorting Stephen A. Douglas from the depot to the same wigwam a few months later, when he made his great speech in support of the Union; and thence to the Tremont House, from which two weeks later we followed his remains to Bryan Hall, where we were detailed as body-guard while they lay in state; and from which we also followed them again to their last resting place on the lake shore, now marked by the beautiful Douglas monument. (Pardon this digression.)

In the fall of 1861, I entered the service of the U. S. Military Telegraph, and was assigned to the office in the War Department at Washington. Here I frequently saw the President passing in and out of the Department, and on the streets; but I was soon transferred to the field corps, and then only saw him as he occasionally visited the army. I have seen him riding with General McClellan and his staff at review, and it was a comical sight. On horseback, his figure was something like a clothespin on a line, his long legs dangling at the sides of the animal, and his pantaloons climbing to his knees; his silk hat on the back of his head, and his body doubled up and pounding the saddle in his frantic efforts to keep up with the procession, and to maintain the dignity of the Chief Magistrate. Later on, however, he became by experience a better horsemen, and it was a daily treat to see him ride by my house with his own body-guard, as he passed to and fro between the White House and Soldiers' Home, his summer residence, sitting with ease, and raising his hat to acquaintances whom he met.

In the summer of 1862, I was recalled to the War Department, and appointed one of the cipher operators—a position of trust, which brought us into close personal relations with the General Officers of the government, owing to the office being a sort of assembly-room for them whenever there was a movement of the army and navy, or event of interest from which they were receiving or expecting news. Mr. Lincoln visited the office almost daily, and generally twice a day, morning and evening, when in the city and able to do so, and was always affable and courteous in his intercourse and familiar, even to the degree of companionship, with all whose duty it was to serve him. He did not recognize in me the operator who had explained to him the working of the telegraph long before he had a Presidential vision, and I had not felt warranted in making myself known, lest he might consider me presumptuous, but I believed that sometime an opportunity would occur when I could do so and yet retain his esteem. On the evening of January 1st, 1863, after the President had passed through the tedious routine of the accustomed New Year's reception at the White House, where he had stood for hours shaking hands with the mass of people, from Admiral and Lieutenant-General in their showy uniforms and clanking swords, to the humble civilian, who passed him in review, and were privileged to work his arm like a pump-handle on that day,—he came to the telegraph office and settled himself in an easy chair and hung his heels on the center table for a rest.

Members of the Cabinet, General Halleck and Captain Fox of the Navy, had gradually gathered to receive news

CHARLES A. TINKER, 1862.
Operator United States Military Telegraph Co.

from the army moving upon Vicksburg, and to discuss the events of the day and the nation. I was busy at my desk translating in-coming cipher despatches from the seat of war for which they were eagerly waiting. Mr. Lincoln had been reminded of a story, and commenced its narration. Between "arbitraries" and sense I became unconsciously an interested listener, attracted particularly by names of locations and characters which were familiar to me in my recollections of life in Pekin. At a stage in the story, he hesitated at a name which he could not recall, but which I could have spoken on the instant, but he continued without my interruption. Soon again he required the name and hesitated, raking his long fingers through his disheveled

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hair as if to awaken a thought, and remarking in desperation "I wish I could recall his name!" Here was my opportunity. To his great mind I was an incident of the past, engulfed in oblivion. For an instant my mind wrestled with doubt as to the propriety, but the hope of resurrection overcame, and tremblingly I remarked, "Mr. President, permit me to suggest—was not he Judge Puterbaugh?" He turned upon me his battery of surprise, and shouted: "Why, yes! Did you know him?" Gaining confidence, I replied, "Yes, sir;" and he queried "Where did you know him?" I responded again, more hopefully, "Down in Pekin, Illinois, where I had the honor of explaining to the present President of the United States the working of the telegraph, in the little office in the Tazewell House." Catching my breath, I waited the effect of this discharge; but before my voice had died in the air, he turned to his sur-

CHARLES A. TINKER, 1899.

prised audience and exclaimed: "Well, isn't it funny that we should have met here?" and confirmed to them how he had first witnessed the working of the telegraph in the Tazewell House at Pekin. Thus unceremoniously had his story been interrupted; but he soon gathered the threads and mended its fabric with the missing link, "Judge Puterbaugh," and I resumed my duty of gathering news from the chaotic communications before me, cheered by the thought that a tie of recognition had been wrought between the great man and the humble operator who had been thus honored. I fancy he never again forgot me.

"Honest Old Abe," as he was often called, seemed to me a fitting title, for he was a man whose very simplicity impressed you with his honesty. He was as artless as a blushing maiden and as guileless as a new-born babe. He often manifested impatience, but seldom distrust. He saw in men many faults, but was slow to question motives. He was full of wise maxims, which appeared to be stepping-stones and faithful guides to the rounding out of his great manhood. Once, when a trusted representative had been sent to perform some special service and his report was not entirely satisfactory, I heard him remark: "When you want a thing done right go do it yourself." At another time I heard Mr. Seward say to him, jokingly: "Mr. President, I hear you turned out for a colored woman on a muddy crossing the other day." Mr. Lincoln laughingly replied: "Did you? Well, I don't remember it; but I always make it a rule if people don't turn out for me, I will for them. If I didn't, there would be a collision." Another maxim, familiar to all—"Never stop to swap horses when crossing the stream."

His keen appreciation of wit and humor was the sunlight of his life. No incident escaped him, and he could no more curb his propensity for story-telling, regardless of tone, time or place, than the Irishman could help improving an opportunity to use his shillalah, though it fell with a death-dealing whack upon the pate of his own father. For this reason, during his daily visits to our office, we were many times listeners, even if but one of us was present, to stories which refreshed, like an oasis, in the desert of office duties.

His stories were always told upon the impulse of the moment, aroused by some remark or incident of conversation, or from what he had read in a message before him. He could not help their ready flow from his lips, and when told, and he had joined in the laughter which followed, he was as eager to listen to something new, if any of his listeners were fortunate enough to have one he had not heard. But he was a restless listener, and it was not often that he gave way for others to talk.

He possessed a wonderful faculty for discovering the ludicrous side of everything.

Walking the streets of Chicago when Douglas lay on his deathbed, he heard a newsboy cry: "Here is your *Evening Journal*—Douglas dead *again*," which amused him very much, and he told of the incident when reminded of it by the contents of some dispatch.

Once he received a message from a zealous Irish soldier, with more courage than brains, or he would not have telegraphed direct to the President, and who had been left behind in the retreat of the army across the Potomac, before the advancing columns of Lee's army, with one gun of his battery on the bank of the river below Edward's Ferry. It read about thus: "I have the whole rebel army in my front. Send me another gun, and I assure your honor they shall not come over." This pleased the President greatly, and he sent him an encouraging reply, suggesting that he report his situation to his commanding officer. But I suppose the poor fellow didn't know where to look for him then, and had confidence that a message would reach the President, who was his commander-in-chief. At another time he received a message from a committee in Baltimore, asking if he would appoint an hour to see them on the subject of the proposed fire department in Washington, which Congress had just authorized. He replied that he didn't object to meeting the gentlemen of the committee, but it was a "mistake to suppose that the

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

CROWN POINT MILITARY ROAD FROM NO. 4 FORT, CHARLESTOWN, N. H.—OF THE 18TH CENTURY—AS SEEN FROM THE CAR WINDOW NEAR CLARENDON.

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President of the United States was interested in the organization of a fire department." One Sunday morning, as I was passing through the White House grounds toward the Department, I met the President coming from it. A little way off, scraping among the leaves under a tree, Major Johnson, the private secretary of Mr. Stanton, a man of perhaps 35 years, born and brought up in Washington, and so far as I know never having been outside the District of Columbia, also on his way to the Department, had stepped aside to gather a few horse-chestnuts which abounded on the grounds. The President called to him; "Major, good morning. What in the world are you doing there?" The Major turned quickly, doffed his hat, scraped and bowed. "Why, good morning, Mr. President; I was just looking for a few horse-chestnuts." "Horse-chestnuts:" the President exclaimed. "Do you expect to find horse-chestnuts under a sycamore tree?" Sure enough, he didn't know the difference. The President laughed heartily, and nodded to me and passed by, while I escorted the novice in chestnutting to the Department, quite chagrined at the President's discovery of his ignorance.

At another time the President came into the office laughing, and remarked that he had just been reading a little book which some one had given his son Tad. It was a story of a motherly hen who was struggling to raise her brood and teach them to lead honest and useful lives; but in her efforts she was greatly annoyed by a mischievous fox, who made sad havoc among her offspring. She had given him numerous lectures on his wicked ways, and, says the President, "I thought I would turn over to the finis and see how it came out. This is what it said: 'And the fox became a good fox and was appointed a paymaster in the army.' I think it very funny that I should have appointed him a paymaster in the army. I wonder who he is?"

During the progress of the Baltimore Convention, by which Mr. Lincoln was nominated for a second term, one of his secretaries, Mr. Nicolay, who attended the Convention, kept the President constantly advised of the proceedings. Finally came the message announcing his nomination. It was sent quickly to the White House by an orderly. Shortly after the message had gone Mr. Lincoln came into the office, and I congratulated him upon his nomination. He exclaimed—"I hadn't heard of it." With some surprise I explained that I had sent Mr. Nicolay's message over to the White House by an orderly. He said—"Well, I guess he took the short cut; I came around by the public highway." I then showed him a copy of the message. He read it hastily, and said—"I guess you had better send that over to the Madam. She will be as much interested in it as me."

It happened that when the message announcing the nomination of Andrew Johnson to the Vice-Presidency was received, the President was in the office. He read it carefully, and soliloquized aloud—"Well, I thought possibly he might be the man. Perhaps he is the best man, but—" and rising from his chair, passed out of the office, leaving me impressed with the significance of the unfinished doubt, which, in the light of subsequent events, became a thrilling prophecy.

In the recent discussion regarding Lincoln's preference for Hamlin or Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, I addressed a note to Mr. Charles A. Dana, reciting this incident. It was published in the "Sun," and came to the notice of Major Johnson, formerly secretary to Mr. Stanton—the same who figured in the horse-chestnutting scene—and he referred to it in an interview upon the subject published in the Washington "Star," in these words: "Mr. Tinker was a telegraph operator in the room adjoining the office occupied by Secretary Stanton, and upon the occasion referred to, as soon as the President had gone, came into the Secretary's room and told me the entire story just as he has now told it in print," and further on, "Mr. Tinker's reminiscence is the most striking contribution to the literature of this controversy, and it would be in my judgment impossible to find a more convincing proof that Mr. Lincoln was neither the author nor the abetter of the Johnson nomination than that uncompleted sentence as it fell from his lips, drawn forth by the sudden news from Baltimore—'Perhaps he is the man, but—'".

Mr. Lincoln was a just man, but his great heart always leaned to the side of mercy. Many incidents are related of this phase of his character, but I will only mention one, showing his impatience with injustice. I quote from a letter written by me to Major General Geo. H. Thomas, of date May 23rd, 1867. "General, I have had in my possession since the day it was written a telegram penned by our late loved President. Its history is this: Robert A. Maxwell, a quixotic individual, a resident of Philadelphia, has during the war and since humored a propensity for addressing numerous dictatorial and sensational dispatches to the President, his Cabinet, and prominent officials of the Government. By those who are familiar with his character no consideration is accorded to them. On receipt of one of these dispatches, a copy of which I enclose, as follows:—

"NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. LINCOLN,
President, U. S.

Will Buell's testamentory executor, George Thomas, ever let Rosecrans succeed? Is Bragg dum enough to punish Thomas severely and disgracingly?

(Signed) ROBERT A. MAXWELL.

President Lincoln came to the Department and handed me his reply, marked 'Cypher,' as follows:

"September 23, 1863.

To ROBERT A. MAXWELL,
NEW YORK.

I hasten to say that in the state of information we have here, nothing could be more ungracious than to indulge any suspicion towards Gen. Thomas. It is doubtful whether his heroism and skill, exhibited last Sunday afternoon, has ever been surpassed in the world.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

He lingered in the office while I was preparing it for transmission, and when nearly ready he remarked: I guess, on the whole, Mr. Tinker, you need not send that. I will pay no attention to the crazy fellow, I put it into my pocket and have preserved it as a precious autograph, hoping sometime to be honored with an opportunity to pre-

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sent it to you in person, to whom I feel it justly belongs—a priceless tribute to a noble hero whose dauntless courage on that fatal day saved the Army of the Cumberland." My letter press copy of the letter has this note: "Delivered to him in person at Willard's Hotel, Monday evening, May 27th, 1867."

Mr Lincoln was a plain, modest man, having little thought or care for the conventionalities of life. He would not wait an introduction if he had aught to say to his fellow man. He was easily approached, and gave ready ear to any communication; but quickly manifested his impatience if he found it was a subject without interest to him. He would frankly speak the truth and guide the applicant, or supplicant, to the proper department, or dismiss him with words of wisdom, and resume his own path of duty. I hardly think there was any member of his Cabinet who enjoyed listening to his stories, although perhaps none of them would manifest impatience, as was Mr. Stanton's wont. He would never tell a story himself, and would not willingly spend his time listening to others. I have seen him abruptly leave the office for his own when Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story and began to tell it. Mr Lincoln paid no attention to the slight. On the contrary, treating it as a matter of fact—a personal trait of Mr. Stanton for which he was not responsible. He called Mr. Stanton "Mars" often times, and appeared to enjoy his discomfort at the fitting title.

Mr. Lincoln was an early riser, and often reached the office as early as any of the morning arrivals. His custom was to come over at least twice a day—morning and evening after the department hours—and when there was anything of importance transpiring about which he was especially anxious, he was frequently at the telegraph office 'till long after midnight. We took three copies of all important dispatches addressed to the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, General of the Army, or to the President. The hard copy for the official files, and two tissue copies, one for the Secretary of War, and one to be retained in the office. This retained copy was put in a little drawer on top of the cipher operators' desk, handy for reference, and accessible to the Secretary or President without being waited upon. Mr. Lincoln went direct to that drawer, took out all the copies, and sat himself down at the desk and read, in order, laying them to one side, face down 'till he had finished; and returned them to the drawer in the same order. If he came again the same day, he would go through the same operation until he had reached the previous pile, face down, when he would remark: "There, I have got down to the raisins," and replace them in the drawer. His reference to the raisins was illustrated by his story of the countryman who sat down to a dinner at a city hotel, and undertook to get away with the entire bill of fare, and found relief when he reached the raisins.

At his second inaugural ball, a platform was raised at one side of the hall, on which the President and his family and personal staff were seated. Soon after Mr. Lincoln came into the hall, and while I was dancing in a set, in front of, but quite a distance from the stand, I felt a tap on my shoulder, and turning around saw his son Robert, who said: "My father wishes to speak with you." I excused myself from my lady for the moment and stepped to the stand. Mr. Lincoln asked if there was anything new since he was at the office in the afternoon. I answered him briefly, and he thanked me, and then inquired if Mrs. Tinker was with me. I replied that she was, and he said, "I would be glad to see her when you get through dancing." Of course, I presented her.

The last time I saw Mr. Lincoln was on the afternoon of April 11th, 1865, three days prior to his assassination. He came to the office as usual that afternoon, and something reminded him of a story, and to illustrate the finale, he gathered his coat-tails under his arms, and with about three long strides crossed the room and passed out of the door, with the last words of the story echoing from his lips. That evening I went home from the office ill with a slight fever, which prevented my resuming duty until the early morning of April 15th, when I was aroused by loud voices in the street, from which I gathered that the President had been assassinated. I arose and dressed, and hastily made my way to the office, passing crowds here and there in muffled debate, by Secretary Seward's house, where a sentinel was pacing to and fro, on to the War Department, where I learned the terrible truth of the ghastly events of the night just passed. My brief journal of that date contains their narrative, with this reference: "Departments are closed and being draped in mourning. Our office feels most keenly the affliction which has thus been brought to the whole country in the death of Abraham Lincoln, for we had learned to look upon him in his daily visits there almost as a companion, while we venerated him for his goodness, as a father. We had no heart to work, bitter tears flooded every eye, and grief choked utterance."

Thus ends my personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. It is a blessing to have known him, and still a greater one to have enjoyed his almost daily companionship, as we of the War Department telegraph office did during his Presidential life.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, or long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead have not died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

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The Stars and Stripes.

It is probably not generally known that though we are the youngest of the great nations, our flag is older than that of any of the others. The flag of England in its distinctive form of the Union Jack dates back only to 1801. The French tricolor was adopted in 1794. The German and Italian banners are no older than the existing régimes of those countries. The Spaniards first established theirs in 1785, while the 14th of June, 1777, was the day on which

AMERICAN FLAG ADOPTED BY CONGRESS, 1777.
(Made by Betsy Ross.)

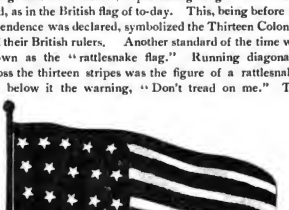
the Continental Congress passed its memorable resolution "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen white stars in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

"On the admission of a new State to the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission." So runs a section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or a part of the act of Congress approved on April 4, 1818. In accordance with the provision the group of stars in the field has gradually been increased from twenty, which represented the number of States at the time the act was passed, to forty-five—twenty-five new stars in eighty years.

There is room for three more than the present number of forty-five stars, without altering the appearance of the field much. The stars are now arranged in six rows, three of which contain eight stars and three seven stars. These latter rows can each be increased by one, until a symmetrical oblong is formed. After that it would be necessary, in order to add more stars, to crowd the others a little and alter the arrangement slightly.

The history of the present American flag begins with the year 1777, but before that time the colonies had distinctive ensigns of various kinds, to many of which a romantic and picturesque interest clings. It was customary, while the colonies were under British rule, for them to use the English flag with some special emblem added upon it to show the particular province to which it belonged, but after the struggle for independence began new flags were designed as rallying standards for the patriots. The designs on some of these have been retained in the arms of the respective States. At the battle of Bunker Hill there was carried a red flag, which bore in its upper left-hand corner the cross of St. George upon a white field. A small pine tree figured in the upper left-hand quarter of the cross. On the day after the battle, it having been proclaimed that the troops in the field had by Congress been designated as the forces of the "United Colonies of North America," General Israel Putnam displayed another flag. This, too, had a red ground, upon one side of which was the Connecticut motto—"Qui Transtulit Sustinet" (He who brought us over sustains us), and on the other side, over a pine tree, the words—"An Appeal to Heaven." This motto was chosen by the people of Massachusetts Bay, and was adopted as the motto for the signal flag for the American cruisers. The unfurling of this flag by General Putnam was attended with solemn ceremonies, praying and a general salute of artillery.

The original of the striped flag was first displayed by General Washington on January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass. It consisted of thirteen stripes of red and white, arranged as at present, but instead of the starry field in the upper left hand corner it bore the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, representing England and Scotland, as in the British flag of to-day. This, being before independence was declared, symbolized the Thirteen Colonies and their British rulers. Another standard of the time was known as the "rattlesnake flag." Running diagonally across the thirteen stripes was the figure of a rattlesnake, and below it the warning, "Don't tread on me." The



AMERICAN FLAG, 1795-1818.

original of this flag, which was the device of the daring Captain John Paul Jones, is in the museum in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

On June 14, 1777, the first distinctive flag to represent the United States was decided upon. The Continental Congress was then in session in Independence Hall, and General Washington was in Philadelphia to receive instructions from and to give information to the Congress. The

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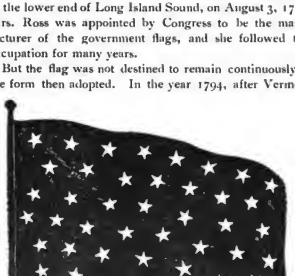
decision upon this occasion to have one National ensign took form in the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This "new constellation" was to be a circle, to symbolize unity and the perpetuation of the union of the States. The thirteen stripes were to represent the thirteen States. The colors were also symbolical—the red denoted daring, the white purity, and the blue perseverance. The first flag was modelled under the personal supervision of Washington and a committee from Congress. Calling at a little upholstery shop in Arch street, near Second street, kept by Mrs. Betsy Ross, a relative of Colonel George Ross, of the Continental Congress, they asked her if she could make a flag according to the design. She said she could, but suggested the substitution of a five-pointed star for the six-pointed one proposed. Her alteration was approved; she made the flag at once and had it ready to hoist on the next day. It was six feet six inches long and four feet four inches wide, and the blue field was made square and to the depth of seven stripes. The same proportion in the entire flag—that is, the width should be two-thirds of the length—is maintained to this day in properly cut and made flags. The union, however, is no longer square, but an oblong. The original flag made by Mrs. Ross was hoisted over Fort Schuyler, at the lower end of Long Island Sound, on August 3, 1777. Mrs. Ross was appointed by Congress to be the manufacturer of the government flags, and she followed this occupation for many years.

But the flag was not destined to remain continuously in the form then adopted. In the year 1794, after Vermont



THE UNION JACK.
(A star for each State.)

and Kentucky had been in the Union for two or three years without being represented in the flag, Congress passed the following resolution:

"That from and after the 1st of May, 1795, the flag of the United States shall be fifteen stripes, alternating red and white, and that the union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field."

This bill was attacked by many congressmen, who very reasonably objected that "at this rate we may go on adding and altering for one hundred years to come." But no member ventured to move that the number of stripes be made permanent, and the measure was passed, lest "its rejection might offend the two new states." The flag, with its fifteen narrow stripes and its stars arranged in three rows of five each, remained the national standard until 1818. In that

THE FLAG OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

form it was the banner around which the army and navy rallied throughout the War of 1812.

In 1818, five more states having been admitted to the Union, some changes in the flag became necessary. Following the suggestion of Captain Samuel C. Reid, of the navy, the number of stripes was again reduced to thirteen and provision for the representation of all new states was made.

The flag (the Stars and Stripes, of course) was named "Old Glory" in 1831 by a Salem (Mass.) skipper, named William Driver. He was at that time captain of the brig *Charles Doggett*. Captain Driver was a successful deep-sea sailor, and was preparing the brig for a voyage to the Southern Pacific. The story is told by the compiler of the genealogical memoir of the Driver family, Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cooke:

Just before the brig left Salem a young man, at the head of a party of friends, saluted Captain Driver on the deck of the *Doggett*, and presented him with a large and beautifully made American flag. It was done up in stops, and when sent aloft and broke out to the air, Captain Driver christened it Old Glory. He took it to the South Pacific, and years after, when old age forced him to relinquish the sea, he treasured the flag.

Captain Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1837, and he died there in 1886. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, Old Glory was flung to the breeze every day from the window of Captain Driver's Nashville house, but when the bullets began to zip and the odor of gunpowder to taint the air, the old flag had to be secreted.

It was kept out of sight until February 27, 1862, when it wsa hoisted on the Capitol. The original Old Glory was preserved and is now the property of the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass.

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Military and Patriotic Societies.

Patriotism is a marked characteristic of the American people. It had its inception in early Colonial times, and has been the heritage of the descendants of the Pilgrims, as well as the possession of the oppressed of the Old World who have sought freedom and protection under the flag of the Republic. The Colonial period evolved the true spirit of patriotism, and the American Revolution witnessed the highest exemplification of it. The War of 1812 and the Mexican War fostered the patriotic public sentiment engendered in the struggle for Independence in the preceding Century. The War for the Union developed a most exalted and profound spirit of loyalty to principle and love of Country. The Spanish-American war reunited the country and again demonstrated the patriotism of the American people. To those who have fought the battles and won the victories is due the highest meed of praise.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the people of this country should not be unmindful of the unflinching devotion to the cause of constitutional and religious liberty and the valuable public services of the patriots who made the civil history of America. Those who shaped the affairs of State in times of peace are entitled to the veneration and gratitude of all lovers of liberty.

Societies have been formed, from time to time, since the War of the Revolution, of participants in the military events which constitute the history of our Country.

Other organizations have been established of the descendants of these heroic ancestors.

The oldest of these patriotic orders is the Society of the Cincinnati, founded May 13, 1783. It was instituted by the officers of the Revolutionary Army, under the immediate command of General Washington, to perpetuate the remembrance of the establishment of American Independence, as well as the mutual friendships formed under the pressure of common danger. Akin to this society is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Naval Order of the United States, the Military Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Club, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and various other military societies. They are all founded on patriotism, and have a common purpose: to cherish the memories of war, to preserve and strengthen fraternal feelings, to extend relief to needy comrades and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and to perpetuate the memory of the dead.

The Loyal Legion was instituted in April, 1865; the Grand Army of the Republic, in March, 1866, and the Medal of Honor Legion, in April, 1890. The Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized in July, 1883, the Sons of Veterans, in 1879, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars in 1894.

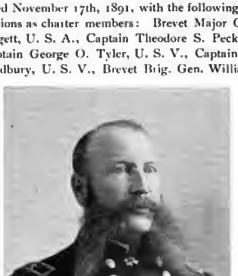
The principal ancestral societies are the Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, the Descendants of the Mayflower.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Membership in this organization is confined to those who served as commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, during the War of the Rebellion, and their eldest direct male lineal descendants. The eldest sons of living original members are also eligible for membership in the Second Class. One Commandery is allowed in each State and one in the District of Columbia. There are now twenty-one Commanderies with a total membership of 9100.

The Vermont Commandery was organized November 17th, 1891, with the following named Companions as charter members: Brevet Major Gardner S. Blodgett, U. S. A., Captain Theodore S. Peck, U. S. V., Captain George O. Tyler, U. S. V., Captain Urban A. Woodbury, U. S. V., Brevet Brig. Gen. William W.



COL. FRANKLIN G. BUTTERFIELD, COMMANDER.

Henry, U. S. V., First Lieut. Fred. E. Smith, U. S. V., Captain Edward Dewey, U. S. V., Lieut. Col. E. Henry Powell, U. S. V., First Lieut. George G. Benedict, U. S. V., Captain Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, U. S. V., First Lieut. Erastus W. Jewett, U. S. V., Captain Pearl D. Blodgett, U. S. V., Brevet Lieut. Col. George W. Hooker, U. S. V., Captain Frederick D. Butterfield, U. S. V., Second Lieut. Carmi L. Marsh, U. S. V., Brevet Major Alonzo B. Valentine, U. S. V., Brevet Lieut. Col. Cornelius L.

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King, U. S. A., First Lieut. Herbert Brainerd, U. S. V., Brevet Brig. Gen. Stephen Moffitt, U. S. V., Brevet Maj. Gen. William Wells, U. S. V., Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield, U. S. V.

Brevet Major General William Wells was elected its first Commander and his successors have been: Brig. Gen. Stephen Thomas, Brevet Brig. Gen. William W. Henry, Colonel Amasa S. Tracy, Major General Oliver O. Howard, Major John L. Barstow, Brevet Major Alonzo B. Valentine and Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield.

First Lieut. William L. Greenleaf, U. S. V., has served as Recorder, and Brevet Major Gardner S. Blodgett, U. S. A. as Treasurer since the organization of the Commandery.

The total number of members since organization has been 129, of whom fourteen have died, five have been transferred to other Commanderies. The headquarters of the Commandery are located at Room 1, Hayward Block, Burlington. Four regular meetings are held each year, viz: February 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday), second Tuesdays of May and August, and November 17th, (anniversary of organization).

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars in the United States was instituted December 17th, 1894. State Commandaries have been organized in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Vermont, and other States.

The Vermont Commandery was organized in St. Albans, March 30, 1899, when the following officers were elected:

Commander, Capt. Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans.
Vice-Commander, Col. Osman D. Clark, of Montpelier.
Secretary, Capt. Arthur G. Eaton, of Montpelier.
Treasurer, Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, of St. Albans.
Registrar, Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, of Burlington.
Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. John H. Mimms, of St. Albans.
Surgeon, Major James N. Jenne, of St. Albans.
Chaplain, Lieut. Edward H. Prouty of Burlington.
Deputy Secretary, Lieut. Hubert DeL. Knickerbocker, of St. Albans.

The officers are veteran companions in the order and held commissions in the First Regiment Vermont Volunteers in the Spanish-American War.

Companions of the Council.—The foregoing officers, and Col. Edward A. Chittenden, of St. Albans, Col. W. Seward Webb, of Shelburne. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, of Burlington.

Committee on Companionship.—Col. Osman D. Clark, Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, Major James N. Jenne, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Col. W. Seward Webb.

Committee on Nomination.—Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Capt. Arthur G. Eaton, Lieut. Edward H. Prouty.

Vice-Commander General of Vermont, Col. W. Seward Webb.

Delegates to the National Commandery, Capt. Frank L. Greene, Col. Osman D. Clark, Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Major James N. Jenne; Alternates, Col. Edward A. Chittenden, Lieut. Col. John H. Mimms, Lieut. Edward H. Prouty, Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Capt. Arthur G. Eaton.

The conditions of membership are set forth in the following extract from the constitution:

Companionship.—Any male person, above the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to Companionship in this order, upon further qualifying hereinafter provided. When duly admitted such persons shall be known as "Companions." These shall be either "Veteran Companions," "Hereditary Companions" or "Honorary Companions."

Veteran Companions.—These shall be commissioned officers in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, or honorably discharged therefrom, who did active field, garrison, or naval duty in any of the wars designated in section 4 of this article, as a soldier, sailor or marine in the service of one of the states or of the United States; and also persons who did such active field, garrison or naval duty, in any of said wars, as commissioned officers therein, and who received their commissions by direct act of either federal or state authority and who were honorably discharged from service.

Hereditary Companions.—These shall be male lineal descendants, in the male line, of veteran companions; or of a commissioned officer, as the proposus, who performed active field, garrison, or naval duty, as a commissioned officer in any of the foreign wars, and who received his commission by direct act of one of the thirteen original colonies, or of Vermont, or by the Continental Congress, or of one of the states, or of the United States.

Provided:—That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor in the "Militia," it must be satisfactorily

CAPTAIN FRANK LESTER GREENE, ST. ALBANS,
Commander Vermont Commandery.

shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of one of said thirteen original colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the states, or of the United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided:—That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor as a "Naval or Marine Officer," it must be satisfactorily shown that such service was regularly performed in the continental navy, or in the navy of one of the thirteen original colonies, or of Vermont, or of one of the states, or of the United States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor was duly enrolled in the ship's company as a commissioned officer.

Such service must be satisfactorily shown to have been performed in one of the following wars:

The War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, and the 19th day of April, 1783;

The War with Tripoli, between the 10th day of June, 1801, and the 4th day of June, 1805;

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The War of 1812, between the 18th day of June, 1812, and the 18th day of February, 1815;

The Mexican War, between the 9th day of April, 1846, and the 4th day of July, 1848;

The War with Spain, between the 21st of April, 1898, and the 11th day of April, 1899.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Sons of the American Revolution is the largest and most prominent of the ancestral societies in the United States. The objects of this patriotic order are to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

Any man is eligible to membership in this Society, who being of the age of twenty- one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor, who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was instituted April 30, 1889. The California Society is the pioneer State organization of this patriotic order, having been formed October 22, 1875. The Vermont Society was organized April 2, 1889, with nine charter members, as follows: William Seward Webb, Theodore Safford Peck, George Grenville Benedict, Edward Alonzo Chittenden, Charles Spooner Forbes, William Paul Dillingham, Levi Knight Fuller, Howard F. Hill and William A. Chapin. The first President was Edward Alonzo Chittenden, of St. Albans. Other Presidents have been Redfield Proctor, John Griffith McCullough, Levi Knight Fuller, Urban A. Woodbury, Zophar M. Mansur, Daniel W. Robinson, William Paul Dillingham and Robert Jackson Kimball. The present President is Governor Edward Curtis Smith, and the present Secretary is Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

THE GREAT SEAL.

This society was instituted August 17, 1892, in the State of New York, since which time State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia. The General Society of Colonial Wars was organized May 10th, 1893. The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted for the purpose of adequately celebrating events of Colonial history, happening between the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13th, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts and council, assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this Nation. With these objects in view, it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

The requirements of eligibility are these: "Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, who is lineally descended, in the male or female line, from an ancestor, who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, or marine, or as a privatersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or the forces of Great Britain which participated with those Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, to the battle of Lexington," or who held certain civil offices during this period.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, was organized at the State House, Montpelier, November 20th, 1894, with 15 charter members. The first General

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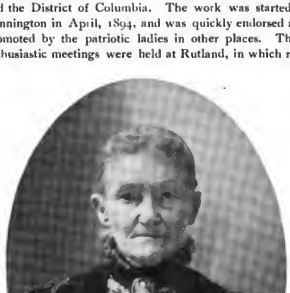
Court was held February 22d, 1895, at Burlington, when 13 new members were accepted. The present membership is 51. General Theodore Safford Peck, of Burlington, was the first Governor. The second Governor was Dr. William Seward Webb, the third was Ex-Governor Urban Audrian Woodbury, and the fourth was Governor Edward Curtis Smith. Hon. Charles Dewey, of Montpelier, is the present Governor, and W. B. Jones, of Burlington, Secretary.

VERMONT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES.

The Society of Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23d, 1890. As the formation of State societies was limited to the 13 American Colonies existing prior to 1776, the ladies of Vermont, with the heroic independence of their forefathers, decided to organize a society in their honor, without permission from the other States, and to call it by the appropriate name claimed by the Thirteen Colonies and the District of Columbia. The work was started at Bennington in April, 1894, and was quickly endorsed and promoted by the patriotic ladies in other places. Three enthusiastic meetings were held at Rutland, in which representative women united in forming an independent society bearing the title of "Vermont Society of Colonial Dames."



MISS ANNA C. PARK, BENNINGTON,
President Vermont Society of Colonial Dames.

"The object of this society shall be to arouse and sustain patriotism as an inheritance, second only to love and honor to God; to teach the principles on which our government is founded, and the reasons for its existence; to familiarize our children with the brave and noble deeds of their ancestors, and thus incite them to add more honor to their names; to preserve relics and historic sites; to celebrate the anniversaries and mark the spots of great and glorious events."

At the meeting of The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, held in Montpelier, Vermont, October 25, 1898, a permanent organization was effected. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and representative patriotic women were present from all parts of the State.

The following are the officers: President, Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington; First Vice-President, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Rutland; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon; Third Vice-President, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary F. Cooke, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. Harrison Sanford, Rutland; Registrar, Miss Elmina H. Morgan, Bennington. Board of Management: Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Mrs. James C. Barrett, Rutland, and Mrs. David W. Prime, Brandon.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was effected in Washington, in 1891. The first chapter in Vermont was formed at Burlington, in 1892, when Green Mountain Chapter was organized by Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, State Regent, with 50 members. Mrs. B. B. Smalley was the first Chapter Regent. The second was Green Mountain Chapter of Arlington, which was formed the same year, with Mrs. Jesse Burdett, Chapter Regent. The name was subsequently changed to Brownson Chapter. Other chapters have been organized as follows: Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Regent; Bennington Chapter, Bennington, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norton, Regent; Marquis de Lafayette, Montpelier, Mrs. Amanda Newcomb, Regent; Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, Regent; Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Regent; Manchester Chapter, Manchester, Mrs. John Blackmer, Regent; St. Johnsbury Chapter, St. Johnsbury, Miss Frances Bissell, Regent.

Mrs. Jesse Burdett, of Arlington is the present State Regent. The objects of this society are to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and the women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments. The Green Mountain Chapter, of Burlington, has the honor of erecting the first tablet in Vermont, September 27, 1895, in memory of Gen. Ethan Allen, on his old farm.

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WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps has been a valuable auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. It was instituted in 1883.

The Department of Vermont, W. R. C., was one of the first to be organized in the United States. At the present time it comprises 76 corps in the State with a membership of 2,448.

The 15th annual Convention was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 21 and 22. The President, Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb, presided. The corps in the department expended during the past year over $1,500 in assisting veteran soldiers and their families. The convention endorsed Mrs. Calista R. Jones, of Bradford as a candidate for National President. The following were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Clara M. Niles of Morrisville.

Senior vice commander—Mrs. Olive Puffer of Bennington.

Junior vice commander—Mrs. Eleanor Arless of Montreal.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ida A. L. Towne of Morrisville.

Chaplain—Mrs. Frances Lathrop of Williamstown.

Executive Board—Alice Raymond, Mary B. Goodwin, Alma Scribner, Sarah F. Hovey, Mary A. Perry.

Delegates to National Encampment—Electa Murphy (at large), of Bennington, Mary Bently of Manchester, Mary E. Jones of Bradford, Rosette Whitney of Morrisville, Emma A. La Point of Barre.

Alternates—Mrs. Martha T. Fish of Ludlow (at large), Jennie Riley of Montreal, Annie C. Spaulding of Bradford, Abba M. Smith of Montpelier, Euloeen M. Field of Chicopee, Mass.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The Sons of Veterans, United States of America, was instituted April 24, 1879. The objects of the society are "To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union; to aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and all honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, in the caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their patriotic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day and Union Defenders' Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our Order; to inculcate patriotism and love of Country, not only among our membership, but among the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all."

The Vermont Division Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., began its career as a Provisional Division in 1883, with J. C. Rutherford, of Burlington, Provisional Colonel. The first camps organized were No. 1 at Brandon, No. 2 at Brattleboro, No. 3 at Rutland, and No. 4 at Bennington.

The following are the places of the annual encampments and the names and residences of the Colonels:

1883	Burlington	Jacob C. Rutherford, of Burlington.
1883-4	Rutland	Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor.
1884-5	Rutland	Louis V. Green, of Rutland.
1885-6	Brattleboro	Clarence F. R. Jenne, of Brattleboro.
1886-7	Burlington	George E. Terrill, of Underhill.
1887-8	Montpelier	John E. Fox, of Burlington.
1888-9	Bennington	Fred L. Eaton, of Montpelier.
1889-90	St. Albans	Ernest T. Griswold, of Bennington.
1890-1	St. Johnsbury	Herbert O. Bixby, of Chelsea.
1891-2	Brandon	K. W. Morse, of Randolph (resigned)
1892-3	Brattleboro	Herbert S. Foster, of Burlington. Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans (resigned).
1893-4	Morrisville	George O. Webster, of St. Albans. William M. Sargent, of Royalton.
1894-5	St. Albans	Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans.
1895-6	.....	Edward T. Monahan, of Underhill.
1896-7	.....	Arthur I. Howe, of Brattleboro.
1897-8	.....	William W. Lapoint, of Barre.
1898-9	.....	William W. Lapoint, of Barre.
1899-0	Bradford	Ira E. Morse, of Cambridge.

WARREN N. BATCHELDER, OF RUTLAND,
Vermont's only representative in the "Rough Riders," in the Spanish-American War.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, was established in 1868. Major-General George J. Stannard was the first Union veteran from this State to be initiated into the order. The first post chartered was Wells, now Chamberlin post, in St. Johnsbury.

The first department encampment was held at Montpelier in 1868, George P. Foster being commander. Ten posts were reported, but the total membership was not given. The following table shows the place of meeting, department commander, number of posts and members reported each year since the first encampment:

Year.	Place of Encampment and Commander.	Posts.	Members.
1869	Montpelier, George P. Foster	19	815
1870	Burlington, W. W. Henry	25	822
1871	Burlington, W. W. Henry	29	829
1872	Rutland, W. G. Veazey	31	—
1873	St. Albans, W. G. Veazey	16	599
1874	Brattleboro, Stephen Thomas	15	534
1875	Montpelier, Stephen Thomas	13	561
1876	Montpelier, T. S. Peck	17	581
1877	Burlington, T. S. Peck	21	722
1878	Burlington, J. H. Goulding	18	633
1879	Rutland, J. H. Goulding	19	528
1880	Rutland, G. W. Hooker	27	726
1881	Brattleboro, G. W. Hooker	31	1,032
1882	Brattleboro, A. B. Valentine	47	1,650
1883	Bennington, A. B. Valentine	74	3,011
1884	Bennington, C. C. Kinsman	83	3,366
1885	Rutland, W. L. Greenleaf	92	3,849
1886	Burlington, George T. Childs	98	4,503
1887	St. Albans, P. D. Blodgett	100	4,853
1888	St. Johnsbury, H. E. Taylor	101	5,013
1889	Brattleboro, A. S. Tracy	103	5,205
1890	Middlebury, Z. M. Mansur	109	5,473
1891	Burlington, D. L. Morgan	112	5,445
1892	Montpelier, Hugh Henry	112	5,374
1893	Rutland, G. W. Doty	111	5,272
1894	Burlington, C. F. Branch	113	5,097
1895	Brattleboro, B. Cannon, Jr.	112	4,891
1896	Rutland, N. M. Puffer	112	4,762
1897	Bennington, E. W. Jewett	113	4,377
1898	Burlington, L. B. Harris	111	4,111
1899	Montreal, Franklin G. Butterfield		

The Department of Vermont, G. A. R., made a peaceful invasion of the Dominion of Canada, and took possession of Montreal, on the occasion of the 32d. annual encampment, June 20–22, 1899. Hancock Post, of that city, entertained their visiting comrades, and officials of both the Dominion and city governments joined in welcoming the Union veterans to the Canadian metropolis. More than 500 Grand Army men were in attendance. A reception was given the visitors at Windsor Hall, on the evening of June 21, by members of Hancock Post and the W. R. C. when a fine musical program was rendered. The annual encampment was held June 21 and 22, Department Commander Luther B. Harris, presiding. The following officers and delegates were elected: Commander, Franklin G. Butterfield, Derby Line; senior vice-commander, G. O. Smith, Chelsea; junior vice-commander, H. K. Kimball, Montreal; medical director, Dr. S. M. Goss; chaplain, Rev. J. I. Tupper, Swanton; delegates to National Encampment, W. H. Gilmore, Fairlee, (at large), R. O. Sturtevant, of Swanton, J. E. Eldridge, of Randolph, Heman W. Allen, of Burlington, J. S. Thompson, of Lyndon; alternates, W. H. Taylor, of Bellows Falls, (at large), H. E. Perkins, of St. Albans, Thomas Hannon, of Brattleboro, E. N. Haynes, of Rutland, C. H. Woodbury, of St. Johnsbury, C. D. Williams, of Burlington; council of administration, S. H. Wood, of St. Albans, E. L. Hovey, of St. Johnsbury, G. W. Kenney, of Rutland, G. H. Bond, of Brattleboro, A. A. Niles, of Morrisville.

LUTHER B. HARRIS,
Department Commander, June 1898 to 1899.

The camp fire held at Windsor Hall, Wednesday evening, was a notable and brilliant affair. Patriotic addresses and stirring songs and music were the chief features of the evening. The large hall was elaborately decorated with American and English flags. Upon the platform were seated many distinguished guests, representing the United States and British army and navy, and civil officials of the two countries. Hon. Kittredge Haskins, Speaker of the Vermont House, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. Dr. W. F. Borden, Minister of the Canadian Marine; Acting Mayor A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal; Sir William Van Horne, Commander H. W. Snelling, of the Imperial Army and Navy Veteran's Association; H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., Governor Edward C. Smith and Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Grand Army parade took place Thursday morning. Over 400 veterans, with 18 American flags, marched to the music of the Union played by the Lyndonville and Montpelier military bands. They were escorted by the Canadian Army and Navy veterans.

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WHEN DEWEY COMES HOME.

Admiral George Dewey will receive a welcome in Vermont such as will not be extended him elsewhere in America. The greeting which the State should give her illustrious son and the Nation's great hero cannot be measured in golden decorations, nor expressed by testimonials on parchment. Vermont's tribute to the heroism and fame of Admiral Dewey can most fittingly be tendered by the people themselves wherever the hero of Manila Bay may travel within the borders of his native State. Let the ever-

BUST OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, *Photo by Corse.*
In the Wood Art Gallery Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Montpelier.

green of the forests and the wild flowers of the fields be wreathed and festooned beneath the bending arches of the skies along the pathways of his triumphal march. Let the streets be banked with the red, white and blue, and Old Glory float from every housetop. Let the Union veterans and the volunteers in the Spanish-American War, form escorts in cities and towns. Let artillery boom from hill tops and church bells peal from belfries. Let patriotic songs be sung, and flag salutes waved, by children of the public schools from platforms along the highways. Let formal welcome by State and local officials be briefly extended Admiral Dewey, and let all the people unite in vocal salutations. Such a welcome coming from the hearts of the people will testify better than anything else the admiration and regard with which Admiral Dewey is held. If Admiral Dewey is unable to visit more than one town or city in Vermont upon his return, let Montpelier, the Capital of the State, and his birthplace, be the place for the people to assemble and do him honor. But before his arrival let the fund of $100,000 for the erection of Dewey Hall, at Northfield, be made up by Vermonters. This result would be the most substantial recognition of his services that could be made by his fellow citizens. The amount required should be subscribed when the corner stone of the memorial is laid on the grounds of Norwich University. It is proposed to lay the corner stone of the building while Admiral Dewey is in the State, and to have him participate in the affair. Ground for the Hall was broken on May 1, when Captain Charles E. Clark, of the Oregon, took the first spade full of earth on the site selected.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEDALS.

FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

The War medals provided by Dr. W. Seward Webb for presentation to the Vermont Volunteers in the Spanish-American War have been distributed among the officers and men of the First Vermont Infantry. The metal of the badge is a bright yellow bronze, which Dr. Webb secured from the wreck of the Maria Teresa, Cervera's flagship. The bar bears the deer's head, the crest of the Vermont coat of arms, between sprigs of pine, the memorial badge of the Green Mountain Boys and their descendants, and the words "First Vermont Infantry, U. S. V." Pendant from the bar is the badge of the Third Corps of the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war. These corps badges are in three colors, red for the first division, white for the second, and blue for the third. The Vermont regiment was in the third brigade of the first division of the Third Corps, and the three-toothed "clutch," which constitutes the corps badge is accordingly in red enamel. The clutch rests on a laurel wreath, and upon it is a medallion in white and blue enamel, with the words: "Spanish-American war" in the ring of blue, surrounding the date "1898," in gold on the white center. The ribbon is light green, for the Green Mountain State. On the back of the badge is the shield of the Vermont coat of arms, in relief, the words "The gift of W. S. Webb," and the letter of the company. It is a very artistic and handsome badge and was designed and made by Joseph K. Davison, of Philadelphia. The gift of these medals is another instance of the patriotism and generosity of Dr. Webb.

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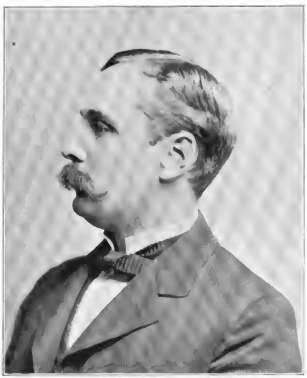
PORTRAIT GALLERY OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo. by Chase, St. Johnsbury.

MISS CARYOLYN SANDERS MATTOCKS, OF LYNDON.

Photo. by Jackson, Middlebury.

MISS MABEL A. PALMER, OF ADDISON.



COL. CHAS. K. DARLING,

(A native of Chelsea, Vermont), United States Marshal, and Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

THE VERMONTER,

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1898.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

TERMS:

One Dollar per annum, in advance. For sale by all Newsdealers.

PRINTED BY THE ST. ALBANS MESSENGER COMPANY.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Albans, as second class mail matter.

THE VERMONTER enters upon the fifth year of its existence as a State magazine, in August. For the measure of success it has attained during the past four years the publisher desires to thank all those who have in any degree contributed to this result. The standard of the magazine will be sustained in the future and every effort made to make it worthy of continued support by Vermonters everywhere. Early forthcoming numbers will contain illustrated town histories of Enosburgh, Lyndonville, Woodstock and Barre. As the preponderence of opinion among the patrons of THE VERMONTER is in favor of retaining the present size, the publisher has decided to make no change at present in this particular.

Other articles to appear are these: Town histories of Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Bennington, Rockingham, St. Albans, Northfield, Brandon, Middlebury, Shelburne, Morristown, Vergennes and Waterbury.

THE VERMONTER is indebted to the publisher of "The Story of Our Flag" for the use of the plates forming the group of flags on the cover.

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"The National Life"

CHARLES DEWEY, President.
OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary.

January 1, 1899.

Net Assets, - -	$15,097,751.04
Surplus (Actuaries 4 per cent.),	1,914,548.47
39,091 Policies in force, insuring	80,656,558.00
Income (premiums, interest, etc.), year 1898, - -	3,823,882.62
New Insurance written, year 1898,	12,871,956.80
Paid Policy-holders, - -	1,637,694.45

STATE OF VERMONT,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned, Insurance Commissioners, hereby certify that pursuant to law, they have made the customary annual examination of the affairs of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and have verified the schedule of assets, by the production and comparison therewith, of the securities represented herein, and find them to agree with the respective items of the Company's annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1898.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of January, 1898.

Signed,

FRED A. HOWLAND, Secretary of State.
JOHN L. HACON, State Treasurer.
} *Insurance Commissioners of Vermont.*

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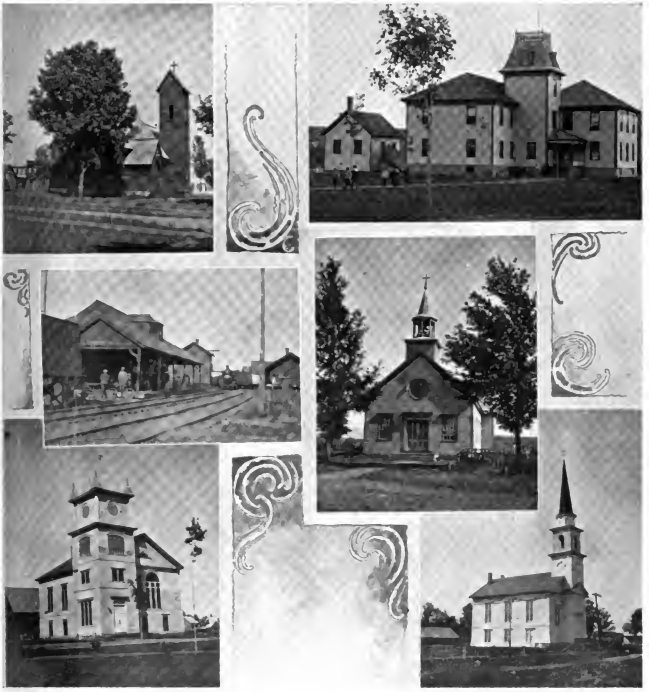
August, 1899.

History of Enosburg.
Medal of Honor Legion.

Vol. V. No. 1.

THE VERMONTER



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Yours truly, JAS. W. McCONNEY.

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VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo. by Woodward, Plattsburgh, N.Y. MISS MATTIE G. ADAMS,
Daughter of Hon. Edwin Adams, of Grand Isle.

Photo. by Wilkinson, Montpelier. MISS MARY BALL CARLETON,
Daughter of Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. AUGUST, 1899. No. 1.

Enosburg.

BY THE EDITOR.

[PHOTOS BY CHANDLER, ST. ALBANS.]

The County of Franklin is unsurpassed agriculturally by any other county in Vermont. It is the finest dairying section of New England. The county was originally a part of Albany, Charlotte, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, and Chittenden counties. It was incorporated in 1792, and the boundaries became established in 1797. It extends about 34 miles from east to west, and about 33 miles from north to south, and contains 600 square miles. The western part borders on Lake Champlain, and the northern and southern portions are watered by the Missisquoi and Lamoille rivers. Both rivers afford a number of excellent water power privileges, most of which are utilized for industrial purposes. The western part of the county is generally level. The eastern portion is high and broken. The hills, valleys, ponds, rivers and streams, which, situated in various towns of the county, contribute to make it remarkably beautiful and attractive, while its productive soil, natural advantages and transportation facilities, render it a desirable home for the farmer and manufacturer.

Situated in the heart of Franklin County is the town of Enosburg, one of the best farming towns in the State. The township consists of fertile valleys and verdure clad slopes and wooded hills, between which flows the Missisquoi river. The town was named from Major General Roger Enos, and chartered by Governor Thomas Chittenden, May 15, 1780. The first proprietor's meeting was held at the house of Joseph Baker, Esq., in Bakersfield, September 8, 1795. The organization of the town occurred March 19, 1798, at the house of Samuel Little, in Enosburg, when Jonas Brigham was chosen Moderator, Isaac B. Farrar, Town Clerk, and Charles Follett, Samuel Little and Martin Dunning, Selectmen. The first freemen's meeting was holden September 3, 1799, when 28 persons took the freeman's oath. At this meeting William Barber was chosen Representative to the Legislature. The first child born in town, according to the record, was Anna B. Farrar, daughter of Isaac B. and Anna Farrar, June 4, 1798. The first couple married were Joshua Miller and Patty Rozier, who were united in marriage March 25, 1802, by Wm. Barber, Esq. The first religious meeting in Enosburg was in 1804, when Rev. Job Swift, D. D., from Bennington, preached at the Center. A Baptist Church was organized in 1810, and a Congregational Church in 1811. Services were first held by the Methodists in 1812. A

PANORAMA OF RIVER, VALLEY AND MOUNTAINS FROM ENOSBURG FALLS.

THE MISSISQUOI VALLEY CEMETERY, ENOSBURG FALLS.

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MAIN STREET, ENOSBURG FALLS.

Protestant Episcopal parish was formed in 1821. The first Roman Catholic service in town was in the early sixties.

The population of Enosburg at the beginning of each decade since 1800 was as follows: 1800, 143; 1810, 704; 1820, 932; 1840, 2,022; 1850, 2,009; 1860, 2,066; 1870, 2,077; 1880, 2,213; 1890, 2,299.

In 1890 Enosburg was the third town in population and the third in the amount of its grand list in the county.

There are five postoffices in Enosburg — Enosburg, North Enosburg, Enosburg Falls, West Enosburg and Bourdoville. Previous to 1870 these villages, or centers of population, did not vary materially from one another in size or business enterprise, Enosburg Falls being the largest. At that time the property valuation of Enosburg Falls didn't exceed $75,000. The population then consisted of less than 300 souls. The hamlet consisted of a woolen factory, a saw and grist mill, a tannery, three stores, one harness shop, one tin shop, one shoe shop, one Union Church, one Catholic Church and a hotel. Upon the completion of the Missisquoi Valley railroad, in 1871, Enosburg Falls began to grow. Public spirit was infused into the life of the body politic, and private business enterprises were established.

The village of Enosburg Falls was incorporated in 1886, since which time a prosperous community has been built up and a flourishing business center established here. Although one of the smallest of the incorporated villages in the State, Enosburg Falls has modern improvements and public works proportionately equal in all respects to the largest villages or cities. In fact the village might be distinguished from those of nearly the same size by the character and extent of its public improvements.

Public improvements are usually of slow growth, but Enosburg Falls has originated and completed its system of public works in less than ten years. The people constituting this flourishing village have also witnessed during this

LINCOLN PARK AND PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, ENOSBURG FALLS.

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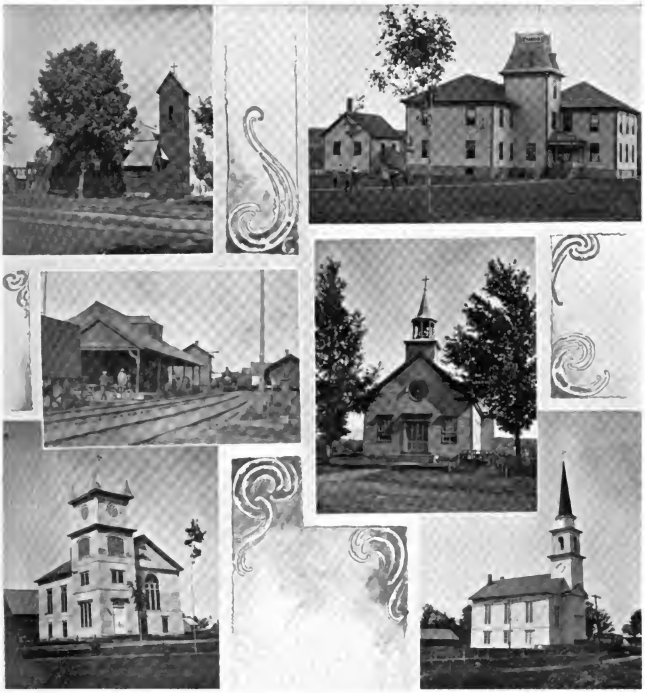

GROUP OF BUILDINGS, ENOSBURG FALLS.

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period the beneficence of several generous and public spirited citizens demonstrated in a substantial manner for the benefit of the community. The village has one of the handsomest and most commodious public halls and opera houses combined of any place in the State. It was built in 1892, at a cost of $10,000, by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company and presented to the village and town for their use free of all expense. The auditorium is on the first floor and contains 600 opera chairs. The interior finish is white wood stained and the walls are beautifully frescoed. The stage is equipped with a drop-curtain, sets of scenery and property necessary for theatrical entertainments. In 1893, the village built a system of water works at an expense of $15,000. Previous to that time a small acqueduct had been constructed by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. at a cost of $6,000, but which the village had outgrown. Bonds to the amount of $15,000 were issued by the village for the new water works. From 1893 to 1896, the village laid 3½ miles of concrete sidewalks, covering every street within its limits, at an expense of $8,000, which was paid by taxation. In 1894, a system of sewerage was begun, which was completed in 1898, at an expense of $8,000. The work was done under the supervision of an experienced engineer, and every street is now perfectly drained. The sewer system was paid for by assessing owners of abutting property. A municipal electric light plant was built in 1898, at a cost of $15,000; bonds for which were issued payable in sums of $500 annually, commencing in 1902. A power station was erected at the falls on the Missisquoi river, within the village limits, where one 265 horse power wheel was installed. This plant furnishes 126 incandescent lamps of 32 candle power each for street lighting. The lamps are 125 feet apart, and furnish an illumination of a superior character, so that Enosburg Falls is one of the best lighted villages in New England. The street lights run all night. There are also 1200 electric lamps used for private purposes. The water works and electric light plant are self-sustaining. The village reports for 1898 show that the interest on the bonds and all expenses incident to running them were paid from the rentals, and that a surplus of $1,300 remained from their operation. Each succeeding year has shown an increase in rentals from patrons. The amount expended for public improvements since 1892 has been $75,000.

This represents the amount of the entire property valuation of Enosburg Falls, in 1870, but it is only 15 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the village at the present time, which approximates $500,000 and is an increase of 700 per cent. The village has a modern-built school building with spacious grounds well laid out and finely kept, and the Enosburg Falls graded school is fast becoming one of the first in the State. There is a high school department, where scholars are fitted for college. The public schools have seven teachers with an average attendance of 300 children. There are two large and attractive parks in the place—Lincoln Park, fronting on Main street, and Maple Park, on Church street. Shaded walks and seats, beds of flowers and foliage plants and fountains make delightful and pleasant these parks. The Village Improvement Society, or-

RESIDENCE OF HON. OLIN MERRILL, ENOSBURG FALLS.

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ganized in 1895, composed entirely of ladies, leads in all enterprises for beautifying the village and adding to its attractiveness. The park improvements were made by this society, with the exception of the fine fountain in Lincoln Park, which was the gift of Hon. Olin Merrill, and the fountain in Maple Park, the gift of citizens whose private property abutted the park. The town has a fine public library, located in elegant and spacious quarters in the new Merrill block, which are given free of expense by the owner of the block. The main library room is as completely fitted up and as handsomely furnished as any similar room in any town in Vermont. It is 40 x 35 feet in size. The walls are artistically decorated, and the interior finish is of Georgia pine. The furniture is of quartered oak, finely carved and polished. It is equipped with standard library book cases of iron. The capacity of the library is 10,000 volumes, and ultimately it is proposed to make the institution self-sustaining. The Missisquoi Valley Cemetery Association own a beautiful burial place, which is one of the most sightly in the State. It is situated on a plateau on the banks of the Missisquoi river and commanding a magnificent view of Jay Peak and the Green Mountain range and a wide sweep of hills and valleys in all directions. The view presented forms one of the finest landscapes in Vermont. The association has expended on the property $7,000 in improvements. Running water extends to all parts of the cemetery, and the grounds are as well kept in summer as any private grounds. The cemetery was put in its present condition by four public spirited citizens by whom the improvements have been made.

Enosburg Falls has one of the best business blocks in the State. It is owned by Hon. Olin Merrill, and was completed in the winter of 1898-9. It occupies a sightly lot on Main street, opposite Lincoln Park. The building has a frontage of 63 feet and a depth of 75 feet. It is three stories high, and the material is brick with stone trimmings. The interior finish is Georgia pine and red birch. The fronts of the first floor apartments are iron and plate glass.

THE MERRILL BLOCK, ENOSBURG FALLS.

There is one store finished in quartered oak and a marble tile floor, occupied by J. M. Jeffords, druggist, which is one of the finest drug stores in the State; another is occupied as an office and quarters by the Enosburg Standard, and a third is being fitted up for the Enosburg Falls Savings Bank and Trust Company. The second floor is used for offices. The public library is also on this floor.

The third floor is occupied by the Masons and Odd Fellows. The masonic hall is spacious and handsomely furnished and compares favorably with the very best lodge rooms in the State. The hall is 42 x 33 feet in size, the preparation room 12 x 8, the tyler's room 14 x 8, the para-

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RESIDENCE OF HON. CARMI L. MARSH.

RESIDENCE OF A. J. CROFT.

RESIDENCE OF E. J. PARMELEE.

RESIDENCE OF J. M. JEFFORDS.

RESIDENCE OF HON. M. P. PERLEY.

SOME ENOSBURG FALLS RESIDENCES.

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phernalia room 15x8, the library room 15x14, the reception room 17x22, and the coat room 16x18 feet in size. The decorating finish and furniture are first class in every particular and form harmonious interiors. The Odd Fellows Hall is 51x28 feet in size. The reception room is 15x14, and the paraphernalia is 10x8, the coat room 12x14. The walls are tastefully decorated and the furniture of modern make.

The village has the benefit of a social club. The "Philemon Club" has a membership of 50, comprising largely the business men of the village. They have a fine club room in Farrar's block, handsomely furnished throughout. The village has the advantages incident to the possession of a banking institution. The Enosburg Falls Savings Bank and Trust Company was chartered by the General Assembly in 1898, with an authorized capital of $50,000. It was organized June 26, 1899.

The Trustees are as follows: Hon. Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park; Col. Herbert F. Brigham of Bakersfield; Gov. Edward C. Smith of St. Albans; Dr. E. M. Brown of Sheldon; Mr. K. A. Paul of East Berkshire; Mr. L. L. Marsh and Hon. Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls. The president is Hon. Olin Merrill, the vice-president Col. H. F. Brigham and the clerk L. L. Marsh. The bank promises to be one of the strongest financial institutions in Vermont as well as one of the soundest. It will have quarters in the new Merrill block.

The county conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties are held biennially at Enosburg Falls, which is a central point, and where excellent hall accommodations can be obtained. Enosburg has furnished one Governor of Vermont, Horace Eaton, who served in 1846-48.

The Marsh Trotting Park is one of the attractions of the place. It has a fine half-mile track and a good grand stand and the races given on the track attract large crowds.

Enosburg Falls has a weekly newspaper, *The Standard*, published every Friday by Rose & Tyler, which covers well the local field and is a credit to the village.

There are flourishing secret, fraternal and benevolent societies here, including a Masonic lodge and chapter, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a court of Foresters, a Grand Army post and a Woman's Relief corps.

The principal manufactures of this village are proprietary or patent medicines. Chief among these, and one which has given Enosburg Falls an extended reputation, is the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure. The remedy was invented by Dr. B. J. Kendall, and in 1879 a company for its manufacture was established, with Messrs. Carmi L. Marsh and Olin Merrill as principal owners. In 1881, Mr. Moses P. Perley became an active partner. In 1883, the B. J. Kendall Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000, with Dr. B. J. Kendall, president; Carmi L. Marsh, vice-president; Moses P. Perley, secretary, and Olin Merrill, treasurer and business manager. In 1884, Dr. Kendall resigned his position and was succeeded by

MANUFACTORY OF THE DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS.

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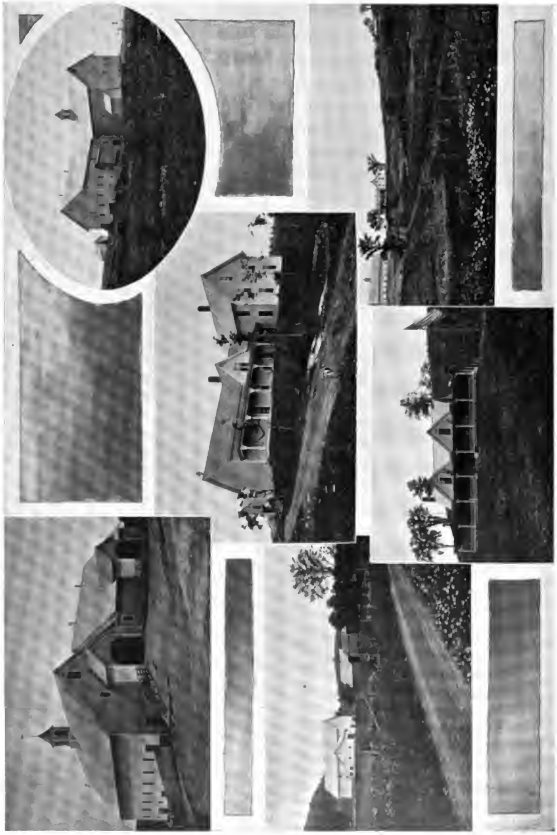

VIEWS OF "MAPLE GRANGE FARM," ENOSBURG CENTER, WM. STANFORD STEVENS, OWNER.

HOME FARM BARNS. HOME FARM HOUSE. HOME FARM BARNS.

EAST FARM HOUSE AND BARNS. PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF DR. WM. STANFORD STEVENS. APPROACHING HOME FARM BUILDINGS.

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Mr. Marsh. Previous to 1880, the manufacturing department of this concern was in a small, one-story frame building. To-day the company occupy a large three-story building on Main street. There are other successful manufactures, viz., D. A. Harvey and Kimball Bros., each of whom have a large trade in the New England and Middle States, also Leader Evaporator Co., who have a large trade in Vermont and Canada.

There are four religious denominations in Enosburg Falls, and each occupy good church edifices. The several pulpits are filled as follows: Methodist, by Rev. L. O. Sherburne; Roman-Catholic, by Rev. L. Desrochers; Protestant Episcopal, by Rev. Preston Barr, and the Free Baptist, by Rev. B. F. Jefferson.

There is a Congregational Church at Enosburg Center, of which Rev. J. W. H. Baker is pastor. West Enosburg has a Methodist Church, with Rev. Mr. Burke as pastor.

Enosburg has no Revolutionary war history, as the town was not settled until after the war closed. The loyalty of the people of Enosburg to the Union was proved during the war of 1812 by the town contributing its full share of men to the military service of the United States. In the war for the Union, Enosburg contributed the equivalent of 188 men for the service, classified as follows: furnished under the first call in 1861, for three months' men, 4; volunteers for three years, 96; for nine months, 29; for one year, 27; reinlisted for three years, 10; drafted and procured substitutes, 6; enrolled men who furnished substitutes, 1; miscellaneous credits, 10. Of the men who entered the service from the town 4 were killed in battle, 22 died of wounds and disease, 25 were discharged for wounds and disabilities, 18 were not accounted for and 85 were mustered out of service.

The Representatives of the town of Enosburgh in the Legislature since its organization have been as follows:

William Barber, 1798-1800; none in 1801; Stephen House, 1802-07; Martin D. Follett, 1808; William Barber, 1809; Martin D. Follett, 1810; John Adams, 1811-15; Nathaniel Griswold, 1816-17; Martin D. Follett, 1818-23; Austin Fuller, 1824-25; Thomas Fuller, 1826; Jehiel R. Barnum, 1827-28; Horace Eaton, 1829-30; Oliver H. Robinson, 1831-32; John Adams, 1833-34; Horace Eaton, 1835-36; Jonas Boutelle, 1837-38; Samuel Kendall, 1839-40; Horatio N. Barber, 1841-42; Bennett Eaton, 1843-44; Charles B. Maynard, 1845-46; Caleb R. Brewer, 1847; James M. Dean, 1848-49; Henry Walbridge, 1850; Henry Walbridge, 1851; no election, 1852; no election, 1853; C. A. Cramton, 1854-55; Anson S. Ladd, 1856-57; A. W. Woodworth, 1858-59; A. H. Baker, 1860-61; Homer M. Smith, 1862-63; William R. Hutchinson, 1864-65; Hazen B. Ladd, 1866-67; Caleb R. Brewer, 1868-69; Daniel B. Stetson, 1870-71; Gardner S. Fassett, 1872-73; Silas Hopkins, 1874-75; George Adams, 1876-77; John G. Jenne, 1878-79; Charles Allen, 1880-81; William W. Hutchinson, 1882-83; Lyman Gilbert, 1884-85; Moses P. Perley, 1886-87; Samuel H. Dow, 1888-89; Olin Merrill, 1890-91; Arthur J. Croft, 1892-93; Wesley R. Ovitt, 1894-95; John H. Burns, 1896-97; W. V. Phelps, 1898-99.

MAPLE GRANGE.

During the first decade of this century, Samuel Stevens came with his family from the southern part of the State, and as all the other pioneers of Northern Vermont had to do, he hewed, as it were, a farm out of the dense forests. We who live to-day and enjoy all the fruits of civilization, cannot appreciate the hardships to which the pioneers were subject—so great were those hardships, and so bravely were they borne, that to write after one's name the word "Pioneer" is sufficient praise.

A few years later he started making the farm now known as Maple Grange, one of the famous farms of the county, situated on the tops of the highest hills of the town—no part less than 1300 feet above the sea and the highest more than 2000. He began with about 280 acres. In 1825, he discarded his log cabin and built his house and that same house, not changed, simply surrounded by a wide piazza, is now the summer residence of the present owner, Dr. Wm. Stanford Stevens of St. Albans. Here three generations have toiled and died; they have added from time to time "the land on the other side of the fence" until now the farm consists of 900 acres: 200 acres of meadows, about 400 acres of open pastures and the rest, either sugar orchards or dense forests, with plenty of good feed for the 100 cows in the dairy.

More than 300 tons of hay are annually stored away in the capacious barns, 1,000 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of corn besides filling the silos with ensilage, and 400 bushels of potatoes.

No hay is sold, but the feed raised all goes to support the stock, which now consists largely of high grade Jerseys and Ayrshires. Four years ago Dr. Stevens began to raise full-blooded registered Ayrshires from stock bought from the famous herds of C. M. Winslow of Brandon. Last year he took six prizes at the Sheldon Fair for his exhibit of Ayrshires, and in time he hopes to have a herd of 100 registered cows. He has already had calls for his young stock from eight states of the Union.

The milk is all sold to the Franklin County Creamery Association, no butter being made on the farm except a little during the winter months, although the farm is thoroughly equipped with its own creamery.

Maple sugar is one of the principal products of Maple Grange—hence its name. Dr. Stevens claims to be the second largest producer of maple sugar in the State of Vermont. He taps 5,500 trees, and two years ago, the last good sugar year, he made 13,000 lbs. This is largely put up as syrup in gallon cans and goes to private consumers in Boston; five of the largest hotels there and two of the principal clubs being on the list of customers.

During the last five years, Dr. Stevens has torn down all the old buildings, except his grandfather's house, and replaced them with structures which not only make a fine appearance, but are models of convenience and usefulness. There are two large barns, one 100 x 50 ft. with a wing 75 x 50 ft., the other 100 x 50 ft. with a wing 50 x 40 ft.; a work shop, a necessary adjunct to a large farm, fitted up with a forge, etc.; an ice house; three sugar houses; the manager's house and three houses for married help, besides the owner's private cottage. All the buildings are connect-

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OPERA HOUSE, ENOSBURG FALLS.

INTERIOR OF OPERA HOUSE.

VIEW SOUTH-WEST, WEST AND NORTH-WEST FROM MAPLE GRANGE, EAST ENOSBURG.

VIEW OF ENOSBURG CENTER — MAPLE GRANGE IN THE DISTANCE.

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ed by telephone with each other and are also on the main line of the Northern Telephone Co. They are supplied with running water brought in pipes from an abundant spring, except the private house, to which the water is forced by an Ericsson Hot Air Pump.

The farm is nominally divided into the Home Farm and the East Farm, but it is carried on as one farm. The manager oversees the whole and only one account is kept. It is the idea of the owner that the whole shall show a profit and he regards the property as an investment and does not claim to run a "fancy farm."

From the buildings there is a magnificent view, for more than half the horizon, to the south, west and north west, everything for fifty miles can be seen: Mt. Mansfield, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain and Montreal mountain, while from the top of the hill back of the buildings, the highest cleared land in the town, the view takes in the rest of the horizon: the other mountains in lower Quebec and the Pinnacle, Owl's Head and Jay Peak.

NORTHERN TELEPHONE CO.

In 1895 Moses P. Perley and Charles L. Ovitt, of Enosburg, and Dr. Wm. Stanford Stevens, associated themselves together as the Enosburg Telephone Company, building a line from Enosburg Falls to West Enosburg, Enosburg Center, East Enosburg, and thence to Dr. Stevens' farm, "Maple Grange," — maintaining a central office and exchange at Enosburg Falls, and pay stations in the post offices of the above named places.

In 1896 Mr. Perley and Mr. Ovitt bought out the line running from St. Albans to Richford — establishing themselves as the Northern Telephone Co. These two lines worked together in harmony until January 1st, 1899—each line extending its territory and increasing its number of subscribers. On that date the two companies consolidated, or rather the Enosburg Telephone Co. went into voluntary liquidation — transferring all its property to the Northern Telephone Co., and at the same time an arrangement was made with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. whereby the Northern Co. exchanged business with the New England Co., and all the instruments of the former company were exchanged for Bell Telephones — thereby greatly increasing the usefulness of the entire line to each subscriber.

The officers of the Northern Telephone Company for 1899 are, President, Wm. Stanford Stevens, of St. Albans; Treasurer, Moses P. Perley, of Enosburg Falls; Secretary and Manager, Charles L. Ovitt, of Enosburg Falls.

The company has 80 miles of poles, 120 miles of wire in operation, 133 subscribers, maintains an exchange at Enosburg Falls and one at Richford, and has subscribers in each of the following towns: Enosburg Falls, West Enosburg, Enosburg Center, North Enosburg, East Enosburg, South Franklin, East Sheldon, Sheldon, Richford, East Richford, Stevens' Mills, Berkshire, East Franklin, West Berkshire, East Berkshire, Samsonville, Montgomery, and Montgomery Center.

SCENE AT BARNET, VT., ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE R. R.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." LAKE DOUGSEN, CASTLETON. By permission of Rutland R. R.

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Medal of Honor Legion.

Vermont has never had within its borders a more distinguished company of heroic men than the companions of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, who met in convention at Burlington, July 19-21, 1899. The State was honored by their visitation and the occasion was a notable one in the history of the Queen City. The election of one of Vermont's gallant Union Veterans—Gen. Theodore S. Peck—as Commander, is a deserved compliment to one who has always had the interests of Vermont soldiers at heart and labored unceasingly to promote their welfare.

The Medal of Honor Legion in the United States was organized April 23d, 1890. Its membership in the first class is limited to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and Volunteer forces of the United States to whom Medals of Honor have been presented by the President in the name of Congress, as having most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the war for the preservation and maintenance of the Union and Constitution, 1861-65; all petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines of the United States Navy to whom the Secretary of the Navy has presented Medals of Honor, pursuant to act or resolution of Congress, as having most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action or extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession and other seaman-like qualities during said war; all officers and enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and officers, petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines of the Navy of the United States who have received or may hereafter receive medals, pursuant to any act or resolution of Congress as having most distinguished themselves by gallantry in battle or heroism in the line of their profession during any other war in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged, or any minor military or naval operations or engagements, including active warfare against the Indians.

The second class consists of the oldest or other sons, or, on failure of sons, of the daughters of companions of the first class, who, upon arriving at the age of 21 years, is entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Legion, and to vote on all questions as fully as if such companion were of the first class; and who upon the decease of a companion of the first class becomes a companion of the first class with all the rights of an original member of that class, if of full age or upon arriving at full age.

"The principles and object of the Legion, as defined, include the obligation and duty to cherish all patriotic memories, to cultivate in truth and charity fraternal fellowship and sympathies, and contribute our earnest efforts at all times, in cordial co-operation with all other organizations, in securing and advancing the best interests of all comrades and worthy soldiers and sailors."

The present membership in the United States is 520. Of this number more than 40 are natives of Vermont, or present residents of the State; most of whom served in Vermont regiments.

The Medal of Honor Legion at the business meeting held July 19, elected the following officers:

Commander, Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington; Senior Vice-Commander, Dr. George W. Brush, of Brooklyn; Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen; Chaplain, James Miller, Sr., of Philadelphia.

The appointive officers are these:

Adjutant, Llewellyn G. Estes, Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster, James R. Dunham, New York; Surgeon, Dr. Gabriel Grant, New York; Inspector, George W. Windell, New York; Judge Advocate, Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford, Vt.; Historian, J. Maddison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.; Executive Committee, Moses Veale, of Philadelphia; William J. Wray, of Philadelphia; Stephen P. Corliss, of Albany, N. Y.; George Grenville Benedict, of Burlington, Vt.; Erastus W. Jewett, of Swanton, Vt.

The complimentary boat ride on Lake Champlain, and the banquet at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, given the Medal of Honor Legion by the citizens of Burlington, on the evening of July 19, was a most enjoyable affair. The steamer Vermont of the Champlain Transportation Co., carried the party to Bluff Point. There were 150 covers laid for the banquet. Seated at the head table were the speakers given below, and Dr. W. Seward Webb, whose guest General Miles was at Shelburne House during his stay in Vermont.

The post prandial exercises included seven toasts. Mayor Robert Roberts presided. The Toast "The President of

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the United States" was given to Gen. Moses Veale, of Philadelphia, "The Major-General Commanding the Army" was responded to by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, "The Medal of Honor Legion" by Companion J. Q. Adams, of Boston, "The Green Mountain State" by Col. G. G. Benedict,

GEN. THEODORE S. PECK, COMMANDER.

"The Soldier of the Union" by Gen. O. O. Howard, "The City of Burlington" by Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury and "The Ladies" by Capt. J. W. Heard, Third United States Cavalry. Capt. Patrick De Lacey also responded briefly when called upon, as did Gen. L. G. Estes, of Washington.

The members of the Legion with citizens of Burlington visited Fort Ethan Allen on the morning of July 20. They were received at the Administration building by Governor E. C. Smith accompanied by Cols. Frank L. Greene, E. J. Booth and Farrand S. Stranahan of his staff, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wessells of the 3d Cavalry. General Miles arrived at the Fort with Dr. W. Seward Webb, the party being accompanied in carriages by Mrs. Webb, Miss Webb, Major G. Creighton Webb, and Col. Michler of Gen. Miles' staff. A drill was given by Troop F, Captain Dodd, after which there was a review and inspection of the Third Cavalry by General Miles. The Medal of Honor Legion and other distinguished visitors were photographed for THE VERMONTER, as reproduced below.

The list so far as can be ascertained, is as follows:

Major-General Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., retired	Burlington, Vt.
Captain Alexander M. Beattie	Lancaster, N. H.
Lieut. George Grenville Benedict	Burlington, Vt.
Captain Frank G. Butterfield	Derby, Vt.
Captain Dayton P. Clarke	Montpelier, Vt.
Sergt. Robert J. Coffey	Bennington, Vt.
Captain George E. Davis	Burlington, Vt.
Lieut. Henry W. Downs	Newton, Mass.
Lieut. James Drury	Alba, Iowa.
Major Ira H. Evans	Austin, Texas.
Capt. Charles G. Gould	Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
General Lewis A. Grant	Washington, D. C.
Sergt. Lester G. Hack	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Maj E. W. Harrington	Pawtucket, R. I.
Lieut. Gardner C. Hawkins	Boston, Mass.
Capt. John W. Heard, U. S. A	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Col. W. W. Henry	Burlington, Vt.
Captain Edward A. Holton	Island Pond, Vt.
Lieut. George W. Hooker	Brattleboro, Vt.
Captain S. E. Howard	West Newton, Mass.
Lieut. Erastus W. Jewett	Swanton, Vt.
Musician Willie Johnston	
Adjutant Josiah O. Livingston	Montpelier, Vt.
Capt. John Lonergan	Montreal, P. Q.
Sergt. Frederick A. Lyons	Plymouth.

Photographed for The Vermonter by A. E. King.

GROUP OF COMPANIONS OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, Major General O. O. Howard, Governor E. C. Smith, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and Mayor Robert Roberts in the center of the line.)

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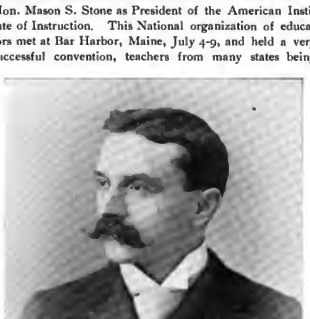
Private Wm. Wallace Noyes.....Montpelier, Vt.
Sergt. Cassius Peck.....Burlington, Vt.
Lieut. Theodore S. Peck.....Burlington, Vt.
Lieut. Colonel Samuel E. Pingree.....Hartford, Vt.
Sergt. Carlos H. Rich.....Roxbury, Vt.
Lieut. Augustus J. Robbins.....New York City, N. Y.
Lieut. A. Jackson Sargent.....Stowe, Vt.
Corp. Alexander Scott...1013 S. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Musician Julian A. Scott.....Plainfield, N. J.
Col. Thomas O. Seaver.....Woodstock, Vt.
Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Sperry.....Cavendish, Vt.
Private James Sweeney.....
Col. Stephen Thomas.....Montpelier, Vt.
Colonel Amasa S. Tracy.....Burlington, Vt.
Captain Daniel D. Wheeler.....Washington, D. C.
Lieut. Erl D. Woodbury.....Cheshire, Conn.

2D CLASS.

Col. Osman D. Clark.....Montpelier, Vt.
Captain Frank R. Wells.....Burlington, Vt.

ANOTHER VERMONTER HONORED.

Another Vermonter has been honored in the election of Hon. Mason S. Stone as President of the American Institute of Instruction. This National organization of educators met at Bar Harbor, Maine, July 4-9, and held a very successful convention, teachers from many states being

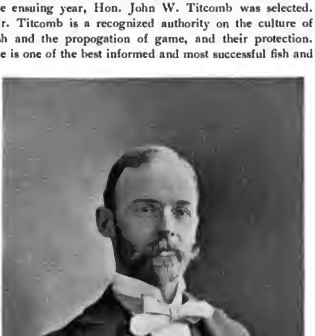


HON. MASON S. STONE,
President American Institute of Instruction.

present, including a dozen or more from Vermont. This institution is potential in directing the educational sentiment of the country, and its membership includes many leading educators in the United States. The selection of Mr. Stone for the Presidency of this organization is a high honor, and a marked recognition of his excellent standing in educational circles. He was born in Waterbury, in 1859. He prepared for college at Peoples' Academy, Morrisville, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883. Mr. Stone was successively principal of Williston Academy, Bristol High School, and Peoples' Academy. In 1889 he was chosen Supervisor of Schools for Orleans county, and in 1892 was elected State Superintendent of Education of Vermont; receiving successive re-elections in 1894, 1896 and 1898.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

National organizations can always find good timber in Vermont for their chief officers; and so, when the American Fisheries Society, which held its annual convention in Buffalo, June 28 and 29, made choice of a president for the ensuing year, Hon. John W. Titcomb was selected. Mr. Titcomb is a recognized authority on the culture of fish and the propogation of game, and their protection. He is one of the best informed and most successful fish and



HON. JOHN W. TITCOMB,
President American Fisheries Society.

game officers in the public service, and his election is well merited. Mr. Titcomb is Superintendent of the United States Fish Hatchery at St. Johnsbury, State Fish Commissioner, and President of the Vermont Fish and Game League. He organized the State League and was its secretary until elected president. Mr. Titcomb has done much for the fish and game interests of Vermont, and all Vermonters will be pleased at the honor conferred upon him by the American Fisheries Society.

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DAISIES.

ON THE ROAD.

From "Vermont Illustrated."

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SOMETHING NOVEL IN TITLES.

BY MARY SOLLACE SAXE.

For those who are fond of literary amusement, much pleasure may be derived from the following story, which is read aloud by the hostess to her circle of guests—after dinner, and prizes awarded to the couple who can give correctly the author of each novel mentioned. There are sixty titles in all, and some funny mistakes are sure to result. The tale reads as follows:

"The Sowers," "One Summer," about "Two Years Ago," were "Comin' Thro' the Rye", when to the "Westward Ho," they espied "Tom Sawyer" gazing tenderly into "A Pair of Blue Eyes," which belonged to "Marcella," "The Minister's Charge", who had recently disturbed "The Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," by coming, a wealthy orphan, to live with "The Ralstons," in "The House of the Seven Gables."

Will you "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," whispered her lover.

Don't be so "Sentimental Tommy," she cried, suppose "We Two" were to sit "Under the Greenwood Tree" and watch those "Three Men in a Boat," to "Leeward" of "Treasure Island," where "Under Currents" make it dangerous for yachtmen.

"Guardian Angel," he murmered when they were seated, sing for me.

Pushing back "A Lilac Sunbonnet," which was adorned with "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," she began to sing softly-like "A Far Away Melody."

"The Yellow Aster" faded is—
"Dodo" is out of sight
And "The Heavenly Twins" have sailed away
On "Ships that Pass in the Night."

Poor old "Trilby" is no more
And "The Martian" has taken flight—
"Honorable Peter Sterling" has the floor,
While "Sir George Tressady" speaks to-night.

Now all this was "In the Golden Days" of summer, and it was nearly "Middlemarch," before "Marcella" discovered her admirer had very little "Hard Cash," that he owed "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," and frequently borrowed from "A Chance Acquaintance."

So she went to him frankly saying: "Our Mutual Friend," "Mr. Barnes of New York," has warned me against you, and while I know you think you have "Great Expectations" of inheriting "Old Middleton's Money," I want you to prove yourself "A Man of Mark," and join "The Breadwinners;" it is "The Christian" thing to do if you would marry me.

In vain he pleaded that they should be "Wedded in Haste," that "The Little Minister" had promised to assist in "Forging the Fetters," and on "The Day of their Wedding," "*The* Eustach Diamonds" would be hers, and "The Landlord of Lion's Head Inn," would gladly trust them for board until "Hard Times" were past.

At last he grew angry and called her "Miss Nobody of Nowhere" and said he had heard about her correspondence with "A Gentleman of France," and much more that he would gladly have "Called Back," afterward. But he stalked out into "The Wide-Wide World."

"Quo Vadis?" she cried.

But on he went never "Looking Backward," and "*She?*"

Oh she became "A New England Nun"—but as Kipling says "that's *another story*."

ROCHESTER HILLS. *From "Vermont Illustrated."*

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THE VERMONTER,

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1898.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

TERMS:

One Dollar per annum, in advance. For sale by all Newsdealers.

PRINTED BY THE ST. ALBANS MESSENGER COMPANY.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Albans, as second class mail matter.

TO VERMONTERS EVERYWHERE.

THE VERMONTER enters upon the fifth year of its existence with the current number. During the four years the magazine has been published it has received a support from Vermonters at home and abroad which the publisher has reason to be proud of. Its subscribers include the leaders in professional and business circles in each of the fourteen counties in Vermont, and representative native Vermonters in 33 states of the Union as well as in Europe and Asia. Its value as an advertising medium has been appreciated by leading business men who realize that the magazine circulates among the most intelligent and well-to-do men and women to be found anywhere. The publisher has from time to time received very complimentary letters from subscribers expressing their appreciation of the publication and the high estimation in which they hold it. To subscribers throughout the country the publisher desires to return thanks for patronage extended, and to acknowledge compliments bestowed, during the four years past. As announced in the July number, and in accordance with the wish of the major portion of subscribers expressing themselves upon the subject, the size of THE VERMONTER will not be changed at present, but will remain until further notice in the familiar form in which it has appeared in the past.

The literary attractions of the magazine for the years 1899 and 1900 are of a superior character, and the forthcoming articles should be read by every Vermonter at home or abroad. Send in your subscription at once, and do not fail to read the following illustrated articles:

The Story of Ethan Allen, A Sketch of Jacob Collamer, Vermont Poets and Authors, Early Railroading in Vermont, Life in Samoa, Stage Coaching in Early Days, Vermont as a Summer Resort, Sons of Vermont in Congress, The Flora of Vermont, Native Birds of Vermont, Lafayette's Visit to Vermont, Farming in Vermont, Vermont Schools and Colleges, Gold Mining in Vermont, A Winter in Northern Africa, Famous Hotel Men Born in Vermont, Vermont's Famous Academies, The Old Red School House, Vermonters in the Consular Service; also Town Histories of Lyndon, Woodstock, Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Bennington, Rockingham, St. Albans, Northfield, Brandon, Middlebury, Shelburne, Morristown, Vergennes and Waterbury, and illustrated articles on the Vermont State Prison, the Industrial School, and the House of Correction.

Back Numbers Wanted. Twenty-five cents a piece will be paid by the publisher for a limited number of clean copies of THE VERMONTER for September, 1896, and January, 1899.

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CHARLES DEWEY, President.
OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary.

January 1, 1899.

Net Assets, - -	$15,097,751.04
Surplus (Actuaries 4 per cent.),	1,914,548.47
39,091 Policies in force, insuring	80,656,558.00
Income (premiums, interest, etc.), year 1898, - -	3,823,882.62
New Insurance written, year 1898,	12,871,956.80
Paid Policy-holders, - -	1,637,694.45

STATE OF VERMONT,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned, insurance Commissioners, hereby certify that pursuant to law, they have made the customary annual examination of the affairs of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and have verified its schedule of assets, by the production and comparison therewith, of the securities represented herein, and find them to agree with the respective items of the Company's annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1898.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of January, 1899.

Signed,

FRED A. HOWLAND, Secretary of State.
JOHN L. BACON, State Treasurer.
} *Insurance Commissioners of Vermont.*

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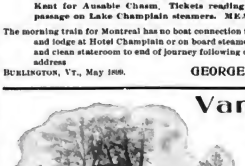

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Vol. V. No. 2.

Gems of Vermont Scenery.

Birds of Vermont.

THE VERMONTER

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER,

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." SUMMIT CUT, 1,511 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER, *By permission of Rutland R. R.*

Near the entrance of which was unearthed the skeleton of an elephant, during the construction of the Rutland Railroad.
On the Line of the Rutland Railroad.

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VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Burnham, Photo. MISS ALICE K. RUSSELL, BURLINGTON.

MISS LUCY S. BROWN, BURLINGTON. *Huntington, Photo.*

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. SEPTEMBER, 1899. No. 2.

Birds of Vermont.

BY GEORGE EDWARD EDSON.

The first world's history of the bird family was handed down through the ages, photographed on the lithographic limestone of Bavaria.

While this imprint was unlike the birds of the present time, yet, it was that of an undoubted bird, with a tail containing twenty vertebras, eleven inches long and three and one-half inches broad, with a row of feathers along either side, a pair to each caudal vertebra.

So faithfully had the record been kept, that not alone were the contour of its bones well defined, but the minute structure of the feathers of the wings and tail were clearly outlined. This strange bird was named by Owen "Archæopteryx Macrura, "(long tailed ancient bird). It lived many ages ago during the Mesozoic time, Jurassic period.

In 1794, there was published by an act of Congress a "History of Vermont," written by Samuel Williams, LL. D., which contained a list of the birds of our State.

I understand one was published at an earlier date, but am unable to procure the edition, so I am obliged to take Williams' as a starting point. It is certain that at that time but little had been done towards making a complete history of the birds of Vermont. At that date Catesby had given an elegant description of the birds of Carolina, and Belknap had furnished a good catalogue of those of New Hampshire, but the feathered population had received but little notice up to this time, and Vermont still afforded a new field for the ornithologist, little, if at all, explored.

Williams catalogued seventy-two varieties. Three were Geese, ten Ducks, two Teal, two Herons, two Gulls, three Sheldrakes, two Eagles, four Hawks, three Owls, seven or eight Woodpeckers, two Curlews, and four Plovers. Thus leaving only twenty-seven other specimens to complete the list. No attempt was made to describe any of the above named specimens and but little was said about their habits.

In the year 1842, a History of Vermont, Natural, Civil and Statistical, was compiled by the Rev. Zadock Thompson, which contained a list of our birds and description of their plumage, habits, eggs, etc., and in 1853, a reprint with an appendix.

The number of birds found at that time within our State either as nidifying with us or passing through in their migrations was greatly increased, showing that great pains and a vast amount of labor and time had been expended in the direction of making a complete catalogue of our birds. Thompson gave in the issue of 1842, one hundred and forty-one, and in the appendix of 1853, twenty more in addition, making in all 161. He also furnished as good a description of each specimen and as complete a history of their habits as many of the later writers, and made but few mistakes. At that time he was in all probability Vermont's ablest naturalist.

This undoubtedly was the last attempt made by a Vermonter to complete the natural history of the State so ably commenced by Rev. Zadock Thompson, whose work as a naturalist was faithfully and well done. Many of his specimens may be seen to-day in the museum in the capitol at Montpelier.

Years have passed since then and with them some of the birds once so plentiful. The Wild Pigeon which flocked by the thousands to the State, at that time, is now rarely if ever seen. It is not exterminated, but seeks its food in the large grain fields of the south and west.

The Wild Turkey has gone with the advance of civilization, although a few still remained and bred upon our mountains in the southern part of the State as late as 1842.

Quail were at one time plentiful in the southern portion of the State, but except in a partially domesticated state, are now extinct.

Since Thompson's day, ornithology has taken great strides towards perfection, and many works have been written upon the subject, taking in all the birds that nest with us or pass through in their migrations, so that a new history of Vermont's ornithology alone, is not needed. But with all the writings on bird lore, with their accurate descriptions and beautiful plates, at easy access to all, how many of our readers can add to the list as left by Zadock Thompson forty odd years ago?

Upon the approach of cold weather the greater number of our birds start in their yearly migration to more genial climes; some gather in immense flocks, and by short trips make their way south, while others make the journey in one long, continuous flight. It is a well known fact that birds in migration vary but little in their route. They pass through the same air line year after year, varying it only when driven out of their course by storm. As all rules have their exceptions, so it is in the habits of bird migration; they do not all start at any particular time, nor do they keep, only as a rule, each species by itself.

Long before cool weather has come, some have started on their journey. As early as August the flight commences southward, and only when the broad lake closes does the last flight leave, consisting mainly of Gulls, Sheldrake, and Whistlers.

This migration is but a winter's outing, only a little rest from family cares. All the long summer have they been busy building their nests and caring for their young, and now comes their needed recreation. The young are now full grown and can care for themselves, and the old birds have nothing to do but await the coming of spring, that will start them again on their journey back to their homes in Vermont.

When our hills and valleys are cold, bleak and covered by snow and ice, deserted by our migratory birds, we still have left those we cherish most, for, like the sturdy Ver-

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monters themselves, the rigor of our winter effects them not. We have as permanent residents throughout the year, the Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Schreech Owl, Saw Whet, Blue Jay, Downey Woodpecker, White Breasted

Nuthatch, Chick-a-dee, Hairy Woodpecker, and Partridge, and during a mild winter many of the Hawks and Crow.

Cold as our winters may seem, we also have our winter visitors, for many birds come from the north to enjoy the milder winter weather afforded them in Vermont. The Snow Bunting *(Plectrophanes Nivalis)*, which visits us regularly every winter in large flocks, inhabits not only Greenland, but even Spitzbergen where vegitation is nearly extinct. They arrive in Greenland in April and commence nesting in May. Russia and Siberia, Germany, Austria and Europe all have the same little wanderers. The southern boundary of Maryland is the limit of their migration.

The Shore Lark, (*Eremophila Cornuta*) is a winter visitor from Labrador, where it breeds in July. It has been known to nest in Vermont, as a nest containing eggs was found May 30th, 1893, in the town of St. Albans.

The Pine Grosbeak, *(Pinicola Canadensis)* with its beautiful carmine-red color, which is so often seen and reported as a Robin red-breast seen in midwinter, is also a winter visitor from the far north.

The Cross-bill *(Loxia curvirostra)* has such a curious curved bill, that at first sight one is apt to pronounce it a deformity; but, as a French naturalist once said, after watching the bird detach the seeds of the pine tree from the cone, "it is a striking proof of the wisdom and kind superintending care of the great Creator." This bird visits us every winter from the Hudson Bay district.

The Great Northern Shrike, Red Poll, Snowy Owl, Pine-finch, Tree Sparrow and Three-toed Woodpecker, are also from the far north. Although many of these birds pass further south than the New England states, a few always reside in Vermont all winter.

To the Bald-headed Eagle *(Haliæetus Leucocephalus)* not only belongs the distinction of being the largest of our birds, but he has been chosen as an emblem of our country, although some of the bird's habits may seem irregular, and not quite on the line of "doing unto others as you would be done by." If, at times, when owing to scarcity of game, he is forced by hunger to disregard nicety in the choice of food, or the way in which he obtains it, he simply follows out the unwritten law of self-preservation, so often acted on by animals of a much higher sphere in life. Formed by nature to resist the severest of weather, he is continually found in the country he inhabits. Being extremely fond of fish, he usually choses for his home the vicinity of large bodies of water, leaving the fresh water lakes only when frozen and the source of subsistence for a time gone. Broad and strong in wing, swift and powerful in flight, outstripping even the temptest in its fury, passing from the frozen heights above to the warm valleys below, he is capable of floating in air by the hour, mounting higher and higher without apparent exertion until lost in the blue sky above. In character he is fierce, contemplative and daring, attributes not exerted but on particular occasions, but when put forth overpowering all opposition.

Trochilus Colubris, the Ruby-throated Humming Bird, measuring three and one-quarter inches in length and three and twenty-two one hundredths inches from tip to tip of wing, represents the smallest of our birds. The humming birds of America constitute the most numerous assemblage of the bird fauna, as over 500 distinct species are now known. Of this number seventeen are found in the United States, of which all but eight barely cross the boundary from

Mexico. Our one little visitor spends their winters in the western portion of Panama, only eight degrees north of the equator. They pass northward in their migration to at least latitude 57 degrees north, thus performing in their

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annual migration nearly 2,000 statute miles, probably the longest migration made by any of our Vermont birds and by decidedly the smallest of them all.

Our feathered friends! How eagerly many of us watch

for their return in the spring, bringing to us the first message of the coming summer. Long before the snow banked up here and there in drifts has melted away we hear the first Robin red-breast's cheery notes resounding from the tops of the tallest trees. Across the fields comes to us the song of the Blue Bird and Song Sparrow, even the discordant caw of the crow sounds pleasing to the ear, as we know they are the forerunners of the welcome summer.

Soon the piping of the Plover and "I see you" of the Meadow Lark will be heard, mingled with the happy rollicking song of the Bobolink. Now the trees begin to show their leaves and from the wayside hedges comes the song of the prince of our northern song birds, The Northern Mocking Bird. The Brown Thrasher, warbling, trilling, whistling, now so loud as to be heard half a mile away. Let us follow the sound and take a look at the songster.

Many such searches, some successful and many ending in defeat, have learned us to approach with care. He is sure to be perched in a secure thicket, and always upon the opposite side from whichever way you may approach. Softer and softer the music seems just a little to the left and ahead from the center of that thick briar tree. Just a few feet further and we will see him. Then from behind you bursts upon the air a song that holds you spell-bound. With a snap the song ceases, your eyes catch a glimpse of a brown flash through the thicket, and your chance for this time is gone. The artful ventriloquist had lured us on only to give us one more disappointment. Yet we are fully paid. We have had an experience and heard the most beautiful songster of all our birds. Soon the woods will resound with song and many and varied are the welcoming notes we will hear. Each has its admirers, chosen from their own particular standpoint of view; we cannot all admire the song of any particular one, in exclusion of all others. Each has its peculiar charm and helps round out and complete the grand chorus. The woods now are alive with birds, many of the species staying with us and others only remaining a few days then passing on northward.

Of the many curious and deeply interesting habits exhibited by these summer visitors may be noticed the Oriole with its hanging nest, fastened only at the top and far out on the end of a branch, swaying in every breeze; the Marsh Wren, with its rounded nest perched on the growing reeds of the marsh, whose door is always faced to the south; the floating nest of the Crested Grebe; the tiny nest of the Humming bird; the hole pecked in the tree, the home of the Woodpecker; the downy nest of the Goldfinch; or the bare rock where the Night Hawk deposits her eggs; the nest composed of crossed twigs securely glued together and fastened on the inside of an unused chimney, the nest of the Chimney Swallow, or of the Cow Blackbird, which is so constituted by nature as to leave the care and raising of its young to other birds, who builds no nest of its own but deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds. Much could be said of the many wonderful feats of architecture performed in the construction of their nests, of the material chosen for their structure, the location chosen in or on which to build their home, for many are so nicely hid away, and the material of which they are built, (matching and blending so perfectly with the surroundings that, although in plain sight, it can scarcely be detected even by the closest and experienced observer,) the color of their eggs, the choice of food which is selected

for their young, a single individual furnishing material for an entire article, but space admits of but passing notice.

In beauty of plumage and diversity of brilliant coloring, our birds compare favorably with those of any country,

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whether tropical or otherwise. It is to be regretted that many of the most brilliant specimens are wood inhabitants and are known only to the few who delight in strolling through the forests during the summer months and, as some of the brightest colored birds are shy and inhabit the thickest portion of the second growth timber, they are rarely seen, seeming to be rarer than they actually are on account of their retiring habits. The most numerous assemblage are the Warblers, and to them must be given the honor of displaying the greater number of beautiful colors, whose range is so various, as attested by the numerous tints shown upon a single individual. Some have no less than six distinct colors. It would need a minute description of each of the varieties to do them justice.

It would, indeed, be a difficult task to choose from our many beautiful birds, to single out one and claim, (to say nothing of trying to prove,) by the superiority of any single individual, act or color, which would give him precedence over all others. Each has its loyal friend and champion. While the greater number of our birds always have their finest plumage on, and are continually in full dress during their summer's sojourn with us, a few in the fall don a dress of entirely different color, for their winter's outing. Others, on their return from the south, come clothed in the finest of plumage, and would hardly be recognized as the birds that left us in the fall. But, alas for us! this beauty of feather lasts but a short time in the early spring, in fact, so soon do they change that few are the persons who can claim, except in some museum, they have ever seen our Herons in their spring plumage, which, at that time, come nearer to that of the ideal tropical plumage and coloring than of any of the other varieties, although they may not be considered the honor bird, as the Owls are usually chosen by the larger proportion of people to occupy the best position on the side-board. This is probably on account of the knowing look they have, due to the largeness of their eyes and the erect position they assume, more than to beauty of color.

The Snowy Owl is the favorite of all the owls. Its white plumage, spotted here and there with brown on the young birds and the spotless white of the old birds, contrasted by the bright yellow of its eyes does, indeed, form a handsome specimen of the bird family. Though usually rare in this State, some seasons they visit us in large numbers. Although not as pleasing to the eye in its coat of dark feathers, yet eagerly sought after by collectors, is the Great Sinerious Owl, a winter visitor to our State, and extremely rare, the most valuable addition to the museum of any of our birds. It cannot strictly be called an incidental bird, like those driven in by storm, as it visits the State every year, but the number is small and seems to grow less as the years go by. In fact, for the last few years, the birds all over our State, of every variety, seem to have decreased in number, but from what cause or causes it would be hard to decide.

Taking "Samuel's Birds of New England" as a criterion, we find credited to New England 394 specimens, of which number Vermont has

THE FALCONS.

Great-Footed Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Goshawk, Coopers Hawk, Sharp-shined Hawk.

THE BUZZARD HAWKS.

Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk.

THE KITES.

Marsh Hawk.

THE EAGLES.

Golden Eagle, White-headed Eagle, American Osprey.

THE HORNED OWLS.

Great Horned Owl, Screech Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl.

THE GRAY OWL.

Great Gray Owl, Barred Owl, Acadian Owl.

THE DAY OWLS.

Snowy Owl, Hawk Owl.

THE CUCKOOS.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-billed Cuckoo.

THE WOODPECKERS.

Hairy Woodpecker, Downey Woodpecker, Three-toed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Golden-winged Woodpecker.

THE HUMMING BIRDS.

Ruby-throated Humming-bird.

THE SWIFTS.

Chimney Swallow.

THE GOAT-SUCKERS.

Whippoorwill, Night Hawk.

THE KINGFISHERS.

Belted Kingfisher.

THE FLYCATCHERS.

King-bird, Great-crested Flycatcher, Phebe-bird, Wood Pewee, Least Flycatcher.

SINGING BIRDS.

Hermit Thrush, Robin.

MOCKING BIRDS.

Brown Thrasher, Cat-bird.

THE ROCK INHABITERS.

Red-breasted Blue-bird.

THE WOOD INHABITERS.

Ruby-crowned Wren, Golden-crested Wren.

THE TITMICE.

Hudson Bay Titmouse, Black-cap Titmouse.

NUTHATCHES.

White-bellied Nuthatch, Red-bellied Nuthatch.

THE CREEPERS.

American Creeper.

THE WRENS.

Long-billed Marsh Wren, House Wren.

THE WAGTAILS.

Tit Lark.

THE WOOD-WARBLERS.

Black and White Creeper, Mourning Warbler, Blue Yellow-back Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, Nashville Warbler, Golden-crowned Thrush, Water Trush, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Pine-Creeping Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Cape-May Warbler, Wilson's Black-cap, Worm-eating Warbler, Canada Flycatcher, Red Start.

THE TANAGERS.

Scarlet Tanager.

THE SWALLOWS.

Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, White-bellied Swallow, Bank Swallow, Purple Martin.

THE CHATTERERS.

Cherry-bird.

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THE SHRIKES.

Logger-headed Shrike, Great Northern Shrike.

THE VIREOS.

Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo.

THE SKYLARKS.

Shore-Lark.

THE SEED-EATERS.

Pine Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Thistle-bird, Pine Finch, Red Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill, Lesser Redpoll, Snow Bunting.

THE SPARROWS.

Savannah Sparrow, Bay-winged Bunting, European House Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Blue Snowbird, Tree Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow.

THE BUNTINGS.

Fox-colored Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo-bird, Ground Robin.

THE STARLINGS.

Bobolink, Cow Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Old Field-Lark.

THE ORIOLES.

Baltimore Oriole.

THE GRACKLES.

Rusty Grackle, Purple Grackle.

CROWS.

Common Crow.

THE JAYS.

Blue Jay, Canada Jay.

THE GROUSE.

Ruffled Grouse.

THE HERONS.

Great Blue Heron, Least Bittern, Stake-driver, White Heron, Green Heron, Night Heron.

THE PLOVER.

Golden Plover, Kill-deer Plover, Black-bellied Plover.

THE AVOSETS.

American Avoset.

THE SNIPES.

American Woodcock, Wilson's Snipe.

THE SANDPIPERS.

Pectoral Sandpiper, Bonaparte's Sandpiper, Sanderling, Semi-palmated Sandpiper.

THE STILTS.

Yellow-legs, Solitary Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Upland Sandpiper.

THE RAILS.

Virginia Rail, Carolina Rail, Mud-hen.

THE GEESE.

Canada Goose.

THE RIVER DUCKS.

Blue Bill, Mallard, Black Duck, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Widgeon, Wood Duck.

THE SEA DUCKS.

Red-head, Golden eye, Buffle-head, Butter-bill Coot, Sheldrake, Canvas-back Duck, Hooded Merganser, White-winged Coot.

THE GULLS.

Herring Gull, Laughing Gull, Kittiwake Gull.

THE TERNS.

Wilson's Tern.

THE PETRELS.

Wilson's Petrel.

THE DIVERS.

Red-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver.

THE GREEBE.

Red-necked Greebe, Pied-bill Greebe, Horned Greebe.

THE GUILLEMOTS.

The Foolish Guillemot.

THE GALLINULES.

Common Gallinule.

Gallinula Galeta, the Common Gallinule, although not credited to Vermont as one of her birds, visits us every summer and raises its young in the marshes around Lake Champlain.

The preceding list of birds may not include all of the Vermont birds, from the fact that it was compiled from a collection taken entirely from the northern portion of the State near Lake Champlain. That some of them are stragglers, probably driven from their course of flight by storm, is beyond dispute, yet the fact that they were taken in the State, from personal knowledge, is the reason of their appearing as Vermont birds.

Our visiting friends, long may they continue their migration in numbers never decreasing! May they, who should be their best friends and protectors learn, when not too late, that they do more good than injury in their choice of food and are, in fact, a benefactor to man. This can be truly said, without exception, of our Vermont birds. They may eat a little fruit, but they have earned it as fully as he who planted the tree or tended the vine. But little research would be convincing, that in their relation to agriculture the amount of damage done by the eating of fruit is far more compensated by the thousands of bugs, worms, and larva destroyed in a season by a single bird. "Wrong conclusions are often derived from a single act, for a person seeing a bird eating choice fruit, or in some other way inflicting damage, is more impressed by it than by the sight of a hundred of the same specie pursuing their usual vocation, the destroying of insects. This occasional act is taken as a characteristic habit." Man should be their protector and not their enemy and exterminator.

"THE SWIMMIN' HOLE."

BY R. W. TAFT.

Frolicking forth from the granite's breast
  Flows the brook on its wanton way,
Now by the willow boughs caressed,
  Singing its varied roundelay,
Now calmly flowing 'twixt banks of green,
Now prattling deep in the cool ravine,
'Till, pausing the quest of its distant goal,
It broadens out in the "swimmin' hole."

Down from the farm house, laughing free,
  Come the boys when the chores are done,
Shouting or singing carelessly,
  Bubbling over with healthful fun;
Over the pasture's springing soil
They seek reward for a day of toil,
And the solace blest of the farm-lad's soul—
A twilight dip in the "swimmin' hole."

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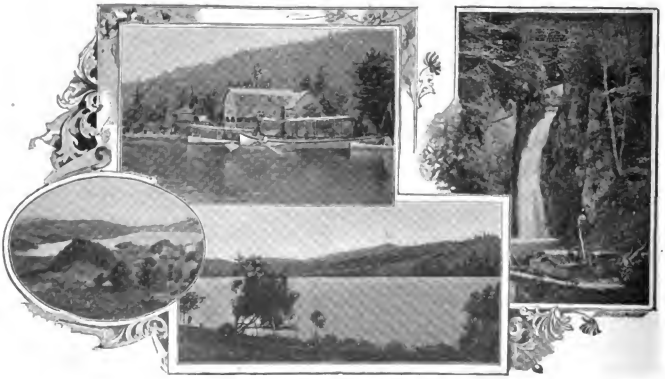

LAKE MOREY, FAIRLEE.

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ATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1899.

WINDSOR AND ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN.

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From "Summer Homes." THE WINOOSKI VALLEY, WATERBURY, VT. *By permission Central Vermont Ry.*

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THE CONNECTICUT RIVER NEAR VERNON.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WELLS RIVER, ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE R. R.

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UPLAND FARMS IN MILL RIVER VALLEY.

From "Heart of the Green Mountains." *By permission Holland H. H.*

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VERMONT REVIEWED.

The following poem, entitled "Vermont Reviewed," was written by the late Hon. Merritt Clark, of Poultney, on his ninety-second birthday :—

Vermont, my home and place of birth,
Is dearest spot to me on earth;
My daily thoughts, where're they be,
At evening time come back to thee.

In dreaming days when I was young
I sought a harp on willows hung,
Its music heard and sweet its song,
But never swept its strings along.
The Muses too, the fabled nine,
Their near approach was never mine.—
Lost opportunities, alas,
How quick our youthful visions pass.

And when we read the time-blurred page
Of youth and mankind and of age,
Our eyes are dim,—oft flow our tears
With burning thoughts of other years,
Oh! verdant hills—oh happy shade,
Where oft our early boyhood strayed.

The sweetness of the mountain air
Is health-restoring everywhere;
No Ætna fires pent-up aglow
With outward currents overflow,
Cyclones and the hot sirocco
Ne'er sweep or burn—cool zyphers blow
O'er cultured field and fields of green,
And intervened the hills between.

Remote from foreign marts of trade,
No rock-bound coast the tides invade,
Swiss-like in mountains and in men—
Not clanish, but responsive when
Their country calls, with ready hand
Defending home and native land.

The century past shows records fair,
In which her sons and daughters share.
Sifted o'er states or on frontier,
Push and creative force appear,
In plans organic or in art
The Yankees hand secures a part.
Some scholars are and teachers some,
Ever alert whate'er may come.
Low honest toil he never scorns,
Seeking garlands oft grasping thorns,
Agents missive some find their way
Bankers in Rome or for Cathay.

Aggressive some new states arise
By thrift, and tact and enterprise.
As orators in fair debate
Some rank the senate—some a state;
Some fill a soldier's silent grave
Or sleep beneath a deep-sea wave;
Sometimes, not oft, perchance instead,
A humble beggar for his bread
Has less success or suffers wrong—
And wildering joins the downward throng.

Earth's chronicles hath never told
In volumes new or volumes old,
Of wrongs redressed and slavery riven
Till suffrage free to men was given.
Emancipation plainly wrote
Enfranchised all and equal vote.

In this achievement grand and rare
Sons of Vermont full scored their share.
Thus broke the chain and made sublime
Deeper footprints on sands of time.

Oh state our mother, honored are
Thy stalwart sons and daughters fair.
Kind reader, do you wish to know
How weary hours oft come and go
When ninety years have passed away?
List then, our episode will say.

Sometimes I take awhile the chair
Of ease, and ponder there when care
Is hushed, and garlands make and place
O'er memory's moss-grown tomb, and trace
The flight of years and fancies woo.
(Age oft has little else to do.)

Or pen in hand vain efforts make
In colored outlines to awake
Exhausted, and the sleeping powers
And normal love of summer flowers.

Or fain sometimes attempt to weave
A song—infirm and on the eve
Of life, when sight is blear and dim
And cup of time filled to the brim.
The senses swim, and ear and hand
Refuse obedience at command,
And thus in second childhood play
Oft shimmer o'er a moody day.

'Tis height of woe awaiting age,
Loved ones to see drop from the stage.
While furrows deepen on the brow
And left alone as I am now.
(Pardon our egotism. The day
Else would be drear, all friends away.)

I'm living in the tenth decade.
No century yet has equal made
A history. Inventive thought
Has changes made and grandly wrought.
Photography has put to shame
The artist brush and limners fame,
Nor master work has glory won
In competition with the sun.

The power of steam propels afar
With less expense the freighted car,
Controls the commerce of the seas
A substitute for sails and breeze.
Transports the mail and plows the soil,
A boon to labor, care and toil.

Davenport, Morse and Edison,
(Names immortal while time shall run.)
Performed a work divinely fraught—
Transmission and control of thought.

Electric force encircles earth,
Embracing oceans in its girth.
Impress of sound on metal pages,
Will carry down to future ages

Stories of to-day echoed back
O'er time's well trodden rugged track.

And wonders great in earth and sky
Invisible to naked eye.
Bacilli germs unseen and dread
With anthoxine skillful fed
Exude at once, relief is given,
Such science seems the gift of heaven.

Will next decade attempt to fly
And pinioned not invade the sky?
Will men, like fish, begin to swim
Thro' atmosphere cold, high and dim?
Or trolley cars etherial run,
With pent-up forces towards the sun?

And thus at ninety-two appears
The halo of a hundred years.

Oh state, mount verd surpassing fair,
Scene of our life, Love centres there.
Remembered and all else above
Are kindred and our plighted love.
And there in youth our lyre was hung
The bending willow boughs among.
My children's children sweep along
Its strings, and make melodious song.

A single life (God's work sublime)
No ripple leaves on flow of time

MOUNT MANSFIELD.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

OVERLOOKING BRISTOL, VT.—BRISTOL LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.

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The St. Albans Raid.

BY REV. HOWARD F. HILL,

In "The History of Norwich University, 1819-1898."

The *Newport* (Vt.) *News* of October 27, 1864, contained the following paragraph:

On Thursday morning last, the good people of this village and vicinity were startled by a summons emanating from the adjutant-general of the State, calling upon the arms-bearing citizens to report immediately for duty; that the State had been invaded by land pirates from the neighboring provinces; that the village of St. Albans had been sacked, citizens murdered in cold blood, banks robbed of an immense amount of treasure, and all the crimes of the highwayman, the robber, and the incendiary committed within the borders of our gallant State, and within a Sabbath-day's journey of our quiet and flourishing village.

The above had reference to the famous St. Albans Raid, in connection with which there is a bit of Norwich University history which the writer never saw in print, except as chronicled by the *News*, and which has, perhaps, escaped larger and clearer mention in "the art preservative of all arts."

The air of Norwich plain was never fuller of mellow light or more redolent of wood scents than on that day of that long-gone season; the skies never of a fairer blue or fleecier in kaleidoscopic tenants; the hills more lovely with mosaic hues, shades, and sub-shades. It was a real pleasure to be alive and in Vermont that month of all months in the seasons.

This was the frame. Add the North and South Barracks and make yourself an Asmodeus to see through the roofs thereof, and you have the picture. The armory was in a state of stir new to that storehouse of warlike material. Several somebodies were getting some things ready, and the look squinted very positively in the direction of hostilities actually to be opened. In the rooms, there was also a general looking-up of supplies demanded for a forward movement somewhere. Chief among these were tobacco, socks, and under-garments. This was about 10 a. m. When the up-train came at 2, the entire force of cadets, fully armed and equipped, with at least one field-piece, were at the station and starting for the northern border.

It was a piece of yellow paper in telegram form which did it. General Jackman had tendered the services of the cadets to Governor Smith. This was the only organization which there was *to be* tendered, ready for instant service. The militia of the State had been disintegrated by the summons of the nation, and had left the venerable brigadier at home to teach his loved mathematics. The ranks of the cadets had been depleted for this reason and the demand for drill-masters; so the company which had a general in charge was not a great one, but every cadet was in the line to do his duty. It was too much for the patience of the rankest anti-war politician, when the stirring scenes were translated to a spot so near to him, and each of these was wholly ready and collar-hot to meet the invader in armed conflict. The expectation was of an absence into winter. We were ready to be headed for Quebec, if need be.

On arrival, we found Newport in wild excitement. Lieut.-Col. Josiah Grout, late governor, commanding the provisional forces, had issued orders to picket Irasburgh, Newport, Troy, Derby Line, and Barton during nights. Suspicious characters were to be held up and examined. The Newport people had organized a company most fearfully and wonderfully armed, with L. H. Bisbee as captain, and J. O. Roundy and C. C. Canning as lieutenants. There was also a cavalry squad, drawn from this company, I think, under Sergt. J. T. Allen. We were met by this array at the depot. There was good, untutored stuff in these bodies. On alighting from the cars, we were ordered to load our Springfields with ball cartridge, and marched to the wharf to receive an incoming steamer, then visible in the dusk, as the possible carrier of raiders. We formed with the Newporters as support. The first few minutes were big with possibilities, but nothing happened. Captain Kent was on the left with the company's youngest members. As the boat came in, some one cried out, "Fire!" But not a shot was heard; for we knew better than to fire from "the ready." It was owing to good drill that no one let go in the excitement. If that little company had fired, somebody, or more, would have been "hurted." The writer had his eye on a spot fit for perforation. After a conference at the wharf, deep breaths were drawn, and supper at the hotel followed.

That guard duty was performed, the writer knows full well. Captain Bisbee's men were awake and circulation round town was not free from peril. Fires on the hilltops had been kindled, which made the excitement keener. At the State encampment of 1894, the writer learned, from a participant in the work, that these were built by boys, to add to the existing ferment.

The next morning, the cadets marched to Derby Line, eight miles, to render any aid needed and to produce a moral effect by show of force. The people were as well prepared as they were enthusiastic, and back we marched by evening. We crossed, unarmed, to the Canadian side and found the Canadians ready to help their Yankee neighbors. At "The Line," Hon. Portus Baxter, M. C., made a speech to us.

While the outing thus recorded was neither bloody nor protracted, it is not romancing to say that the real war spirit was afire in us. All were ready for larger things, and, it is not to be doubted, would have met them creditably. We at least looked for a considerable term of serious service, but back to Norwich we went on Saturday, having, perhaps, "saved the country." At any rate, we had done something to uphold the honor of Vermont and cheer its anxious people.

It was told us that proper papers were sent to the military files at the State house, though the cadets were not then a part of the militia, and were never mustered into anything by anybody.

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PUBLISHED BY

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THE DEWEY NUMBER.

The October VERMONTER will be a Dewey number, and its publication will be delayed until the New York reception is over. It will, however, be issued before Admiral Dewey reaches Vermont. This number of THE VERMONTER will be a valuable souvenir of the reception and celebration, and a large sale is already assured. It will contain many new illustrations, including some new portraits of Admiral Dewey—in short, it will be a complete illustrated history of his life and naval career. A new and beautifully illuminated cover, designed especially for this number, will embellish this issue. The official program of the Vermont Celebration at Montpelier, with the full list of subscribers to the Guaranty Fund, will also be found in the Dewey number. There will be no increase in the regular price of THE VERMONTER on account of these special features, but newsdealers or others wishing extra copies should send in their orders at once.

COMPANY D, 26th VOLUNTEERS, U. S. A.

THE VERMONTER presents on this page an excellent portrait of Col. Edmund Rice, commanding the 26th Volunteers, U. S. A., and a fine group picture of Co. D, which is almost wholly composed of Vermonters. The photograph of the Vermont company was taken shortly before leaving Plattsburg barracks for the Philippines, September 5.

The commissioned officers of Co. D are: Capt. C. M. Brownell, of Burlington; First Lieut., Alfred M. Mason, of St. Albans; Second Lieut., S. E. Worthington, of Bennington.

COL. EDMUND RICE,
Commanding 26th Regiment United States Infantry.

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The undersigned, Insurance Commissioners, hereby certify that, pursuant to law, they have made the customary annual examination of the affairs of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and have verified its schedule of assets by the production and comparison therewith, of the securities represented herein, and find the same to agree with the respective items of the Company's annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1898.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of January, 1899.

Signed,
FRED A. HOWARD, Secretary of State.
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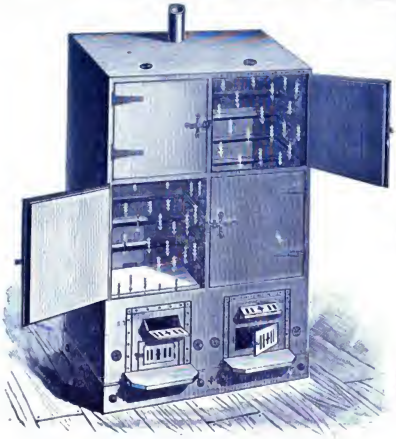

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The Largest and Leading Music House in the State.....

BAILEY'S MUSIC ROOMS,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

BURLINGTON, VT.

Dewey's Grand March.

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Write for Prices, It will Pay You.

H. W. HALL,
General Manager.

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VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

MISS MARY A. WILLIAMS, OF ST. ALBANS.

Photos by Fitzgerald, St. Albans.

MISS MILDRED S. HOUSTON, OF RICHFORD.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. OCTOBER, 1899. No. 3.

"THE THIRD ADMIRAL." *By permission of Collier's Weekly.*

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Family Portraits.

DR. JULIUS Y. DEWEY,
(Father of Admiral Dewey.)

DEWEY AS A COMMODORE.

MRS. GEORGE DEWEY.
(Deceased in 1872.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE VERMONTER is indebted to Mr. A. M. Dewey, and the Woolfall Company, of New York, for the use of the plates of Mrs. George Dewey, Dewey as a Lieutenant, and at the age of 30, the *fac-simile* of Dewey's log book and of Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay. These illustrations appeared in "The Life and Letters of Admiral Dewey."

GEORGE GOODWIN DEWEY.
(Son of Admiral Dewey.)

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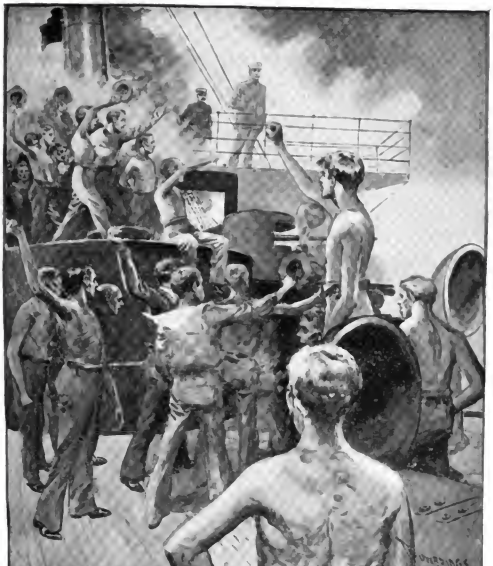

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY—DEWEY ON THE BRIDGE.

DEWEY AS A LIEUTENANT.

DEWEY AT 30.

Journal of a Cruise in the
U. S. Steam "Frigate" "Wabash".
Bearing the Flag of Flag Officer E. A. F. Lavalette
Capt. Saml. Barron.
Commanding.
July 13th 1858.

Geo. Dewey.
Midn.

FACSIMILE OF COVER OF FIRST LOG BOOK.

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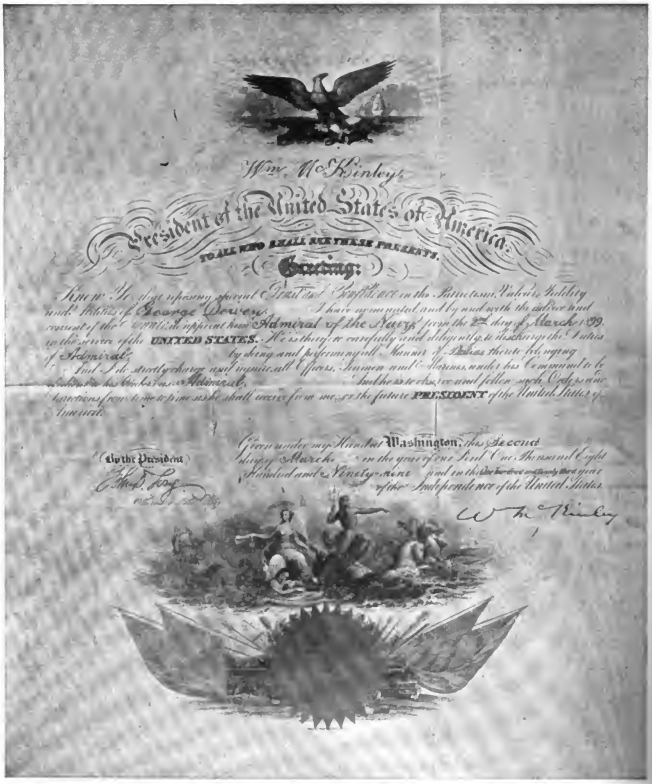

Wm. McKinley,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS,

Greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of George Dewey, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Admiral of the Navy, from the 2nd day of March 1899, in the service of the UNITED STATES. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duties of Admiral, by doing and performing all Manner of Duties thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers, Seamen and Marines, under his Command to be obedient to his Orders as Admiral. And he is to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

Given under my Hand at Washington, this Second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the ~~[illegible]~~ year of the Independence of the United States.

Wm. McKinley

By the President

[illegible]

FAC-SIMILE OF COMMISSION ISSUED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

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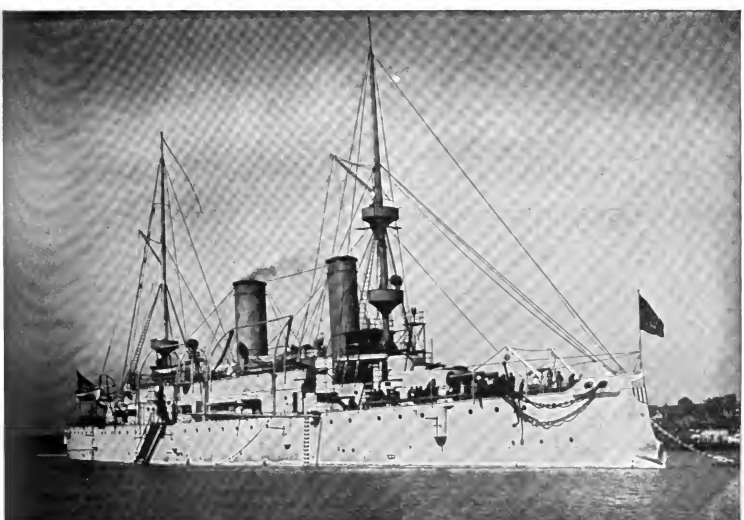
ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HOMEWARD TRIP.

Admiral Dewey left Manila May 20; arrived at Hong Kong May 23; sailed from Hong Kong June 6; arrived at Singapore June 11; sailed from Singapore June 16; arrived at Colombo June 22; sailed from Colombo June 28; arrived at Suez July 12; sailed from Suez July 12; arrived at Port Said July 15; sailed from Port Said July 15; arrived at Trieste July 20; sailed from Trieste August 1; arrived at Naples August 5; left Naples August 12; arrived at Leghorn August 13; left Leghorn August 21; arrived at Villefranche August 22; left Villefranche August 31; arrived at Gibraltar September 4. Sailed from Gibraltar, September 10. Arrived at New York, September 28.

The Olympia sailed with a complement of 34 offices and 416 men.

Her displacement is 5,870 tons, her engines 13,500, with a possible 17,313 horse power, her speed 22 knots an hour. Her armament is four eight-inch rifles, and ten five-inch rapid fire guns, fourteen six-pounder, and seven one-pounder rapid fire guns, four Gatling, and one field gun. She is fitted with torpedo tubes. The eight-inch guns are mounted in barbette turrets of 4½ inch steel, with thick steel conical roofs. The rapid fire guns are protected by steel shields four inches thick. She has a heavy, arched protective deck of steel.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAG.



THE OLYMPIA ONCE MORE IN AMERICAN WATERS WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

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THE DEWEY GENEALOGY.

THE pedigree of Admiral Dewey begins on the very border-land of mythology with Thor, the Saxon god, and passes along the royal Saxon line in Europe through a succession of kings, emperors, dukes, earls and princes to Richard Lyman, the English ancestor, who first settled in America. Richard Lyman was born at High Ongar, England, in 1580, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. The direct lineal descent to Admiral Dewey is as follows: Robert Lyman, Richard Lyman, Hepzibah Lyman (who married Josiah Dewey), Josiah Dewey, Jr., William Dewey, Simeon Dewey, William Dewey, Simeon Dewey, and Julius Yeamans Dewey. Julius Yeamans Dewey was born August 22, 1801, at Berlin, Vt. He married Mary, daughter of Zachariah Perrin, of Berlin, June 29, 1825. He had four children, all of whom survive, as follows: Charles Dewey, born March 27, 1826; Edward Dewey, born March 27, 1829; George Dewey, born March 26, 1837; and Mary P. (Dewey) Greeley, born October 26, 1839. Charles married, May 3, 1848, Betsey Tarbox, of Randolph, and they have nine children. Edward married Susan Griggs Lilley, of Worcester, Mass., August 27, 1856, and they have six children. Mary Perrin Dewey married George Preston Greeley, M. D., January 10, 1861. Dr. Greeley died in 1892. George Dewey married, October 24, 1867, Susan B. Goodwin, daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire. She died December 28, 1872. Admiral Dewey's only child, George Goodwin, was born December 23, 1872, at Newport, R. I. He graduated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and Princeton College. He is engaged in mercantile life with Joy, Langdon & Co., New York City.

CHRIST CHURCH.—EPISCOPAL.
(Where Admiral Dewey is a Communicant.)

The coat of arms of the Dewey family are very old. The description of those given on this page is as follows:

Arms—The shield is sable (black) with a gold fess (band) running across it horizontally, on which are three black cinquefoils (or five-leaved clove); above the fess are two dragon's heads erased (forcibly torn off, leaving the separated parts jagged and uneven) and one under also erased. All three of gold and langued gu. (with red tongues.)

Crest—A dragon's head between two wings expanded sa. on each a cinquefoil.

The motto translated means: "A crown will come to those deserving it."

BIRTHPLACE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.
(Photographed on original site.)

VILLAGE SCHOOL HOUSE.
(Where Admiral Dewey was a scholar.)

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CAPT. ALDEN PARTRIDGE, FOUNDER.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, WHERE DEWEY WAS A CADET.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

1785. Captain Alden Partridge, U. S. A., A. M. founder and President, born.
1819. American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy opened at Norwich.
1825. Academy closed and Institution removed to Middletown, Conn.
1829. Re-opened at Norwich by Captain Partridge.
1834. Norwich University chartered by the Vermont Legislature.
1835. Norwich University went into operation.
1843. Captain Partridge resigned as President.
1843. Gen. Truman B. Ransom, A. M. elected President.
1846. President Ransom resigned to enter Mexican War.
1848. General Henry S. Wheaton, A. M. elected President.
1850. Rev. Edward Bouras, A. M., LL. D. elected President.
1851. George Dewey entered Norwich University.
1854. George Dewey left N. U. to enter U. S. Naval Academy.
1866. (March 14th) South barracks of the University burned.
1866. Norwich University removed to Northfield.
1866. Major Thomas W. Walker, U. S. A., A. M. elected President.
1868. Rev. Roger S. Howard, D. D. elected President.
1871. Rev. Malcolm Douglas, D. D. elected President.
1875. Captain Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A., A. M. elected President.
1880. Col. Charles H. Lewis, A. M., LL. D. elected President.
1880. Name changed to Lewis College.
1884. Name of Norwich University restored by act of Legislature and State aid granted.
1891. United States Weather bureau established at University.
1891. U. S. Army officer detailed as commandant and professor of military science and tactics.
1892. Dodge Hall built by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge.
1896. Rev. Allan D. Brown, LL. D. (Commander U. S. N.—retired) elected President.
1899. Corner stone of Dewey Hall laid.

PRESIDENT ALLAN D. BROWN.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, 1899.

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THE STATE HOUSE — MONTPELIER.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

1837. Born at Montpelier, Vermont.
1851. Entered Norwich University.
1854. Appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy.
1858. Graduated at Annapolis.
1859. Appointed Midshipman U. S. N.
1861. Commissioned Lieutenant on the "Mississippi."
1862. Took part in the capture of New Orleans.
1863. Participated in the capture of Port Royal.
1864. Served with Admiral Farragut.
1865. Appointed Lieutenant-Commander.
1866. Executive Officer of the famous "Kearsarge."
1867. Served on the "Colorado" in European Squadron.
1868. Detailed for duty at Annapolis.
1869. On duty at U. S. Naval Academy.
1870. Commissioned Commander U. S. N.
1871. In command of the "Narragansett."
1872-75. Served on the Pacific Survey.
1876. Served as Light-House Inspector.
1877-82. Secretary of the Light-House Board.
1883. In command of the "Juniata," Asiatic Squadron.
1884. Promoted Captain in European Squadron.
1885-88. In charge of the European Squadron.
1889-90. Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting.
1891-96. President of the Inspection and Survey Board.
1897. Commodore commanding Asiatic Squadron.
1898. Captured Manila and destroyed Spanish fleet.
1899. Appointed Admiral U. S. N.

A STATUE OF DEWEY.

Every visitor to the State House is impressed with the heroic statue of Ethan Allen that adorns the porch of the Capitol. A companion statue of George Dewey will soon grace the opposite side of the main entrance. This proposed memorial to Admiral Dewey is to be erected entirely by those who have left Vermont to live in other States, and the committee in charge consists of well-known citizens of different States. It is made up as follows: Hon. Everett C. Benton, Waverley, Mass., a former member of the executive council; James T. Phelps, of the National Life Insurance Company; Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States; Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska; Wallace F. Robinson, Boston, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, member of Congress from Wisconsin. They are all Vermonters by birth, their places of nativity being as follows: Guildhall, Chittenden, Shoreham, Montpelier, Reading and Swanton. The purpose of the Dewey Monument Committee is to secure and present to the State of Vermont a monument to commemorate Dewey's great victory at Manila. When this is done future generations will observe that on the left Ethan Allen, denoting strength, and the one on the right George Dewey, to establish. Together they will always be a reminder of God's promise that in strength would he establish his kingdom.

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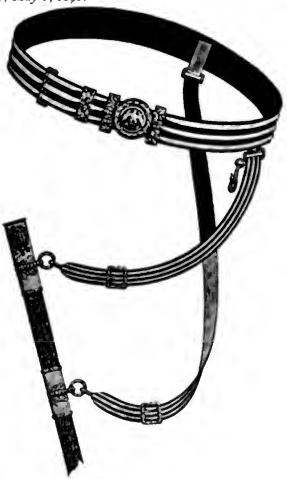
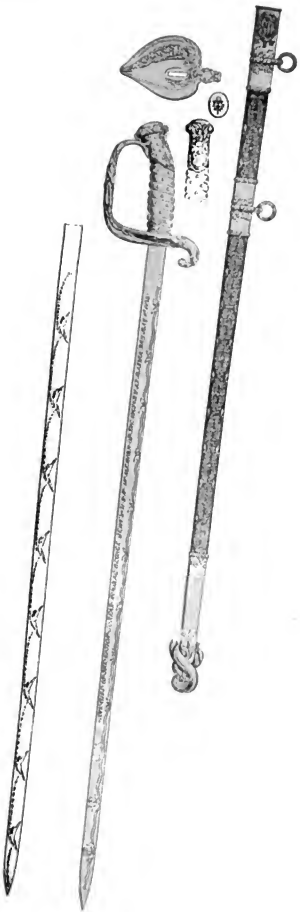
THE ADMIRAL DEWEY SWORD.

The central feature of the welcome extended to Admiral Dewey in Washington was the presentation of the magnificent sword voted to him by Congress as a gift from the American nation. The sword cost $10,000, appropriated by Congress last summer, in token of the appreciation of the entire nation for the splendid victory which had been achieved at Manila Bay. It was made by Tiffany & Co., of New York city. It was completed about the first of last January and was then sent on to the Secretary of the Navy. With the exception of the steel blade and the body of the scabbard, the weapon is made entirely of 22-carat gold. On the pommel is carved the word "Olympia," the flagship of Admiral Dewey, and just beneath is the sign of the Zodiac for December, the month in which he was born. Around these is a wreath of oak leaves. Just below, the pommel is embraced by a gold collar. On the front of this is the coat of arms of the United States, while still lower is the coat of arms of his native State, Vermont. It bears the State motto, "Freedom and Unity."

The grip of the sword is covered with shark skin, and wound with fine gold wire, while the surface is dotted with glistening gold stars. The guard is carved in the shape of an eagle with outspread wings. On the front of the scabbard are the initials "G. D." and under them "U. S. N." The blade of the sword bears the inscription:

"*The gift of the Nation to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.*"





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Bullock, Photographer, Northfield.
CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK BREAKING GROUND FOR DEWEY HALL, AT NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, MAY 1, 1899.

DEWEY HALL, NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The erection of Dewey Hall at Northfield is assured, and Norwich University will enter upon the 20th century with a substantial and commodious new building, which will constitute a fitting memorial of the achievements of Admiral Dewey. Ground was broken for the new building on May 1, last, Captain Charles E. Clark, of the "Oregon," taking the first spadeful of earth on the site selected. The corner stone of Dewey Hall will be laid in October of the present year.

The building consists of a central hall and two wings; the hall is hexagonal in plan, and rises above the flat roofs of the two wings in a clear story supporting a low circular dome. Projecting from the central hall between the two wings, which converge toward the front, is the entrance portico, with two Ionic columns *in antis* carrying an enriched pediment. Above the entrance door is a trophy emblematic of the navy, and on either side are tablets for appropriate inscriptions.

The predominating feature of the design is the central hall. It is open from floor to dome. Opposite the entrance door a grand staircase leads to a gallery at the second floor level, from which access is had to the surrounding rooms. Upon the walls spaces are provided for memorial tablets and framed historical documents.

In the centre of this hall, in front of the staircase, will be placed a statue of Admiral Dewey. It is proposed to make the Dewey Hall Fund $250,000.

Photographed from the plans. DEWEY HALL — NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT. *Bradford L. Gilbert, Architect New York*

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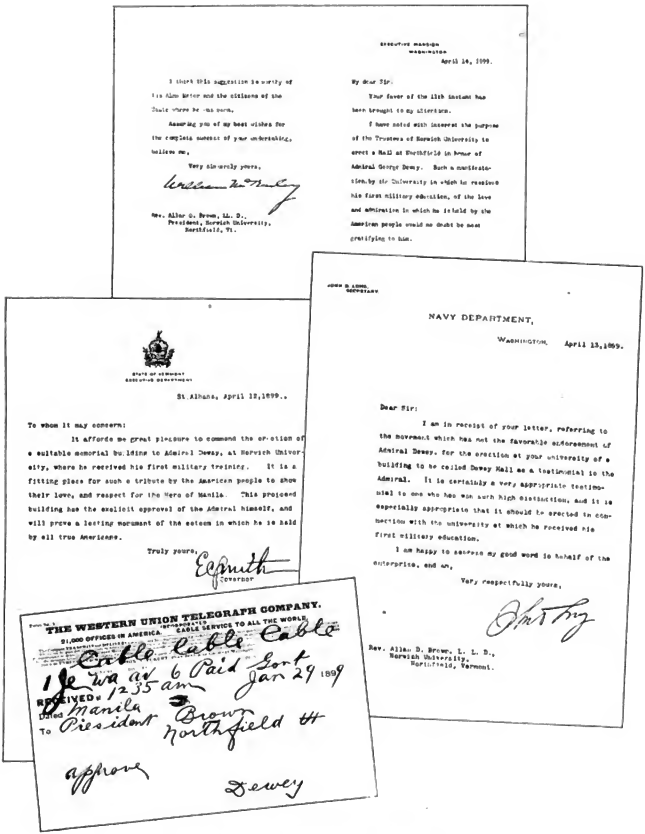

EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1899.

I think this suggestion is worthy of the Alma Mater and the citizens of the State where he was born.

Assuming you of my best wishes for the complete success of your undertaking, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

William McKinley

Rev. Allan D. Brown, LL. D.,
President, Norwich University,
Northfield, Vt.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11th instant has been brought to my attention.

I have noted with interest the purpose of the Trustees of Norwich University to erect a Hall at Northfield in honor of Admiral George Dewey. Such a manifestation by the University in which he received his first military education, of the love and admiration in which he is held by the American people would no doubt be most gratifying to him.

STATE OF VERMONT
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

St. Albans, April 12, 1899.

To whom it may concern:

It affords me great pleasure to commend the erection of a suitable memorial building to Admiral Dewey, at Norwich University, where he received his first military training. It is a fitting place for such a tribute by the American people to show their love, and respect for the Hero of Manila. This proposed building has the explicit approval of the Admiral himself, and will prove a lasting monument of the esteem in which he is held by all true Americans.

Truly yours,

E C Smith
Governor

JOHN D. LONG,
SECRETARY

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1899.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter, referring to the movement which has met the favorable endorsement of Admiral Dewey, for the erection at your university of a building to be called Dewey Hall as a testimonial to the Admiral. It is certainly a very appropriate testimonial to one who has won such high distinction, and it is especially appropriate that it should be erected in connection with the university at which he received his first military education.

I am happy to express my good word in behalf of the enterprise, and am,

Very respectfully yours,

Jno D Long

Rev. Allan D. Brown, L. L. D.,
Norwich University,
Northfield, Vermont.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

Cable Cable Cable

1 Je wa av 6 Paid Govt
RECEIVED 12 35 am Jan 29 1899
Dated Manila
To President Brown
Northfield Vt

approve

Dewey

FOUR FAC-SIMILE INDORSEMENTS OF DEWEY HALL.

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COMING HOME.

BY HENRY R. DORR.

The Admiral's flag is at the peak,
  The snowy sheets are spread,
The last salute has died away,
  The last good bye is said.
Across the Indian ocean
  His flagship rides the foam;
The message speeds beneath the sea
  That "Dewey's coming home!"

On hills and plains where dwells the Past
  And History had her birth,
Egypt and Asia drowse and dream—
  The Ancients of the Earth!
And yet their aged eyes are turned
  To scan once more the wave,
Where high aloft his banner floats,—
  The Pennant of the Brave!

The Red Sea's waters welcome him;
  Winds from Arabia sweep
Across the sands to greet him;
  And, rousing from his sleep,
The sphinx beside the pyramids
  Lifts his grave eyes to see
Far off a strange, new banner float,—
  The Ensign of the Free!

He skirts the storied Isles of Greece,
  And in the starlit night
Olympus for Olympia wears
  His crown of silver light;
And from her desolated shores,
  Mourning her stricken sons,
Spain hears the Admiral's proud salute
  From grim Gibraltar's guns;

Then straight away the flagship sails,
  Due West and homeward bound.
A Nation waits you, Admiral,
  And the hours move slowly round.
The harbor guns will thunder
  And the martial drums will beat;
But—bow your thanks and hasten;—
  For home and rest are sweet!

The bugle's quick "Assembly" sounds
  From mountain peaks again,
And heroes of a hundred years
  Rise at the shrill refrain!
Once more at hard-fought Bennington
  Stark answers to the call,
And Warner's men fall in again
  To greet the Admiral!

Macdonough's Yankee tars will man
  His phantom fleet again,
And in your honor ride once more
  The waters of Champlain;
While Autumn from the mountains crests
  Flings her bright banners free,
In welcome to our Admiral,—
  The Hero of the sea!

COLONEL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, V. N. G.

The election of Major J. Gray Estey, of Brattleboro, to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, is a deserved promotion of an efficient officer and a popular young man. Under the re-organization of the militia of the State resulting from the service of the First Regiment in the Spanish-American War several vacancies occurred in the field and staff which necessitated an election by the line officers. Col. Osmand D. Clark having resigned, the vacancy created was filled by an election held at Montpelier, September 14. Captain Frank L. Howe, of

COLONEL J. GRAY ESTEY, OF BRATTLEBORO,
First Regiment V. N. G.

Co. F. Northfield was elected Junior Major. This leaves Lieutenant Col. John H. Mimms, of St. Albans, Major Henry D. Fillmore, of Bennington, and Major Charles M. Bonett, of St. Johnsbury the other ranking officers.

Jacob Gray Estey was born in Brattleboro, August 2, 1871. He was educated in the public schools there, at the Vermont academy, Saxton's River, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. His occupation is that of manufacturer, and he is a member of the Estey Organ company. Col. Estey entered the military service of the State of Vermont as a private in Company I, First Regiment infantry, Vermont National Guard, in 1887, serving as corporal, second lieutenant, captain of his company and major in the regiment. He was mustered into the United States service as major of the First Regiment infantry, Vermont volunteers, May 16, 1898, and mustered out November 7, 1898.

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VERMONT VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The roster of Co. D, 26th Infantry U. S. V., enlisted in Vermont for service in the Philippine Islands, is as follows:—

Officers—Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell; 1st Lieut., Alfred M. Mason; 2nd Lieut., Sanford E. Worthington.

First Sergeant—Charles J. Cass.

Sergeants—Q. M. Robert, D. Hoyt, Earl H. Peck, Gardner Gates, Paul G. Mitzkie, Adelbert P. Vreeland.

Corporals—Eugene E. Blowers, Joseph A. Campbell, Wallace M. Barber, Alexander H. McDonald, Alfred W.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS M. BROWNELL, OF BURLINGTON, Co. D, 26th U. S. Volunteers.

Bertrand, Albert M. Dennehy, Louis B. Dedoux, William O. Lewis, Ned E. Marsh, Luke Merrick, James Pendergast, Luther A. Short.

Musicians—Walter Stockton, Vern G. Brooks.

Artificer—Mansfield A. Fredenburg.

Cooks—William Connors, Jeremiah O'Keefe.

William H. Akins, John Baker, Frank J. Banyea, John Bicknell, Walter Billings, Dennis Blair, Arthur Bowes. George W. Branch, Donald Bremner, John J. Bresnahan, Edward M. Brown, Robert H. Bursell, William Cannon, Frank R. Cardinal, John Carey, Charles M. Cockran, William Cohen, Thomas Connell, Frank H. Crosby, William I. Curtis, Victor Cusson, Arthur J. Daige, William E. Davis, William F. Davis, Arthur Demars, Charles E. Donovan, John Doris, Joseph E. Drolet, Louis Eycke, Dennis Flaherty, John A. Girmsey, John S. Goodrich, Ezra Goodwin, William Goss, Fabian Gratton, Michael Gunshannon, Michael J. Halpin, Nicholas Hammersmith, Erie J. Horner, John Kenyon, Alfred King, Charles A. Kingston, Frank A. Krebs, William La Belle, John B. Leach, Owen Leddy, William Longe, John Looney, Bert Mackie, Frank M. McCracken, Thomas McGee, Thomas P. McGettrick, William Mangan, William N. Minor, John G. Moran, Henry M. Murphy, Michael Nolan, Henry J. Nicholas, James O'Connor, William O'Keefe, John B. Oliver, Robert Oliver, Edward S. Parmelee, John J. Quealey, Charles H. Richardson, Edmund W. Robinson, Daniel Russell, Milo H. Scribner, Walter H. Snow, Loren E. Smith, Wilbur P. Smith, Edmund Sweet, Frank J. Tague, George Talcott, Leon Walling, Joseph Watson.

Vermonters Abroad.

[This department of THE VERMONTER will be devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont living in other States. Articles concerning Vermonters, including personal items and reports of meetings of societies are solicited for this department. It is proposed to publish regularly a series of articles on the "Sons of Vermont" societies, with sketches of the organization and officers, and half-tone portraits of prominent members. Send all communications to C. S. FORBES, EDITOR, THE VERMONTER, St. Albans, Vt.]

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1899: President, William E. Fuller; vice-presidents, E. J. Sherman, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, Albert Clarke; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; A. O. Perkins, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; M. T. Ellinwood, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, Secretary; executive committee, O. Colton, George Patridge, V. F. Northrop, and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Omri F. Hibbard; vice-president, Hiram R. Steele; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, A. E. Chandler; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, S. H. Steele, Robert D. Benedict, John J. Allen, Charles A. Hoyt.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1899: President, George H. Graham; vice-presidents, John L. Rice, F. W. Barker, Warren Hale; secretary, M. M. Kendall; treasurer, Vilas E. Moore; executive committee, Miss Alice Haskell, Dr. W. L. Roberts, Mrs. Alonzo Pratt, L. J. Scott, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday, Mrs. W. H. Minot, Henry J. Whitcomb.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Batchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis.

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BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.
(Organized in 1894.)

Officers for 1899: President and treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; vice-president, Augustus F. Tripp; chaplain, Rev. Henry Elliott Mott; executive committee, Bradley D. Rogers, chairman; Dr. S. S. Green, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Seymour Bennett, and Harry T. Buttolph.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.
(Organized at Providence in 1887.)

Officers for 1899: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1899: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh: Edmund McIntyre, Seward, J. L. Story, Holdredge; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1899: President, Miss Helen M. Winslow; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf; second vice-president, Mrs. Hiram Orcutt; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, Mrs. Abbie Cousins and Mrs. William A. Barton.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

The Buffalo Society of Vermonters is one of the most flourishing organizations of natives of the Green Mountain State in existence. It was formed in March, 1894, in the city of Buffalo. The first president was Hon. James M. Smith. The annual summer meeting of the society for 1899 was held in Delaware Park, Buffalo, on the afternoon of September 2.

The Hon. Bradley D. Rogers, the retiring president, called the meeting to order, and, in the absence of Secretary Thomas H. Noonan, who was ill, Charles C. Farnham was elected secretary *pro tem.* President Rogers made a brief address congratulating the society on its prosperity and the prospects for its future. The election of officers followed. Mr. Rogers appointed as the nominating committee Charles C. Farnham, Dr. DeWitt C. Green and Frederick Howard. The rules of the society prohibited the re-election of Mr. Rogers, who had administered the duties of president so satisfactorily, and the nominating committee reported in favor of the following named officers: President and treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; vice-president, Augustus F. Tripp; chaplain, the Rev. Henry Elliott Mott; executive committee, Bradley D. Rogers, chairman; Dr. S. S. Green, the Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Seymore Bennett and Harry T. Buttolph. The report of the committee was adopted.

After luncheon, President Johnson thanked the society for having elected him its president, and urged the members to endeavor to increase the membership of the organization.

Hon. Henry W. Hill offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to represent the society for the purpose of co-operating with the Pan-American commission, and endeavoring to interest the people of Vermont in the exposition. Mr. Hill stated that the members of the society should do all in their power to bring before the people of Vermont the purposes, plans and scope of the Pan-American, to the end that that State might be induced to take a part in the exposition worthy of its people at home and abroad, and in harmony with its record for enterprise, public spirit and patriotism.

"Although we are natives of Vermont, we now are citizens of this enterprising city and the Empire State, whose interests we should endeavor to promote in every possible manner," said Mr. Hill.

The resolution was adopted and the president appointed

WALTER H. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT.

the following Pan-American committee: The Hon. Henry W. Hill, chairman; Nelson O. Tiffany, Dr. Walter D. Green, Charles C. Farnham and Dr. Joseph T. Cook.

Dr. S. S. Green then read a memorial on the death of Dr. Wesley C. Earl, who was a member of the board of trustees of the society at the time of his death.

President Johnson spoke feelingly of the members of the society who had died during the year. They were: Dr. Joseph C. Green, Dr. Wesley C. Earl, W. C. Bryant, Thomas D. Dumond, the Hon. Thomas L. Bunting, Thomas P. Sears, Mrs. E. H. Young and Henry S. Shattuck.

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THE VERMONTER,

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

TERMS:

One Dollar per annum, in advance. For sale by all Newsdealers.

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THE VERMONTER was established in August, 1895, and this is the 51st regular number. Its monthly readers number more than 15,000, including residents of 33 different states. THE VERMONTER is the only illustrated State publication devoted exclusively to Vermont and the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State at home and abroad. It is a magazine of State history, literature, biography and current events, and a publication for the promotion of the educational, patriotic and material interests of Vermont. It seeks to advertise abroad the natural attractions of the Green Mountain State. Its contributors include many of the most gifted writers of Vermont birth or residence.

The literary attractions of the magazine for the years 1899 and 1900 are of a superior character, and the forthcoming articles should be read by every Vermonter at home or abroad. Do not fail to read the following illustrated articles:

Town histories of Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Bennington, Rockingham, St. Albans, Northfield, Brandon, Middlebury, Shelburne, Morristown, Vergennes and Waterbury.

The story of Ethan Allen, a sketch of Jacob Collamer, Vermont Poets and Authors, Early Railroading in Vermont, Life in Samoa, Stage Coaching in Early Days, Sons of Vermont in Congress, the Flora of Vermont, Lafayette's Visit to Vermont, Farming in Vermont, Vermont Schools and Colleges, Gold Mining in Vermont, a Winter in Northern Africa, Famous Hotel Men born in Vermont, Vermont's Famous Academies, the Old Red School House, Vermonters in the Consular Service, the Vermont State Prison, the Industrial School and the House of Correction. Each number will contain Portraits of prominent Vermonters and of fair daughters of the Green Mountain State.

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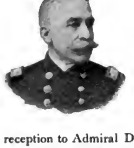
Vermont's Dewey Celebration



IN order that Vermont's illustrious son and the nation's great hero might be fittingly welcomed upon returning to his native State, Governor Edward C. Smith took timely measures for creating an organization of representative Vermonters to formulate and execute plans and arrangements for a formal reception to Admiral Dewey, at Montpelier. The Governor appointed a State Executive Committee, the members of which subsequently selected the necessary officers and sub-committees. There being no State funds available for defraying the expenses of the Dewey reception, a guaranty fund of $10,000 was promptly raised for the purpose, the guarantors comprising 350 representative citizens of the State.

The State organization for the Dewey celebration is as follows:—

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President, Governor E. C. Smith, St. Albans; Chairman and Marshal, George W. Hooker, Brattleboro; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; F. H. Button, Middlebury; O. M. Barber, Bennington; Harry Blodgett, St. Johnsbury; Elias Lyman, Burlington; Porter H. Dale, Island Pond; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Nelson W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Charles H. Stearns, Johnson; Wm. B. Viall, Randolph; C. F. Ranney, Newport; Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor; L. Bart Cross, Montpelier; George W. Hooker, Brattleboro; W. W. Stickney, Ludlow.

List of sub-committees: finance committee, Governor E. C. Smith, Olin Merrill; committee on transportation, Governor E. C. Smith, W. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross, W. H. Gilmore, J. W. Brock; committee on decorations and fireworks, Charles H. Stearns, Elias Lyman, Harry Blodgett; committee on official program and badges, Charles S. Forbes; committee on bands and music, each committeeman for his own county; committee on the appointment of a reception committee, Governor E. C. Smith, Fletcher D. Proctor, L. Bart Cross; committee personal to Admiral Dewey, Fletcher D. Proctor, W. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross, Elias Lyman; committee on ceremonies at State House, Olin Merrill, W. W. Stickney, N. W. Fisk, O. M. Barber, C. F. Ranney, Porter H. Dale, F. H. Button.

A State Reception Committee of 500 members has also been appointed for Dewey Day.

The Mayor of Montpelier appointed the following leading citizens members of a General Committee of Arrangements for Dewey Day: John H. Senter, *ex-officio*, chairman; Joseph G. Brown, vice-chairman; James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, Fred Blanchard, L. B. Brooks, James C. Houghton, Oliver J. Gisborne, James Canning, L. W. Shedd, George Atkins, Carroll P. Pitkin, Riley C. Bowers, John P. Adams, Hiram A. Huse, Lester H. Greene, Daniel A. Guptil, Joseph B. Morse, Osman D. Clark, Harlan W. Kemp and Fred A. Howland.

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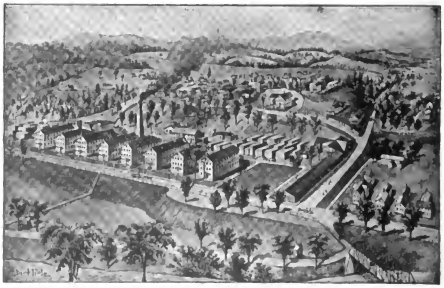

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We are now driving two tunnels ahead, and are daily nearing the great ore body which has made the Verde district the most famous for copper of any in the world, and we believe our mine will be equal in value to any opened in the famous belt.

Both of these tunnels have already run through considerable ore. The last report from the mine stated that the last 12 feet in the lowest tunnel was all in ore, an assay from which gave 8.72 per cent. copper.

Recent assays yield 8.72, 8.78 and 14% copper. The results shown in the work done have eliminated the speculative chances as to the value existing in the property.

On account of the great showing already made in our property, we have decided to advance the price of stock to $10 per share on October 3d; until that date the price will be $7.50 per share.

With the splendid showing this property is making, we are certainly offering the greatest opportunity to investors.

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"TWO RICH MINES.

Big news reached the city yesterday from the mining properties in which Spokane people are interested. The Georgie Reed, which is about 10 miles south of Republic, is in big luck. A messenger arrived from the Burnt Creek District of Central Idaho with news of the great strike on the syndicate group of claims and he brought the ore to prove it. A small piece, about one ounce of ore, was crushed and showed 50 cents worth of visable gold and some rich concentrates. Other samples showed considerable free gold. Assays as high as $600.00 have been obtained from this ore. Captain J. W. Heisner says that it will average $60 to $75 per ton across the bottom of the shaft. The Syndicate Company plans the erection of a 10 stamp mill and concentrator on the property this winter. It is estimated that there is enough ore in sight to make the mine pay its own way."

"PLENTY OF FREE GOLD.

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The above mentioned mines are now being examined by our expert, Mr. K. Nash, of Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Nash has had years of experience in gold mining in California, Arizona, North and South Carolina.

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VOL. 5.
No. 4.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN VERMONT.

NOVEMBER,
1899.

Shelburne. Montpelier. Northfield.

Expansion Began with Vermont.

THE VERMONTER

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE STATE HOUSE IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SHELBURNE HOUSE, SHELBURNE.

RESIDENCE OF DR. W. SEWARD WEBB. — END VIEW.

Photo by Seward Webb. ADMIRAL DEWEY AND MASTER SEWARD WEBB.

Photo by Seward Webb.
ADMIRAL DEWEY AND MR. CALLOWAY.

Photo by Seward Webb.

GROUP CONSISTING OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, MR. CALLOWAY, EX-GOVERNOR STEWART, GEN. MCCULLOUGH, LIEUT. BRUMBY, LIEUT.-COL. WEBB, GEORGE GOODWIN DEWEY, MISS LYMAN, AND MISS WEBB.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. NOVEMBER, 1899. No. 4.

THE VERMONTER,

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1899.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

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Admiral Dewey At Home.

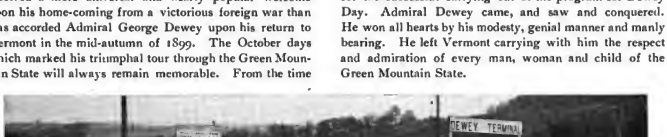
BY THE EDITOR.

No conquering hero of ancient or modern times ever received a more universal and hearty popular welcome upon his home-coming from a victorious foreign war than was accorded Admiral George Dewey upon his return to Vermont in the mid-autumn of 1899. The October days which marked his triumphal tour through the Green Mountain State will always remain memorable. From the time he caught a glimpse of the majestic battle monument in historic Bennington, until his vision rested upon the peaceful waters of the romantic Connecticut, this illustrious son of Vermont and America's great hero was the recipient of continuous ovations from the people of his native State.

Admiral Dewey's advent to Vermont, after an absence of a decade, was made especially notable by a gathering of 3,000 people at Shelburne to do him honor. His reception at Montpelier was a great event in the annals of the State. The laying by him of the corner stone of Dewey Hall at Norwich University, Northfield, marked a new era in the history of this famous institution.

October 12, 1899, was a veritable day of jubilee for the people of Vermont. It was made the occasion by 40,000 Vermonters for assembling at the Capital to personally welcome Admiral Dewey and by their presence pay tribute to his personal valor and heroic deeds. The enthusiasm evinced and the patriotic spirit exhibited by the people was significant, representing as it did in a measure joy for victorious warfare and hope for a Greater America made possible by Dewey. This was the unspoken sentiment of the assembled multitude.

The occasion strikingly demonstrated the stable character, good nature and love for law and order of the people of Vermont. The record of the day is one to be proud of. The respect everywhere showed Admiral Dewey in public, and the consideration with which he was treated by all, is greatly to the credit of this State. It was a popular celebration and a success in every respect. For this result the public spirited people of Montpelier are entitled to great credit. Every visiting Vermonter also contributed to make the demonstration the greatest in the history of the State. The State and City committees are deserving of much praise for the admirable arrangements made, and also for the successful carrying out of the program for Dewey Day. Admiral Dewey came, and saw and conquered. He won all hearts by his modesty, genial manner and manly bearing. He left Vermont carrying with him the respect and admiration of every man, woman and child of the Green Mountain State.



ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAINS AT DEWEY TERMINAL, (MONTPELIER), CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

Admiral George Dewey left Washington Monday night, October 9, over the Pennsylvania railroad in the observation car "Viceroy," furnished for the trip by Dr. W. Seward Webb.

Accompanying the Admiral were his son, George Goodwin Dewey, Governor E. C. Smith, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, U. S. N. The train reached New York city early Tuesday morning, and sped on northward until noon, when the Vermont State line was reached. Here Governor Smith gave the Admiral a greeting on behalf of the State. A thousand people welcomed him at North Bennington. At nearly every station on the journey to Shelburne crowds of enthusiastic Vermonters greeted the distinguished traveler. At Shelburne, a crowd of 3,000 people had assembled at the station, and an Admiral's salute of 17 guns was fired. Sherman's military

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band, of Burlington, played "Under the Eagle" as he alighted and entered Dr. Webb's carriage. Along the road to Shelburne House 200 school children with flags welcomed him. Admiral Dewey was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. After enjoying the hospitality of Shelburne House for 24 hours, he boarded the special train placed at his disposal by Dr. Webb, for Montpelier. The special train consisted of Governor Smith's private engine, "St. Lawrence," the New York Central buffet car, "419," President Calloway's private car, the "Genesta," and Dr. Webb's observation car, "Viceroy," and W. K. Vanderbilt's car, "101." In the party were the following: Admiral Dewey, Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Dr. W. S. Webb, George Goodwin Dewey, Gen. J. G. McCullough, President S. R. Calloway of the New York Central railroad, President Percival W. Clement of the Rutland railroad, Col. G. Creighton Webb, ex-Governor J. W. Stewart, Hart Lyman of New York, W. S. Webb Jr., and General Passenger Agent R. T. McKeever of the Rutland railroad, who had charge of the train from Washington to Montpelier. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Hart Lyman, the Misses Lyman, Miss Frederika Webb, Mrs. R. T. McKeever and the Misses Clement.

The special train reached Burlington at 3:20 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, where a great crowd was assembled. At Winooski, Essex Junction, Williston, Richmond, Jonesville, Duxbury, Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex Admiral Dewey received a succession of ovations from the people. Just at sunset the special train reached Montpelier, and was set off on a siding at the Central Vermont station. Here the Admiral was welcomed by a multitude of Vermonters. Accompanied by his brothers, Charles and Edward, he left the train and walked down State street to the residences of his brothers. He dined at Edward Dewey's and spent the evening there. There were also present besides Mr. Dewey's immediate family, United States District Attorney J. L. Martin and wife, Secretary of State F. A. Howland and wife and Lieut. Theodore Dewey and wife. Col. Jacob Gray Estey, commanding the First Regiment, V. N. G., detailed a guard of honor consisting of veterans of the Spanish-American war to do patrol duty about the Admiral's car during the night. The First Regiment arrived at Montpelier Wednesday afternoon and went into camp on Seminary Hill.

Photo by Blanchard. THE STATE HOUSE REVIEWING STAND.—ADMIRAL DEWEY REVIEWING THE PARADE.

Dewey Day—Thursday, October 12, dawned auspiciously. With the rising of the sun came the booming of artillery giving the Admiral's salute. The bright sunshine of an Indian summer day revealed to the thousands of visiting Vermonters a spectacle of rare beauty and brilliancy. The streets were banked and embowered with red, white and blue decorations, artistically draped and arranged. Every house, store, factory and public building was decorated with flags, patriotic emblems and tricolored bunting. The extent and character of the display of flags and bunting surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen in Vermont, and the citizens of Montpelier deserve much credit for this attractive feature of Dewey Day. The heart of the Capital

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of the Green Mountain State was early alive with visitors who had come from far and near to receive Vermont's illustrious son in his native place. The Central Vermont and the Montpelier and Wells River railroads continued to

Photo by the Capital Electric Co. THE STATE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

pour into the city additional thousands, including members of bands and of other organizations who were to take part in the parade.

Admiral Dewey was up bright and early and took a walk alone at 6:30 o'clock. In speaking of this walk he said: "I wished to see how old Montpelier looked. It was beau-

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Where Admiral Dewey was a guest of Governor Smith.

tiful, simply beautiful. I can't find words to express it. God bless the place. I have passed many weary, anxious nights, but this alone is a sufficient recompense for it all. Everything is grand. The hills look golden. Vermont is beautiful and I am glad to be here." He passed a portion of the morning in receiving visitors who called upon him in his car. Among his callers were Governor Smith, Adjutant General Peck, members of the Governor's staff, Secretary Forbes of the State Executive Committee and the Committee Personal to Admiral Dewey consisting of Messrs. Fletcher D. Proctor, Wm. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross and Elias Lyman. During the morning Admiral Dewey visited his old home and other places on lower State street familiar in his boyhood days. In company with Ex-Gov-

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL HOUSE WHERE DEWEY WAS A PUPIL.

ernor John W. Stewart he strolled into the office of the Pavilion Hotel to call upon Senator Proctor. Here he also met Hon. N. W. Fisk, Hon. Z. M. Mansur and other well known Vermonters. He subsequently called upon Hon. B. F. Fifield. Shortly before noon the Admiral lunched

BIRTHPLACE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

with Hon. Charles Dewey on State street. At 1:30 o'clock p. m., he was driven from his car to the Executive Mansion, escorted by Adjutant General T. S. Peck and Col. Frank L. Greene, representing the Governor, and Messrs.

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Fletcher D. Proctor, Wm. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross and Elias Lyman of the State Executive Committee. A mounted escort accompanied the Admiral consisting of Emory S. Harris, of Bennington, W. A. Richardson, of Windsor, M. J. Corey, of Manchester and George F. Root, of Newport.

THE DECORATIONS ON STATE STREET.

Meanwhile the procession was being formed on State street under the direction of Chief Marshal George W. Hooker, and Gen. W. L. Greenleaf and Gen. Julius J. Estey, Assistant Marshals, and staff.

At 2:00 o'clock Dewey donned the handsome uniform of an Admiral of the United States Navy and came out of the Executive Mansion and entered an elegant landau drawn by a stylish pair of horses provided by Dr. W. Seward Webb for the occasion. He was joined by Governor Smith and Mayor John H. Senter, and was then driven slowly down State street in front of the various commands which had been drawn up in line for fully half a mile. As the people cheered Admiral Dewey he stood erect in his carriage and bowed right and left, as the various commands followed along.

The Admiral's flag was carried by Postmaster L. W. Shedd just ahead of the carriage, while the Norwich Cadets served as an escort, followed immediately by the First Regiment National Guard of Vermont. The cadets wore their full dress uniforms, with dark red facings of the artillery.

The route of the parade was as follows:—State to Main; Main to square at Wells River station, countermarching up Main to School; School to Loomis; Loomis to Jay; Jay to Main; Main to Spring; Spring to Elm; Elm to Vine;

ADMIRAL DEWEY ENTERING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

ADMIRAL DEWEY PASSING THE U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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Vine to Summer; Summer to Spring; Spring to Main; Main to Court; Court to Baldwin, (through State House yard); Baldwin to Bailey Avenue; Bailey Avenue to State.

Photo by Capital Electric Co. THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

THE ORDER OF PARADE.

Platoon of Police, John L. Tuttle, Chief.

Col. George W. Hooker, Chief Marshal. Gen. Wm. L. Greenleaf, Chief of Staff. Gen. Julius J. Estey, Assistant Marshal.

STAFF.

L. W. Shedd, C. C. Bancroft, A. G. Eaton, George B. Walton, Clarence H. Senter, Whitman G. Ferrin, Henry Moulton, James M. Boutwell, Charles F. Lowe, John P. Adams, William C. Holbrook, T. Nelson Hastings, H. E. Taylor, G. H. Bond, E. F. Carruthers, Barney Cannon, J. W. Flint, Carroll A. Moore, William A. Hall, Charles H. Robb, H. R. Thomas, E. F. Brownell, J. W. McGeary, George T. Chaffee, Harley A. Sheldon, J. M. Stoddard, J. H. Goulding, J. Henry Jackson, J. H. Kidder, W. H. H. Slack, Wilson S. Lovell, Arthur J. Dewey, Emory S. Harris, E. D. Bennett, J. E. Pollard, F. W. Pierce, Carl H. Turner, C. L. Marsh, David S. Conant, James S. Morrill, C. S. Dana, George T. Howard, Arthur W. Gilmore, George F. Root, Henry T. Cushman, Erastus Baldwin, William C. Clark, John W. Currier, T. M. Chapman, F. D. Butterfield, E. W. Mellendy, Charles L. Smith, Tracy L. Jeffords, Luke Parish, N. L. Sheldon, W. A. Richardson, S. B. Waite, Wallace H. Parker, Austin M. Hall, Harry E. Randall, W. E. Holden, W. A. Shaw, Z. H. McAllister, Micajah T. Mott, Juan Robinson, M. J. Corey, Aaron A. Pomeroy.

Norwich University Corps of Cadets, Northfield, (76 officers and men); Captain John P. Mosely, commanding; 1st Lieut., B. W. Sibley; 2nd Lieut., R. G. Rich; Escort to Admiral Dewey.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY,

Accompanied by Governor E. C. Smith and Mayor John H. Senter, (in a carriage).

MILITARY DIVISION.

Montpelier Military Band, of Montpelier, thirty-five men, T. R. Merrill, leader.

First Regiment Vermont National Guard, (600 officers and men) Col. J. Gray Estey, commanding.

FIELD AND STAFF:

Charles M. Bonett, Lieutenant Colonel; J. Harry Estey, Captain and Adjutant; Ned N. Hadley, Captain and Quartermaster; Charles H. Landon, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice; George C. Berkley, Major and Surgeon; H. Nelson Jackson, Captain and Assistant Surgeon; George R. Anderson, 1st Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon; Louis H. Henkel, Sergeant Major; Homer J. Dane, Hospital Steward; J. B. Hannon, Drum Major; Lee S. Tillotson, Chief Trumpeter; E. T. Nelson, Color Sergeant; E. H. Wilcox, Color Sergeant.

First Battalion—Major Frank L. Howe, commanding; 2nd Lieut. George N. Tilden, Adjutant; A. D. Silloway, Sergeant

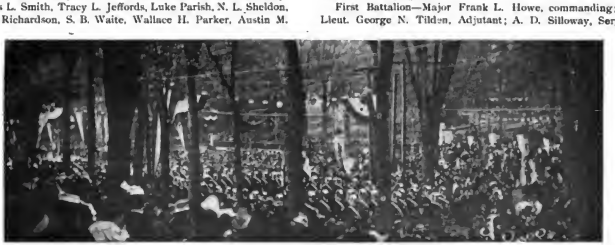

Photo by Capital Electric Co. THE PROCESSION PASSING THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. BUILDING.

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Major Co. H, Montpelier, Weston A. Patter, Captain, Co. I, Brattleboro, William J. Haigh, Captain, Co. E, Barre, Clayton S. Meaker, Captain, Co. F, Northfield, Harry R. Dole, Captain.

Second Battalion Major H. Ed. Dyer, commanding, 2nd Lieut. Charles H. Harrison, Adjutant C. A. Davis, Sergeant Major. Co. K, Bennington, Charles F. Burnham, Captain; Co. M, Burlington, Edward H. Prouty, Captain, Co. C, Brandon, Edgar N. Miller, Captain, Co. A, Rutland, Henry R. Dorr, Captain.

Photo. by G. H. Thomas, Montpelier. THE FIRST REGIMENT V. N. G.

Third Battalion Major H. T. Johnson, Commanding, 2nd Lieut. John A. Worthen, Adjutant Edward K. Burbeck, Sergeant Major. Co. I, Newport, Howard K. Barr, Captain, Co. D, St. Johnsbury, Henry B. Ellis, Captain, Co. R, St. Albans, Harry V. Hall, 1st Lieut. commanding, Co. G, Bradford, Moses L. Brock, Captain.

VETERANS DIVISION.

Fredericks' Band of Burlington, thirty-five men, Kendall H. [illegible], leader.

[illegible] Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Vermont, Department Commander [illegible] Senior Vice Commander [illegible] Junior Vice Commander [illegible] Adjutant [illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] Chaplain [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] Officer of the Day [illegible] Officer of the Guard [illegible] Sergeant Major [illegible] Quartermaster Sergeant [illegible] Commissary Sergeant [illegible] Color Sergeant [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Corporal [illegible] Musician [illegible] Orderly

Kellogg, Banneret. Bristol Military Band, of Bristol, twenty-five men, G. R. Guinan, leader. Canton Lafayette, No. 1, Burlington, Captain L. G. Burnham. Bennington City Band, of Bennington, twenty-nine men, R. O. Goldsmith, leader. Canton Vinton, No. 9, Barre, Capt. D. V. Stone. Hardwick Cornet Band, of Hardwick, twenty-men, George Mooney, leader. Canton Crescent, No. 2, St. Johnsbury, Capt. John A. Beck. Pawlet Cornet Band, of Pawlet, twenty men, Charles E. Clark, leader. Canton Woodstock, No. 12, Woodstock, Capt. A. E. Spaulding. Canton Franklin, St. Albans, Capt. A. J. Tenney. Northfield Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., Northfield, G. C. Bates, Marshal, James A. Giffin, N. G. Stowe Cornet Band, of Stowe, twenty-two men, A. H. Cheney, leader. Vermont Lodge, No. 2, Montpelier, I. O. O. F., W. B. Worthing, N. G.

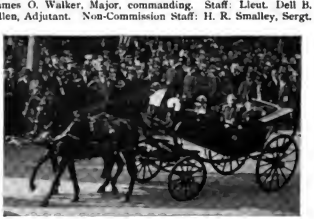
Rutland Cornet Band, twenty-five men, C. A. Collins, leader. Catholic Order of Foresters—Vermont State Court, Louis N. Provost, State Chief Ranger, Rutland, Vt.; John Galvin, State Vice Chief Ranger, Brattleboro, Vt.; H. A. Dubuc, State Secretary, Montpelier, Vt.; N. T. Ryan, State Treasurer, Brattleboro, Vt. Directors: J. J. Egan, Montpelier, Vt.; Alfred Lecour, Rutland, Vt.; D. F. Lynch, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; F. A. Lafleur, Enosburg Falls, Vt.; Henry Frenier, Barre, Vt. Swanton Court, No. 470, Swanton, forty-five men. Fanny Allen Court, No. 547, Winooski, fifty men. Cathedral Court, No. 562, Burlington, seventy-five men. Champlain Court, No. 563, Essex Junction, twenty men. Robert Emmet Court, No. 564, Graniteville, seventy-five men. St. Joseph Court, No. 592, Burlington, twenty-five men. Mount Mansfield Court, No. 597, Underhill Center, twenty men. St. Andrew Court, No. 631, Waterbury, fifteen men. Weston Cornet Band, twenty men. Also members of Missisquoi Court, No. 418, Enosburg Falls; Island Pond Court, No. 329, Island Pond; Caledonia Court, No. 428, Lyndonville; St. Johnsbury Court, No. 300, St. Johnsbury; St. Anthony Court, No. 436, White River Junction; Abraham Lincoln Court, No. 559, Northfield; Citizens Cornet Band, E. Arlington, twenty-eight men; All Saints Court, No. 651, Richford; St. Norbert Court, No. 481, Rutland; St. John Court, No. 522, Barre; Columbus Court, No. 467, Highgate; St. Alban Court, No. 677, St. Albans; St. Peter's Court, No. 462, Montpelier; St. Anthony Court, No. 390, Newport; St. Peter Court, No. 646, Vergennes; Rev. Chas. Boylan Court, No. 194, Rutland; St. Michael Court, No. 574, Brattleboro; Champlain Court, No. 402, St. Albans; Sherman Court, No. 627, St. Johnsbury.

DIAMOND BADGE, Presented to ADMIRAL DEWEY by the State of VERMONT

MADE BY TIFFANY & CO. N.Y.

STUDENTS' DIVISION.

Sherman's Military Band, thirty men, Geo. Sherman, leader. The Battalion of the University of Vermont, 190 officers and men: James O. Walker, Major, commanding. Staff: Lieut. Dell B. Allen, Adjutant. Non-Commission Staff: H. R. Smalley, Sergt. Major. Co. A, 1st Lieut., G. C. Gould, commanding; 1st Lieut., N. A. Lavry; 2nd Lieut., Arthur Boyce. Co. B, 1st Lieut., T. Reed Powell, commanding; 1st Lieut., F. W. Hubbard; 2nd Lieut., J. H. Aiken. Co. C, Lieut. J. W. Tobey, commanding; Lieut. C. D. Partridge. Co. D, Capt. H. N. Drury, commanding; 1st Lieut., R. D. Kellogg. Co. E., 1st Lieut. Gny W. Bailey, commanding; 1st Lieut., C. M. Sturgess; 2nd Lieut., J. B. Kirkpatrick.



ADMIRAL DEWEY AT THE CORNER OF STATE AND MAIN STS.

Fair Haven Military Band, twenty-five men, H. F. O. Vaughan, leader. Vermont Academy Corps of Cadets, Saxton's River, fifty-five officers and men, Major Joseph M. Wolfe, commandant.

Montpelier High School Battalion of Montpelier, thirty-five men, Captain James F. Dewey, commander; Henry Doucette, 1st Lieut.; Charles H. Kennedy, 2nd Lieut.; Charles Stoddard, 1st Sergeant.

Marshfield Cornet Band, twenty men, Ira Bemis, leader. Public and Parochial School Children, two hundred pupils.

AT THE STATE HOUSE REVIEWING STAND.

There is one edifice in Vermont dear to the heart of every son and daughter of the Green Mountain State. It is the Capitol, at Montpelier. The rugged grandeur of its granite masonry, the strength and beauty of its Doric portico and the graceful lines of its dome leave favorable and lasting impressions upon every visitor. The porch of the main entrance is guarded by mounted field pieces captured from the Hessians at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. At the right hand stands a heroic marble statue of Ethan Allen, made by Larkin G. Mead, and erected in 1861. The history of Vermont is contained within the massive walls of the State House. Here the best product of the Green Mountain State—men—have evinced their patriotism and statesmanship in words or deeds for the honor of the Nation and the welfare of the State. Beneath the shadow of the Capitol Vermont's most illustrious son was born and passed his boyhood days. The same year that saw the present State House completed and occupied for the first time witnessed also the entrance into the naval service of the United States a young cadet who had just graduated at Annapolis. This cadet was recorded on the Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States, as "George Dewey, Vermont, Midshipman." Two score years have passed, and Admiral

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George Dewey, the greatest living naval hero, stands once more upon the State House porch—on the fortieth anniversary of his appointment to active duty in the United States Navy and the fortieth year of the existence of the present State House.

It seems eminently fitting, therefore, that this double anniversary occasion should have been marked by appropriately decorating the Capitol with patriotic colors and emblematic designs. Here was the place chosen for the grand reviewing stand from which Admiral Dewey should witness the parade.

The State House front was a wall of red, white and blue. "Old Glory" predominated in the decorations. The Admiral's flag was also conspicuous. The State Coat-of-Arms surmounted the pediment of the portico. The pillars were entwined with tri-colored streamers. Over the main entrance and fastened to the central columns

Photo by the Capital Electric Co. THE STATE HOUSE ILLUMINATED.

was a large painting of Admiral Dewey, and underneath were the words in metal letters "WELCOME HOME."

The reviewing stand was built out from the porch and furnished with 1,300 chairs. Here the State Reception Committee of 700 prominent Vermonters and distinguished guests from abroad, and ladies, were seated. Occupants of this stand were ushered to seats by Hon. Olin Merrill, Hon. N. W. Fisk, Hon. W. W. Stickney, Hon. Porter H. Dale, Mr. C. F. Ranney and F. H. Button Esq., the committee in charge of ceremonies at the State House. When the head of the procession entered the grounds fully 1,000 people were seated on the reviewing stand, among whom were:

Hon. Redfield Proctor and Hon. Jonathan Ross, United States Senators; Hon. W. W. Grout and Hon. H. H. Powers, Members of Congress; Hon. Kittridge Haskins, Speaker of the Vermont House; Hon. Fred A. Howland, Secretary of State; Hon. John L. Bacon, State Treasurer; Hon. O. M. Barber, State Auditor; Hon. J. L. Martin, United States District Attorney; Hon. J. W. Rowell, Hon. J. M. Tyler, Hon. L. H. Thompson, Hon. Henry R. Start and Hon. John H. Watson, Judges of the Supreme Court; Hon. G. W. Hendee, Hon. J. W. Stewart, Hon. Roswell Farnham, Hon. J. L. Barstow, Hon. S. E. Pingree, Hon. E. J. Ormsbee, Hon. W. P. Dillingham, Hon. C. S. Page, Hon. U. A. Woodbury, ex-Governors; Gen. Stephen Thomas, Hon. F. Stewart Stranahan, Hon. Z. M. Mansur, ex-Lieutenant Governors; Hon. Dudley C. Denison and Hon. Charles H. Joyce, ex-Congressmen.

Other prominent people were Dr. W. S. Webb, Hon. B. F. Fifield, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Mr. Will Carleton, Lieut. Brumby, United States Navy; President S. R. Calloway, of the New York Central R. R.; Mr. R. T. McKeever, General Passenger Agent of the Rutland R. R.; Mr. Hart Lyman, of New York; President Allan D. Brown, of Norwich University; President M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; President Ezra Brainerd, of Middlebury College; Hon. Everett C. Benton, of Boston; Hon. G. G. Benedict, of Burlington; Rt. Rev. J. S. Michaud; Mayor F. O. Briggs, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Creighton Webb, of New York; Adjutant General Theo. S. Peck; Quartermaster General William H. Gilmore, Judge Advocate General Edward L. Bates, Surgeon General Oscar W. Peck; also the following members of the Governor's staff. Colonel Frank L. Greene, Colonel Edward J. Booth, Colonel Farrand S. Stranahan, Colonel George T. Chaffee, Colonel Henry S. Bingham, Colonel Joseph G. Brown, Colonel Benjamin Hinman, Colonel Curtis S. Emery, Colonel Walter W. Brown, Colonel Charles E. Nelson.

The relatives of Admiral Dewey present were as follows:

Mr. George Goodwin Dewey, Hon and Mrs. Charles Dewey, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Dewey, Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McCuen, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fifield, Mrs. Kate Dewey Squire, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Blackwell, the Misses Blackwell, Miss Mary G. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dewey, the Misses Dewey, Mr. Edward W. Dewey, Mr. Thomas Dewey, Lieut. T. G. Dewey, United States Navy, Mrs. T. G. Dewey, Mr. J. E. Dewey, Mrs. J. L. Martin, Mrs. F. A. Howland, Mr. Denison Dewey.

When the carriage containing Admiral Dewey, Governor Smith and Mayor Senter reached the east end of the State House they alighted and proceeded through the corridor to the front of the reviewing stand, where the parade was reviewed by the Admiral. As the hero of Manila Bay stepped forward, Governor Smith presented him on behalf of the State, in a few fitting words, with a beautiful gold and diamond badge, which the Governor pinned upon his coat. Admiral Dewey in accepting the decoration briefly expressed his sincere gratitude to the Governor. The badge was made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and is a finished example of the jeweler's art—beautiful in design, perfect in execution and in every way worthy of the distinguished hero and his native State.

The diamond badge is a fine specimen of gold, enamel and diamond work; as a centre piece, in the form of a medallion, is seen the head of the Admiral within a rope border; below this are the arms of the State of Vermont in enamel; in the background, the American and Admiral's flags, enameled in color, also an anchor and the Admiral's star, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak; this is suspended by a blue ribbon from a bar, upon which is inscribed the words: "Welcome Home;" above is the American Eagle and the four stars of his rank in diamonds. All the metal used is 18 karat gold. The whole is fitted in a handsome case.

After the procession had passed, the Governor's Glee Club, of St. Albans, sang an original song, composed by Mr. Stephen E. Royce, entitled, "Welcome to Vermont."

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It was sung to the air of "I Want Yer, Ma Honey, Yes I Do." The Glee Club consists of:

Dr. John Sheerar, leader; B. B. Perkins, F. T. E. Sisson, Fred Bisset, first tenors; S. E. Perkins, F. L. Greene, second tenors; Chas. H. Anderson, Lee Tillotson, first base; John C. Pease, Farrand S. Stranahan, second base.

The song follows:

Photo by Capital Electric Co.
BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The leaves are a-turnin', an' the beacon fires a-burnin'—
Here's a welcome to the dear old State—
We have waited for you long, an' we greet you with a song—
Here's a welcome to the dear old State;
While the Summer sun was shinin', for Dewey we were pinin',
An' his comin' seemed long and slow—
But that's only 'cause we love him—for the very stars above him
Were a-pushin' him along, we know.

CHORUS.

There's a smile on the mountain, and a tear in the dell;
Vermont owns her hero now, and loves him mighty well:
Her heart beats high with joy
For her own Green Mountain Boy—
So give a rousing cheer, boys, for DEWEY-DEWEY-DEWEY,
(Three Cheers.)
An' a tiger for "The men behind the guns."
(Tiger.)

On a Sunday morn' in May, in far Manila Bay,
The Spaniards had an early call;
An' when they rubbed their eyes, in terror an' surprise—
Their fleet—it was'nt there; at all.
All Europe woke that day, in wonder an' dismay
To learn what kind of men they are
Who go from old Vermont, straight to the battle front
When Uncle Sam announces there's a war.

CHORUS.—

All Vermont is out to-day, in her very best array—
An' yours are her heart an' hand;
May your gallant deeds at sea, the well-earned title be
To honors, and to peace on land.
When duty bids us part, remember that the heart
Of the dear old State beats true;
An' she will ever pray, "God bless DEWEY, day by day—
An' don't forget the other Boys in Blue."

CHORUS.—

The representatives of the State and metropolitan press to the number of 50 witnessed the parade from a special stand erected for their accommodation at the west end of the State House stand. At the close of the parade they assembled in the office of the Adjutant General and were presented to Admiral Dewey.

As the shades of night began to fall the illuminations quickly showed their brilliancy. The decorations on the Capitol were intricate and undoubtedly the finest ever displayed in the State. Between 1,500 and 1,600 incandescent lights were used. They were arranged about the dome, cornices, and front of the building in festoons and streamers. About 600 16-candle power lamps alone were used on the dome, while Pomona, the goddess of agriculture, which surmounts the dome, was crowned with a wreath of lamps of 100 candle power. The most artistic feature of the decorations was a mechanical electrical national flag 8 x 14 feet in dimensions, which comprised 260 red, white and blue lamps. This flag was specially constructed for the occasion, and was operated by an electric motor so as to give the appearance of floating in the breeze. The balustrade and sides of the dome and the pillars of the portico were one blaze of light from the streamers of lamps with which they had been draped. The sloping and terraced grounds were strung with numerous Japanese lanterns. The State House and grounds presented a spectacle of surpassing beauty, and no more enchanting scene was ever produced in this country from electrical effects than the illumination of the Capitol.

The display of fireworks on the Langdon meadow was the largest and finest ever before seen in Vermont. They were contracted for by Messrs. C. H. Stearns, Elias Lyman and Harry Blodgett of the State Executive Committee, and the exhibition was given by the makers—the

Photo by the Capital Electric Co. THE KELLOGG-HUBBARD LIBRARY.

Masten & Wells Fireworks Manufacturing Co., of Boston.

There were 350 rockets fired with a combined weight of 1,008 pounds, 36 tourbillions, silvered and colored, 290 shells and bombs, 12, 18 and 30-inch, fired from guns and mortars, and embracing æriel, exhibition and dragon shells and a flock of flying figures; 1,000 exhibition candles fired in batteries and volleys, 75 golden fountains, flight of 150 rockets, 75 mammoth meteors, 20 exhibition mines, 100

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pounds colored fire and a grand national salute and prismatic display.

One of the most beautiful features in the display was a set piece of the Admiral, encircled with the words, "Vermont Welcomes Her Hero Home." Other pieces were: "The coat of arms," "The flag raising," "The meteoric storm," the motto, "Manila, May 1, 1898, Montpelier, October, 1899," and the grand finale, "The battle of Manila," and "Good night." A single rocket was then sent up for the pressing of the electric button that was to set ablaze the huge pyramid of barrels on Capital hill.

The structure was an immense cone of wood, dry as tinder—the material of two wooden houses, 100 cords of four-foot wood and 600 empty barrels, all saturated with

Photo by the Capital Electric Co. THE MAMMOTH BONFIRE.

kerosene, were in this mammoth pyramid. At the base were placed heavy railroad ties, and the whole mass, with clever arrangement of the structure, was kept together. Twenty barrels of oil were poured over this mass of combustibles.

The honor of touching off the beacon fell to a little 5-year-old girl, Margaret Pitkin, the daughter of C. P. Pitkin of Montpelier. She applied the match at exactly 8:30, and 10 minutes later the entire cone from base to summit was lighting up the landscape. The leaping flames sprang, when the fire was at its best, to a height of 200 feet above the summit of the hill. And so Dewey Day ended in a blaze of glory—a day glorious, successful and memorable.

The history of Dewey Day would be very incomplete without the recognition and meritorious mention of the important part played by the railroads in Vermont toward making the occasion a success. The management of the several railroads made excursion rates to Montpelier and ran numerous special trains from all points on their respective lines for the accommodation of the people. The General Passenger Agents—Mr. S. W. Cummings, of the Central Vermont, Mr. D. J. Flanders, of the Boston & Maine, Mr. R. T. McKeever, of the Rutland, Mr. F. W. Morse, of the Montpelier and Wells River, and Mr. H. W. Spafford, of the Bennington and Rutland—worked earnestly and indefatigably to promote the success of the great celebration. The management of the Central Vermont Railway early took measures to provide proper facilities for receiving and dispatching special trains, and caring for the passengers attending the celebration. Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. V., devised and had executed a plan for a terminal station outside of Montpelier station. A tract of land known as the Langdon meadow was secured for the purpose. Here work was early begun on "Dewey Terminal," and before Dewey Day 13 tracks were laid, each with a capacity for 15 coaches and an engine. Bridges were built from this suburban station across the Winooski river to lower State street, furnishing easy access to the city. The new terminal was enclosed with a high fence and provided with gates for each track. Placards indicating the destination of every outgoing train were conspicuously posted, and all incoming trains were also placarded. In addition to its own equipment the Central Vermont Company rented 158 coaches from other roads. The Passenger Department arranged for running 68 special trains—31 inward and 37 outward, between 7:35 o'clock a. m., and 10:25 o'clock p. m. General Manager E. H. Fitzhugh, Superintendent F. W. Baldwin and General Passenger Agent S. W. Cummings were at "Dewey Terminal" and personally supervised the transportation service on October 12. The yard was directly in charge of Train Master E. D. Nash. W. C. C. Mehan was Station Master. A small army of men were required in connection with the passenger service on Dewey Day. At "Dewey Terminal" 30 men were employed, and 75 engineers and firemen and 150 trainmen made up the complement of 255 men engaged in transporting the 15,000 or more passengers making the round trip between outside points and Montpelier on Dewey Day. The uniform courtesy of officials and employes toward the traveling public, and the admirable manner with which the numerous details of the operating department at "Dewey Terminal" were carried out deserve favorable mention. The fact that so vast a crowd should have been so easily handled, and without the loss of life or limb, is a high commentary on the excellence of the arrangements and the efficiency and faithfulness of the men. The Montpelier and Wells River railroad, of which Mr. D. R. Sortwell is President, Mr. W. A. Stowell General Manager, and Mr. F. W. Morse General Passenger Agent, furnished excellent passenger service "Dewey Day" and ran special trains into Montpelier, bringing nearly 5,000 people to the celebration.

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DEWEY DAY COMMITTEES.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

Governor E. C. Smith, President.
George W. Hooker, Chairman.
Charles S. Forbes, Secretary.
Olin Merrill, Treasurer.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. H. Button.	Charles H. Stearns.
O. M. Barber.	Wm. B. Viall.
Harry Blodgett.	C. F. Ranney,
Elias Lyman.	Fletcher D. Proctor.
Porter H. Dale.	L. Bart Cross.
Olin Merrill.	George W. Hooker.
Nelson W. Fisk.	W. W. Stickney.

SUB COMMITTEES.

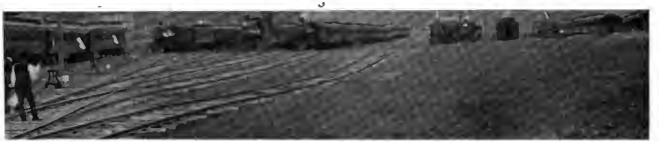
Finance—E. C. Smith, Olin Merrill; Transportation—E. C. Smith, W. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross; Decorations and Fireworks—Charles H. Stearns, Elias Lyman, Harry Blodgett; Official Program and Badges—Charles S. Forbes; Appointment of a Reception Committee—E. C. Smith, Fletcher D. Proctor, L. Bart Cross; Personal to Admiral Dewey—Fletcher D. Proctor, W. B. Viall, L. Bart Cross, Elias Lyman; Ceremonies at State House—Olin Merrill, W. W. Stickney, N. W. Fisk, O. M. Barber, C. F. Ranney, Porter H. Dale, F. H. Button.

MONTPELIER COMMITTEES.

General Committee of Arrangements for Dewey Day—John H. Senter, *ex-officio*, chairman; Joseph G. Brown, vice-chairman; John P. Adams, secretary; James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, Fred Blanchard, L. B. Brooks, James C. Houghton, Oliver J. Gisborne, James Canning, L. W. Shedd, George Atkins, Carroll P. Pitkin, Riley C. Bowers, Hiram A. Huse, Lester H. Greene, Daniel A. Guptil, Joseph B. Morse, Osman D. Clark, Harlan W. Kemp and Fred A. Howland; Fireworks and Decorations—C. P. Pitkin, A. J. Sibley, J. G. Brown; Entertainment—Rev. W. J. O'Sullivan, chairman, Riley C. Bowers, secretary, B. F. Fifield, H. W. Kemp, H. A. Huse, George Atkins, W. A. Stowell; Marking Places of Interest—D. A. Guptil, H. A. Huse, F. H. Puffer; Charge of Badges—George Atkins, C. H. Heaton, W. C. Berry; Band Concerts—J. P. Adams, O. D. Clark, L. H. Greene; Sleeping Accommodations—Geo. O. Stratton, chairman, W. N. Theriault, secretary, G. K. Putnam, C. DeF. Bancroft, F. R. Dawley, W. S. Smith, J. J. Bergin.

A notable feature of the encampment of the First Regiment, V. N. G., at Montpelier, was the presentation to the regiment by Governor and Mrs. Smith of a beautiful stand of National and State colors. The flags are of silk, and the designs on the State flag are embroidered in silk of various colors. The presentation took place Wednesday afternoon on the State House plaza. The First Regiment arrived about 5:00 o'clock on the grounds, and took a position facing the central walk. The line officers advanced headed by Col. J. Gray Estey, and formed in line in front of the Governor. In presenting the colors, Governor Smith said in substance, "Colonel Estey, it affords me great pleasure to present these colors, through you, to the First Vermont regiment in behalf of Mrs. Smith and myself. and I feel certain they will be cherished and guarded by the regiment with which I desire to be considered as upon the plane of fellowship and comradeship."

He then handed the colors to Colonel Estey who turned and delivered them to the color sergeants, after which the Colonel addressed the Governor and in behalf of the regiment expressed his heartfelt thanks for the beautiful gift, and declared that the colors would be considered a trust and cherished and guarded with all the patriotism of Vermonters.



SPECIAL TRAINS READY TO START FROM DEWEY TERMINAL, MONTPELIER, CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

A pleasant incident of Dewey Day was the presentation to Admiral Dewey of a beautiful illuminated address from the State chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The presentation was made by Gen. J. J. Estey, of Brattleboro, to the Admiral in his car early in the forenoon, and was entirely informal. The Admiral, in a few words, expressed his appreciation of the gift. The greeting was written upon parchment, on the top of which was the emblem of the order, followed by these words, "To Admiral Dewey, Greeting—We, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Vermont in hearty appreciation of your brave and patriotic services to our beloved country wish to extend to you our most cordial welcome home, October, 1899."

The Brattleboro chapter originated the idea, and the officers of all the other chapters affixed their signatures to the address, which was made by Tiffany & Co.

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VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo by Carter MISS ANNA W. PHINNEY, OF MONTPELIER.

MISS HELEN M. KENYON, OF NORTHFIELD.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

Norwich University Day, October 13, was an occasion as notable and successful as Dewey Day at Montpelier. It was made eventful by Admiral Dewey laying the corner stone of Dewey Hall, at Northfield, with Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as orator of the day. An assemblage of nearly 10,000 people witnessed the impressive ceremonies which took place on University Hill.

The streets were covered with bunting, and there were many arches. The chief arch was that at the entrance to the University grounds which bore at the top, on one side, "Cadet George Dewey, N. U., 1854," and on the other side "Admiral George Dewey, 1899." Below these inscriptions were the words "Welcome Home." On the pillars were the names of men who have become famous in the army and navy and who were cadets at Norwich University.

The University buildings were beautifully decorated and everywhere the inscription was seen, "Alma Mater Greets Her Son."

The Admiral and his party left Montpelier in his private car at midnight, and in the morning when he awoke in Northfield, it was to the echoing of a salute of seventeen guns, fired by the Cadets of the University. The Admiral took a short walk around the village before many of its inhabitants were stirring. Among other prominent arrivals from abroad were Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Rear Admiral Belknap and Col. Henry O. Kent.

The First Regiment arrived by special train at 9:30 o'clock a. m. The Norwich Cadets then marched to the depot to receive Admiral Dewey and invited guests and escort them to the University grounds.

The order of parade was as follows: Chief Marshal George W. Hooker, and assistants; Brattleboro band; Cadets of Norwich University, escorting Admiral Dewey; carriage containing Admiral Dewey, Flag Lieutenant Brumby, Gov. E. C. Smith and President A. D. Brown; Admiral's flag, carried by Ira Holden; carriage containing the orator, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, The Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Chaplain of the Day, and Rear Admiral Belknap; carriage containing Senator Jonathan Ross, Speaker Kittridge Haskins, ex-speaker W. W. Stickney, Representative W. W. Grout, and ex-Gov. C. S. Page; Montpelier Military Band; 1st Regiment V. N. G., Col. J. G. Estey, commanding; the Grand Army of the Republic; Spanish-American War Veterans; the I. O. O. F. lodge; Abraham Lincoln Court of Foresters; graded school pupils and pupils of the town district schools. There were over a thousand persons in the line of march, which was through the village streets to University Hill.

The corner stone exercises occurred behind the main hall. On the platform were seated many invited guests.

In introducing Bishop Hall, President Brown said:

Not quite six months ago, we assembled here under the lead of that gallant Vermonter, Captain Charles E. Clark, of the "Oregon," and turned the first sod for the erection of Dewey Hall; to-day we have come, not only to welcome to his native soil the greatest living Vermonter, the greatest living American; not only to welcome to the halls of his Alma Mater the old cadet who comes crowned with years

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and honors, but to lay here the corner stone of a building which shall bear his name, and shall be an inspiration to generations of cadets who are yet to come. And inasmuch as it is very meet, right and our bounden duty, that we should at all times and in all places acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, I ask all upon the stand to rise, and this whole assembly to uncover. while the Chaplain of the day, the Right Reverend Dr. Hall, invokes the Divine blessing upon our undertaking.

Bishop Hall then recited the 127th psalm and offered prayer.

Col. Kent was then introduced, as follows:

It is well that we should here to-day voice the pleasure and the pride with which Alma Mater welcomes her illustrious son, and it is fortuitous coincidence that the senior trustee is not only an alumnus, but also a class mate of George Dewey. I have the pleasure to present Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H.

Col. Kent paid an eloquent tribute to Admiral Dewey, and reviewed the history of Norwich University and what it had given to the country in war and peace.

topmost layer of the foundation, a stone bearing the inscription A. L. S. & M. 1819, brought here from the old building at Norwich by the son of her founder, now one of our trustees. We believe that with Partridge as the foundation and Dewey as the corner stone we shall erect here not only a material building of much service, but also the more enduring building of men, who shall, like those illustrious predecessors, do good service to their country in its time of need.

And so we welcome our guest as the old cadet of the long ago yesterday, and the great Admiral of to-day; we welcome him who is the idol of his countrymen as no man has ever been, in the history of the Nation. Not only in the boldness of its plans and in the completeness of its execution does the battle of Manila take its place in history, but also for its far-reaching results: it is the fourteenth decisive battle of the world; fought by the man who opened the war before it was begun, and closed it after it was finished. On that glorious First of May, he not only wrote his own name on the scroll of Fame, but he opened a new epoch in his country's history, and changed the map of the

Photo by Bullock. SQUARE WHERE THE PARADE STARTED—NORTHFIELD.

Admiral Dewey was then presented in the following fitting remarks by the President:

It will not surprise you that I am permitted to announce that the corporation of Norwich University has conferred upon Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, the Degree of Doctor of Laws; he is certainly an excellent Doctor of International Law, and the enemy found to his cost that he is a most excellent Doctor of Cannon Law. When I was in Washington last spring, in conversation with the Secretary of the Navy, I recalled the advice once given me by an old naval officer, "Never ask for what you do not expect to get"; this is all very well for a naval officer, but it would never do for a college president; so I asked the Secretary if he would not allow the Admiral when he came to lay this corner stone, to bring the "Olympia" with him. He replied that the navigation of the Dog River was so difficult that not even Dewey himself could get his ship here. At this juncture the chief constructor came to my aid, and said if we couldn't have the ship we should have her picture, which you now see before you.

When this platform is removed there will be seen in the world. A nation that aspires to a place among the powers of the earth can not live in isolation; it must assume the responsibilities that come with that position; and not the least of the achievements of the Admiral, is that he has roused the conscience of the country to a sense of its duty to the world, and that his countrymen have come to see that they must meet their new responsibilities without fear or favor; it is this that to my mind, gives him a place among the great men of the time: to that illustrious trio, of Washington, the Founder, Lincoln, the Emancipator, and Grant, the Saviour, must now be added that of Dewey, the Awakener.

I have the distinguished honor of presenting Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Master of Military Science and Doctor of Laws of Norwich University.

Admiral Dewey then stepped forward to the cornerstone and laid it, saying, "I cheerfully do this. I now declare this stone duly and truly laid and according to my wish." He then struck the stone with a mallet and the cornerstone of Dewey Hall was in position. Great applause and cheering followed this brief but impressive ceremony.

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In presenting Senator Depew, President Brown said:

From her earliest years, Norwich University has taken of a national character, her halls being filled with men from every State in the Union. And in this, her latest enterprise, she occupies the same position, asking assistance in her work from the general public: sympathizing with this movement, and desirous of showing his good will, the junior Senator from the Empire State, (through the munificence of some of whose citizens our ability to begin this work to-day has been rendered possible,) has come from his busy life in the metropolis. I have the honor to present to you the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Senator from New York.

SENATOR DEPEW'S ORATION.

The greetings and applause which accompanied Admiral Dewey around the world, the welcome and triumphal processions of his grateful countrymen, the imposing ceremonies at the National capital and the capital of his native State, have their fitting close at the University where the foundations of his fame were laid. He returns from his victories to his Alma Mater and lays his laurels upon her shrine. Here precept and example, teaching and tradition, made the man. The home-coming of the alumnus during commencement days to the University is always an interesting incident in his life, but when he comes back crowned with glory and honor to acknowledge his debt, the old college has fresh inspiration for her sons.

Forty-five years ago a young man graduated from here and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. At this institution he had found the bent of his mind and decided upon his career. The allurements of commerce and fortune did not tempt him. The pathways of the professions and industrial preferment which attracted most of the youth of America had no charms for young Dewey. To win his way in the service of his country was his ambition. The period of his active life is the most wonderful half century in the history of the world. It is the era of invention, of discovery, of the utilization of the forces of Nature to the service of mankind. The rapid evolution and development of the arts and industries have piled up gigantic fortunes for the able, far sighted and adventurous. The contention and competition for great wealth have absorbed the best talent and the vital energies of the people. The hot race for money has drawn the strongest from every walk in life. To get rich has seemed to foreign and domestic observers the sole teachings of our schools, and its rewards of luxury and power the most satisfactory attainments.

After nearly fifty years, George Dewey is again upon the old campus and treading these venerable halls possessed of little more of accumulated wealth than when he left. His gift to his college far surpasses the value of endowments and buildings. It is the example for all time of the Norwich student, who, without influence or assistance, by his steadfastness, pluck and genius, became the hero of the American Navy and the conqueror of a new world for his country.

This day is an influence in breaking the spell of gross materialism which binds the closing year of the nineteenth century. It opens for the twentieth nobler aims and higher ideals. The ingenuous youth can see that comfort, happiness and fame are possible in art and letters, in the service of humanity and the service of the country. We are to become broader and more liberal in our associations. Wealth is to find that it is honored by artists, statesmen, jurists, men and women of letters, educators and officers of the army and navy being invited to participate in the social opportunities which money gives. The pleasures of the fortunate are to be enormously enriched by the presence of achievement and genius from many departments under hospitable roofs. The characteristic of our time is the equal struggle for social position and material gain. There is, unfortunately, a wide spread belief that society recognizes only people of large incomes and lavish expenditures. Let the barriers of exclusiveness be lowered for the

Photo by Wilkinson.

ADMIRAL DEWEY PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE.

worthy and cultured, for those distinguished in public life and the professions, for talent which adds to the improvement, enjoyment and education of the people and the ambitions of the student will see other careers than the congested avenues of trade or the perils of speculation.

The life of Admiral Dewey is a manual for the young American. It demonstrates that work and thoroughness are the essentials of success. Opportunity—or accident, if you please—happens to every one. If ready, he siezes upon it and his career is made. If unprepared, it passes

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by and rarely returns. The lawyer may labor for years before the case comes which tests his equipment. The doctor may practice half a life-time with limited results and then his chance arrives. The clergymen is called from a poor parish to fill a temporary vacancy in a metropolitan church. The cultured congregation, the press of the city, the strongest positions in his sect are waiting eager and ready. If he has the talent and has improved the waiting years with conscientious and tireless work he stays and grows, if not, he drops back to become in time one of the army of the unemployed. General Grant was an excellent cadet, and in the Mexican campaign mastered the art of war. His talent was for the tented field and not the pursuits of peace. He was a poor farmer and a worse tanner. At forty the opportunity came and found him ready. Faithful preparation made him command success, and with the fall of the Confederacy the world recognized the foremost soldier of the age. Lincoln became President at fifty-one. He met and triumphantly solved the most difficult problems ever presented to an American President. equipped for every contingency that fate must surrender to preparation.

The three-score milestone was behind and the retiring limit near when Commodore Dewey was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron. A message was received at Hong Kong from the Secretary of the Navy that war had broken out with Spain, and the Commodore must at once go to sea and find and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. Edward Everett Hale's story of the man without a country has interested generations of readers. With Commodore Dewey were the fascinating possibilities and perils of a fleet without home or port. He was six thousand miles from the United States and the neutrality laws closed for him friendly harbors, and needed supplies were contraband of war. Manila was the fortified harbor of the enemy, and in it were the war ships of Spain. Its channels were mined, its forts manned with modern guns, and the Spanish fleet was superior in numbers and ordnance. But there were the harbor he wanted, the supplies he required, the ships he was ordered to capture or destroy. During a week of

Photo by Wilkinson. HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW DELIVERING HIS ORATION.

But by a quarter of a century of patient labor in Legislature and Congress, in his study and in Titanic debate, he had mastered all the questions which were to be decided during the periods of civil war and reconstruction. Admiral Dewey was sixty before fortune confronted him.

He left this University with honor. He had a creditable record at the Military Academy at Annapolis. He did daring and brilliant deeds on the Mississippi and learned invaluable lessons under that grand old naval hero of the civil war, Admiral Farragut. At sea and on land, on his ship and in the Navy Department at Washington, with resistless energy and intelligent work, he became known as the most thorough and able officer in both the theory and practice of naval warfare. The idle days, the wasted hours, the health-wrecking dissipations which account for most of the failures in a career, were never the experience of this enthusiast in his profession. He had no faith in luck or chance, or accident or genius. He believed in work. His ideals were to have a great opportunity, and be so thoroughly great anxiety for his countrymen we only knew that the Commodore was sailing over the Pacific ocean seeking his mission. On the seventh day the world was electrified by the message that he had destroyed the Spanish fleet and Manila was at his mercy. The splendor of the achievement and the completeness of the victory were the result of that thoroughness of plan and detail whose habit was formed within these walls, and that undisputed leadership in his profession won by eager devotion to its study and the grasp and use of progress and invention. The fogy becomes a barnacle, but Dewey is always up-to-date—often ahead.

The trial period of a successful commander is after the battle. Then his wisdom and capacity have their supreme test. Diplomacy must veil the gun. Grant's terms to Lee after Appomattox surpassed his victories. In the Bay of Manila were the fleets of the great powers of Europe. All but one were hostile or jealous of the Republic of the West, whose startling advent might compel a rearrangement of

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their plans for the division of the East. On shore were the Spanish army, to be held in check until troops could arrive from America, and insurgent forces with wild and passionate eagerness to execute vengeance upon their oppressors by fire and sword and rapine. The sole responsibility for the control of this situation rested with Commodore Dewey. Foreign admirals were kept within bounds by firmness which meant force. The Spanish army surrendered. The natives respected the wishes of a victor whom they feared, and of a wise friend whom they learned to love. Commissioned to capture a fleet, he had conquered an Empire for his country.

His task completed, he sails for home.

There is no parallel in history of this triumphal march. As his ship carries his flag more than half way around the globe, he is greeted at every port in every country with the honors due the naval hero of our time. He is met as he enters the superb gateway of our land at New York by the loving welcome of seventy millions of his countrymen. On bay and river our war ships, our merchant marine and our pleasure yachts dip their pennants and pass in review. The Statue of Liberty illumines harbor and shore with the brilliancy of her greeting to the worthiest of her exemplars and apostles. The procession escorting him through the streets of the metropolis is not a Roman triumph with the spoils of a liberal education and the possibilities of American citizenship.

The benefits of a college course are not all found in text books, lectures and the library. They are the tools for use in practical life but can be had outside of the University. The contact and attrition of ingenuous minds seeking the truth break the fetters of prejudice and provincialism, and cultivate the cosmopolitan spirit which is necessary for success at this time when the telegraph brings all the world in daily communication. To learn where and how to find quickly the history, facts, cases and subjects required is liberal learning. The impress of great teachers upon susceptible youth is felt in nobler aims and purer ideals all through life. But the inspiration of living, breathing and working where the famous among the Alumni were college boys is of incalculable value. Their spirits are ever present in rooms and halls, at recitations and on the campus. Every university man echoes Kipling's sentiment:

> Bless and praise we famous men—
> Men of little showing:
> For their work continueth,
> And their work continueth,
> Broad and deep continueth,
> Great beyond their knowing.

Admiral Dewey. | Governor Smith. | Bishop Hall. | President Brown. | Rear Admiral Belknap. | Dr. Webb. | Ex Governor Dillingham. | Lieutenant Brumby.

Photo by Bullock. A DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF MEN LISTENING TO MR. DEPEW.

of subjugated peoples and with captives chained to the chariot wheels of the conqueror. The cheering millions along the route voice the acclaim of the whole people for the American who has done so much for his country, and the sailor whose deeds have given greater lustre to our navy, whose record has always been illustrious. The presentation of the sword voted by Congress by the President of the United States in the presence of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate and the House of Representatives at the Capitol was the crowning glory of this marvellous ovation.

Not yet its culmination and its lesson; not yet. That is reserved for his Alma Mater. I saw Grant from Appomattox and Sherman from the March to the Sea, at West Point. There was an affectionate significance in the welcome and approval of the old Academy which no pageant could give. The splendors of the decorations, the brave array of saluting soldiers and sailors have passed; the echoes of the guns and strains of martial music have died away. With the associations and surroundings of this seat of learning the faculty and students receive their fellow-student and honored alumnus. The building which will arise upon the corner stone now laid by Admiral Dewey will remain for unnumbered generations as a monument to the advantages

The victory of Admiral Dewey has a far wider significance than the heroism of the fight. It opened a new chapter in the history of the United States. The lifting of the cloud of battle smoke from the waters of Manila bay revealed a new and potential power in the affairs of the world. The class which graduates here next June enters upon a larger citizenship than any of its predecessors. A war begun by the United States for humanity and liberty, ended in the conquest and cession of a rich and populous territory in the East. At the very hour when our industrial development and surplus productions demand the benefit of expanding markets, we become by the Providence of God neighbor to the Orient and its limitless possibilities. After three hundred years of oppression and spoilation by the Spaniards, after centuries of promises made to be broken; the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands distrust all professions. The good faith with which we are fulfilling our pledges in Cuba will ultimately become known in every Island of the Archipelago. The Gem of the Antilles is feeling the thrill of liberty. Under the beneficent rule of law and order she is experiencing peace, prosperity and progress. We are leading her to independence as the mother does her child, and at each more confident step we

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loosen our firm but affectionate hold for her education and safety.

We must first subdue the rebellion. The more quickly, the more energetically and the more overwhelming the force with which it is done, the more merciful will be the war, and the earlier will come the regeneration of the Philippines. The demonstration for a brief period of a government which gives protection to life and property, which grants liberty and law, which plants school houses and encourages thrift, will be conditions for happiness they have never experienced, and only vaguely imagine possible through the anarchy they would now inaugurate. Manila, Santiago and San Juan have won the respect of Europe for our fighting qualities, but our statesmanship and staying powers are on trial in every Cabinet in the old world. When civil and religious liberty was in peril before the united assault of all the great monarchs of the Continent, William of Orange, in undertaking their defence, registered the simple oath, "I will maintain." His was a gigantic task against frightful odds. We are for the time being the custodians of civilization in our new possessions against a foe whose defeat is inevitable, and for a people who released from the thrall of savage leaders and brought under the influences of peace, will become loyal and productive citizens.

Pride in one's State is like love for the old homestead. The absorbing duties of his later life and tremendous events in which he has been so distinguished an actor, have never weakened the affection nor weaned the interest of Dewey from Vermont. His heart has been ever full of the simple lives and homely virtues of this staid old New England Commonwealth. Her soil might not yield as rich returns to the husbandman as the prairie farms of the West, but her marble and granite have always furnished tombstones for her invaders and statues for her heroes. Forty years ago, standing as a young cadet in the Capitol at Montpelier and gazing upon the statue of Ethan Allen, he exclaimed, "Life can achieve no greater reward than that." He has won that reward. Beside the hero of Ticonderoga will stand a companion figure. Under the one will be the immortal words which began the first victory of our revolutionary war: "I demand your surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," and under the other, the statue of Admiral Dewey, the sentence which opened the gates of the Orient for his country: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

EXPANSION BEGAN WITH VERMONT.

BY FRANK L. GREENE.

The unprecedented popular demonstrations that have greeted the triumphant return of Admiral George Dewey of Vermont and the spontaneity, fervor, and intensity of the enthusiasm that has heralded him before the nations as the great Champion of American Expansion, have a peculiar interest for Vermonters aside from their natural pride in the glory of a fellow citizen. It is somewhat significant that in contributing to the nation's history the great man who is the one ideal representative of the policy of Expansion, the little old Green Mountain State is only adding another feature to the great political movement that actually began with her.

In these days when there is much ransacking of history and the writing of many learned treatises thereon to support the contention of the so-called Expansionists that the policy of this government since its formation has been unequivocally in the direction of the acquisition of territory and the extension of our domain beyond the limits embraced within or contemplated by the Thirteen Original States, it is a singular fact that the most exhaustive research thus far has never revealed the real starting-point of the theory of Expansion as its friends would deduce it from the career of the Nation.

All the arguments presented up to this time date the first manifestation of the idea of Expansion from the Louisiana Purchase during President Jefferson's administration in 1803. As a matter of fact, the first acquisition of independent, if not strictly foreign, territory by the United States was the admission of Vermont to the Union in 1791.

Vermont had then for fourteen years maintained her existence as a sovereign republic, with her own governor, council, legislative body, courts, army, postmaster-general, post routes and post offices, her own peculiar stamps and coinage, in fact, with a fully developed and thoroughly organized independent government, which had been called into existence by her own Declaration of Independence in 1777. And all this was so well established and so thoroughly recognized, and the isolation of Vermont from the Thirteen Original States was so apparent and pronounced, that even the agents of Great Britain for two years conducted negotiations with her leading men in the hope of at least saving that much of the colonies to the mother country through some measure of honorable and

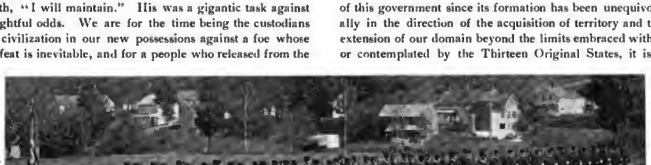

Photo by Bullock. CORPS OF CADETS, NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

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generous compromise. They promised that the King would erect in their territory a royal province whose people should be guaranteed the utmost liberality of home rule, and foreshadowed in their overtures the concessions which the British government has since made to Canada and Australia. In fact, Great Britain first attempted, by the reconciliation of Vermont to royal dominion, to put into operation those ideas of liberal colonial government which all the world knows she was even then first awakened to by her experience with the rebellious Americans, and which all the world knows she has since faithfully observed in apprehension of a renewal of that costly experience.

Once these facts are called to mind, it scarcely seems necessary to strengthen the novel statement I have advanced by a multitude of detail, for the "splendid isolation" of the little Green Mountain commonwealth throughout the stormy days of the Revolution was long ago recognized as a conspicuous feature of the romantic history of old New England.

And so I will not trespass upon time, space, or good nature to review the circumstances which led up to the famous dispute of colonial days that involved jurisdiction over the territory then known as the "New Hampshire Grants" and now called Vermont. Historians have told with much attention to detail of the conflicting claims of the governments of New York and New Hampshire to this territory, and of the bold spirit that, finally wearying of the endless controversy and the hardships and injustice it many times entailed upon the settlers, inspired the inhabitants to deny the authority of either of them and set up an independent government for themselves. The daring deeds of Ethan Allen and the "Green Mountain Boys" have been told and re-told for generations, and the grim facetiousness of the "beech seal" they applied to the backs of presumptuous "Yorkers" who sought to oust them from their little clearings has come by the softening process of time to be relished alike by the people on both sides of historic Lake Champlain as a bit of characteristic American humor, albeit more susceptible of enjoyment in retrospect than in actuality.

Suffice it, then, to recall the fact that, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Thirteen Original States, the territory now known as Vermont was unrepresented in the Continental Congress, but was being governed by its own local "Committee of Safety," all petitions to the Congress for recognition as an independent State having been cautiously tabled lest offense be given to the powerful and influential State of New York whose hearty co-operation at that perilous juncture was most devoutly to be wished.

Vermont was thus left by the Declaration of Independence in a most anxious predicament. She was herself in open rebellion against the authority of the King as were her neighbors, but she was denied by those neighbors even the encouragement of their moral support and sympathy, to say nothing of more material assistance. New Hampshire had some time before relinquished her title to the territory and acquiesced in the independence of the people who occupied the grants her governor had made. The government of New York, powerless to reduce the inhabitants to its authority, and long since ceasing to manifest that authority by the ordinary protection of civil rights, was now, in the stress which had befallen the colonies, obliged to summon all her powers to her own defence and could neither continue her endeavors to subjugate the men of the Green Mountains by conquest, or spare the troops for the protection of their territory as a part of her own domain. Added to this was the exposed position of Vermont on the northern frontier, with Lake Champlain, the great highway for travel through that region from time immemorial, leading from the British garrisons in Canada directly through her most thickly settled and most prosperous territory.

The situation was, indeed, critical, but, as in many another instance in American history, it was met by men who were equal to the emergency. The spirit of independence which had been slowly permeating the people of Vermont now found in necessity its greatest opportunity. Deserted by two great powerful colonies; left alone on the borderland of a vast wilderness literally teeming with painted savages in the hired service of Great Britain; within easy reach of the strongest of the British garrisons on the continent; her overtures for recognition spurned by her own kindred whose cause she had at the very outset espoused with all her soul and to whose first victories she had, alone and unaided, contributed some of the most glorious: the plucky little commonwealth at Westminster, January 15, 1777, declared to the world in terms the independence she had so long maintained in fact.

The resolute little band of farmers who gathered in this obscure mountain hamlet published and declared that:

> "WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress did, on the 4th day of July last, declare the United Colonies in America to be free and independent of the crown of Great Britain; which declaration we most cordially acquiesce in: And whereas by the said declaration the arbitrary acts of the crown are null and void, in America, consequently the jurisdiction by said crown granted to New York government over the people of the New-Hampshire Grants is totally dissolved;
>
> "We therefore, the inhabitants, on said tract of land, are at present without law or government, and may be truly said to be in a state of nature; consequently a right remains to the people of said Grants to form a government best suited to secure their property, well being and happiness."

If this was not a logical deduction from the Declaration of Independence, then the laws of reason have undergone strange transformations. Moreover, in the second clause of the preceding preamble the Vermonters were in exact accord with the resolution originated by John Adams and passed by the Congress May 15, 1776:

> "*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs hath been hitherto established, to adopt such government, as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

From the incontestable logic of their preamble, the bold Vermonters then proceeded to declare themselves "a free and independent state," whose people were possessed of

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"the sole and exclusive and inherent right of ruling and governing themselves in such manner and form as in their own wisdom they shall think proper, not inconsistent or repugnant to any resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress." With the fond hope that the Congress would soon deal justly by them, the ardent patriots were constrained to make this latter reservation that they might dwell in concord with their kinsmen who, for all that, would none of them.

And then, after a solemn compact "by all the ties which are held sacred among men" that they would stand by and support one another in the great undertaking they had so resolutely entered upon, the Vermonters closed their Declaration of Independence in these words:

> "Lastly we hereby declare, that we are at all times ready, in conjunction with our brethren in the United States of America, to do our full proportion in maintaining and supporting the just war against the tyrannical invasions of the ministerial fleets and armies, as well as any other foreign enemies, sent with express purpose to murder our fellow brethren, and with fire and sword to ravage our defenceless country."

How faithfully and at what sacrifice they kept this promise history proudly tells, nor does its impartial page conceal with what disdain were received their oft-repeated

THE OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON,
Where the Vermont Council of Safety held sessions.

appeals to be admitted into the fellowship of States where their kinsmen dwelt and where most of them were born and for whose freedom they had poured out their blood so lavishly.

It will be seen that Vermont did not become an independency from choice, that she was from the very beginning ready and willing, in fact, extremely solicitous, of pooling her issues with the thirteen other States; but that independence was literally forced upon her by the action of the sister colonies, who left her to shift for herself as best she might.

Throughout the Revolution, then, there was no attempt to level the independence the Vermonters so proudly asserted. The Green Mountain commonwealth contributed its share toward the defence of the country and its contributions were cheerfully accepted. Then came peace, and with it the turmoil and strife attendant upon a sudden adjustment of the new freemen to new conditions, while Vermont continued in her peaceful way, unmolested, sovereign, supreme.

The independence of Vermont was first formally recognized by Great Britain, September 3, 1783, by the Treaty of Paris. It is true that convention simply renounced all jurisdiction over the territory of Vermont as a part of all the colonies that were lost to her, and did not recognize the government of Vermont specifically and in terms; but it was none the less a formal renunciation of jurisdiction over Vermont by the only government on earth that could pretend to any title to her lands or sovereignty over her people. And it follows that, if the treaty of Paris left the Thirteen empowered to establish whatsoever governments they pleased to take the place of that of Great Britain, it also left the Vermonters with precisely the same authority. Further, if the Declaration of Independence and its ratification by the Treaty of Paris absolved all the people of the colonies from allegiance to the Crown and dissolved all political connection between them, it could and did as well abrogate those laws, orders, and decrees by which Great Britain had in former times defined the boundaries of each individual colony or prescribed the form and effect of its peculiar local government. And this very point was made the basis of the preamble to Vermont's Declaration of Independence, as we have seen.

We find this principle most cheerfully recognized and carried into execution by the Thirteen when they cast about them to organize their possessions after the Declaration of Independence. We find conflicting boundaries defined and everywhere manifest a spirit of ready acquiescence in the theory of the right of the people in any particular locality to choose their own form of government and in the principle of the sovereignty of each particular state over its own territory. We find that the league of States under the old Confederation was a very powder magazine of anxiety to the Continentals because of this very idea and the alacrity with which it was accepted and put into execution. We find that our fathers for years revelled in the intoxication of freedom from British sovereignty, and the prospect of having any number of little sovereignties of their own. We find that the absolute independence of each of the State governments and its reluctance to abandon any of that independence was the great obstacle to the formation of the Union, and that for many an anxious year it was but the turn of a card whether this continent should be controlled by one great nation, or whether it should be apportioned among several independent and distinct governments.

Now, while all these perils and perplexities harassed the old Thirteen when peace was declared at last, Vermont was quietly enjoying the sovereignty her people had assumed six years before, and which in the meantime had developed a very satisfactory State government. She had pursued precisely the same policy as her sisters and in pursuance of the same principles. If it was true so far as the Thirteen were concerned that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," it was equally applicable to the people of Vermont. If they had been absolved from allegiance to Great Britain by a Declaration of Independence, they had the same right as

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the rest to determine what sort of a government they should inaugurate to succeed that which had been renounced. And even supposing, for argument's sake, that Great Britain would have in time confirmed the claim of New York to the territory of Vermont, the Declaration of Independence to which New York was a party forever precluded such a possibility. By joining in that Declaration, New York was ever after estopped from invoking in settlement of the dispute the Crown whose authority had been forever renounced, the only authority that was competent to determine its own former intention. In short, the Thirteen were left with no more authority over Vermont than Great Britain had herself, or the Thirteen had over each other. And we know that, while the Thirteen acknowledged among themselves each other's absolute and independent sovereignty, and while they treated with each other upon that basis in the endeavor to form a league for

THE FIRST VERMONT COUNCIL CHAMBER, in the Catamount Tavern.

mutual defence, they repeatedly refused to recognize the right of Vermont to enter into that league upon the very same principle—merely because one of the Thirteen (New York) laid claim to her territory, and that, too, under a quasi-decree of the Crown, whose authority in all other matters, forsooth, they were at that very moment utterly denying and defying.

When New York accepted the absolution from the British Crown gained by the Declaration of Independence, she acknowledged by that acceptance the right of all other people to profit by the same principle she had herself invoked. She brought no organized government with the boundaries of its jurisdiction all defined out of the British empire when she left it. She merely came out as a number of people who immediately thereafter must and did determine what kind of a government they should erect—and how many. Part of those she claimed to have taken out with her organized the government of Vermont rather than participate in the general government erected by the rest, and this they had the same right to do as they had collectively to forswear the government of Great Britain.

From the Treaty of Paris, then, if there could by any possibility be a tinge of legality to New York's claim to the territory of Vermont before, the people of Vermont continued on their way as an independent Republic, and *no laws were from that time enforced within her boundaries but those which they themselves enacted.* Whenever the matter was brought before the Congress, that body invariably temporized with the question by all manner of makeshifts and postponements, and, even after the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the Union, Vermont was left free to observe her sovereign will and pleasure.

I have said Great Britain was the first to formally recognize the independence of Vermont, although not specifically and in terms. The mother country throughout the war of the Revolution was ever cognizant of the peculiar isolation of the Green Mountain Boys and lost no opportunity to endeavor to win them back to their old allegiance. Not so many years ago a very juicy bone of contention among historians was the matter of the real inwardness of the so-called "Haldimand negotiations" by which the agents of the Crown in Canada sought to accomplish the reconciliation of Vermont to British rule, in which hope they were for a time indulged by the crafty statesmen of the little Republic, who thus through three campaigns protected their exposed territory from the ravages of war, and, by the subtlety of their diplomacy, actually kept a great army frittering away in idleness in Canada and prevented its reinforcement of the British troops where they were most urgently needed. Even after the surrender of Cornwallis, Great Britain continued to treat with Vermonters in this matter, tacitly recognizing what was then the fact, that, although Vermont had contributed to the defeat of the British arms, she could not expect to share directly in the material benefits of the victory.

The attitude of Vermont throughout the Revolution had the endorsement and approval of no less a man than Washington, with whom the leaders of the Green Mountain Republic were in most intimate correspondence and who sought, in various ways, to dissuade the Congress from any hasty and ill-advised action in the matter. Time and time again, the Congress was about to take action favorable to Vermont, only to yield to the influence of New York and postpone it. And it is of interest to note that the champion of the men of Vermont in the legislature of New York itself was none other than that sagacious statesman, Alexander Hamilton.

When the acknowledgment of independence finally came, and Vermont's right to admission into the Union as a sovereign state was conceded by the Congress, the record bore a tardy, but none the less positive, recognition that a claim of independence that was right in 1791 must have been well founded in 1777 when it was first put forth.

The Revolution left the Thirteen saddled with a tremendous debt, no part of which was ever assessed upon Vermont or afterward assumed by her, another tacit recognition of her independence throughout that long struggle. Indeed, this very fact was at one time used as an argument by certain thrifty Vermonters who opposed a continuance of Vermont's applications for admission to the Union on the ground that success would only be the means of their taking upon themselves a liberal share of a debt they had no part in contracting.

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If it be urged that the independence of Vermont was not recognized by the Congress and was not, therefore, a state of independence de jure, the reply is that neither did Great Britain recognize the Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen Colonies. Moreover, Vermont declared her independence of Great Britain, as the colonies did, and no question of recognition by the Continental Congress was involved in it, any more than as if Canada had done the same thing. Again, if Vermont's independence or the independence of the Thirteen Colonies was not independence de jure, no one will deny that it most certainly was independence de facto, and, in the case of Vermont, that independence was established and maintained, not only against Great Britain, but equally successfully against the only other claimant of her territory.

The plucky little Green Mountain Republic for fourteen long years resolutely maintained against all the world an absolute independence; enacted and enforced her own peculiar laws; adopted the first constitutional prohibition of slavery on this continent; established and operated post-offices and post routes; issued her own postage stamps; coined her own money; extradited criminals; and even entered into a trade arrangement with the Province of Quebec. Indeed, "a treaty of amity and commerce with the powers of Europe" which had been proposed in the General Assembly was only shelved because of the fond hope that ever lingered with the Green Mountain Boys that "to-morrow" their kinsmen would formally recognize that sovereignty and independence they had so long maintained, and which they were prepared, at that very proud moment, to cheerfully relinquish to the grand old Union they had sacrificed so much to establish.

This is the little commonwealth whose acquisition by the United States ante-dated the Louisiana Purchase by twelve years and furnished the first manifestation of the policy of "Expansion."

TO VERMONTERS EVERYWHERE.

THE VERMONTER was established in August, 1895, and this is the 52d regular number. Its monthly readers number more than 15,000, including residents of 33 different States. THE VERMONTER is the only illustrated State publication devoted exclusively to Vermont and the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State at home or abroad. It is a magazine of State history, literature, biography and current events, and a publication for the promotion of the educational, patriotic and material interests of Vermont. It seeks to advertise abroad the natural attractions of the Green Mountain State. Its contributors include many of the most gifted writers of Vermont birth or residence.

The literary attractions of the magazine for the year 1900 are of a superior character, and the forthcoming articles should be read by every Vermonter everywhere. Do not fail to read the following illustrated articles:

Town histories of Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Bennington, Rockingham, St. Albans, Northfield, Brandon, Middlebury, Shelburne, Morristown, Vergennes and Waterbury.

The story of Ethan Allen, a sketch of Jacob Collamer, Vermont Poets and Authors, Early Railroading in Vermont, Life in Samoa, Stage Coaching in Early Days, Sons of Vermont in Congress, the Flora of Vermont, Lafayette's Visit to Vermont, Farming in Vermont, Vermont Schools and Colleges, Gold Mining in Vermont, a Winter in Northern Africa, Famous Hotel Men born in Vermont, Vermont's Famous Academies, the Old Red School House, Vermonters in the Consular Service, the Vermont State Prison, the Industrial School and the House of Correction. Each number will contain Portraits of prominent Vermonters and of fair daughters of the Green Mountain State.

THE VERMONTER is only One Dollar a year.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

The members of the State and Montpelier committees of Vermont's Dewey celebration realize that much credit is due the daily and weekly press of the State for the success of the occasion. The newspapers of Vermont in their editorial and news columns materially promoted the interests which the committees had in charge, and rendered valuable service to the people in giving the fullest publicity to all arrangements made for Dewey Day. For this good work, as well as for the excellent and comprehensive reports published of the Dewey celebration, the editors and reporters of the daily and weekly newspapers of Vermont deserve the commendation, as well as the thanks of every Vermonter. The representatives of the Metropolitan press who reported the celebration deserve especial mention for the admirable reports furnished their respective papers.

The Western Union Telegraph Company made ample provision for dispatching press messages, and had nine operators in the Montpelier office on Dewey Day, who wired 65,000 words to the press of the country.

The State and Metropolitan press were represented as follows:

Harper's Weekly, N. Lazarick; Leslie's Weekly, W. F. Hoffman; N. Y. World, Frederick Palmer; Publishers' Press, J. P. Auld; Boston Journal, F. W. Archer, W. L. Ledridge, G. F. Robbins; Boston Globe, George P. Anderson, G. H. Blair, J. W. Carbury, F. W. Stanyan; Boston Herald, Louis H. Ruyl, John G. Faxon; Brooklyn Eagle, Hamilton Ormsbee; Troy Times, G. T. Parker.

Burlington Free Press, G. G. Benedict, J. L. Southwick, W. B. Gates, W. J. Bigelow, W. B. Howe, W. F. Crockett, Sherman Allen; Burlington News, Joseph Auld, Wm. Heacock; St. Albans Messenger, F. L. Greene; Rutland News, C. T. Fairfield; Barre Telegram, L. P. Thayer, H. C. Whitaker; Barre Times, F. E. Langley, G. H. Julian; Montpelier Journal and Watchman, Arthur Ropes, E. A. Nutt; Montpelier Argus and Patriot, George Atkins, M. F. Atkins, C. A. G. Jackson, M. J. Healey; Vermont Journal, M. O. Perkins; Vermont Phœnix, W. E. Hubbard; The News and Citizen, L. H. Lewis; St. Johnsbury Republican, C. T. Walter; St. Johnsbury Caledonian, A. F. Stone; Essex Record and Syndicate, L. M. Hays; Waterbury Record, H. C. Whitehill; Vergennes Vermonter, F. W. Sault; Fair Haven Era, John Metcalf; Bradford Opinion, H. E. Parker; Bellows Falls Times, W. C. Belknap; Northfield News, F. N. Whitney; Randolph Herald and News, L. B. Johnson; White River Junction Landmark, C. A. Jamason; Essex County Herald, W. H. Bishop, A. E. Bishop; Vermont Tribune, E. H. Crane; Lyndon Union, C. M. Chase; Express and Standard, D. W. Hildreth; North Troy Palladium, A. H. Butterfield; Poultney Journal, R. J. Humphrey; Springfield Reporter, F. W. Stiles; Vermont Standard, W. H. Brown; Lyndonville Journal, B. U. Wells.

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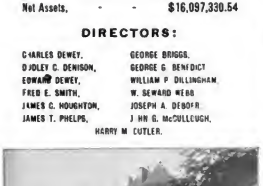

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MARY HOWE AS "MARGUERITE" IN THE OPERA OF "FAUST."

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. DECEMBER, 1899. No. 5.

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ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

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THE FIFTH CHRISTMAS VERMONTER.

This number is the fifth Christmas VERMONTER that has been issued. From an artistic standpoint it compares favorably with the leading metropolitan magazines. The excellence of the illustrations is due to the subjects and the artists who have reproduced them. The result is very complimentary to both. The poses by some of the fair daughters of Vermont for prominent characters in history and romance are exceptionally fine and praiseworthy. They were all made especially for THE VERMONTER.

No album of Vermont's Fair Daughters would be complete without the portraits of Mary Howe and Mme Stella Brazzi, the famous singers. Both of these queens of song have charmed the music loving people of two continents. Vermont audiences have been delighted during the past year by the appearance on the concert platform of Mary Howe and Stella Brazzi. THE VERMONTER has been favored with some reminiscences of the engagements of these two American singers abroad, which are given below.

SINGING BEFORE ROYALTY.

BY MARY HOWE.

Having been requested by the editor of THE VERMONTER to give an account of my appearance before Kaiser Wilhelm, at the Royal Opera House, in Wiesbaden, I will endeavor to give an idea of the evening's performance, which was for me an occasion of great interest and satisfaction.

The Royal Theatre, at Wiesbaden, ranks in its appointments, as in the beauty of its architecture, with the finest in the world, and, thanks to a generous subvention from the Prussian government, is able to maintain a stock company of the very first rank, both for opera and the drama. Every class of opera, from the Wagner and classical repertory to the modern light operas, and all the dramatic works of Goethe, Schiller and Shakespeare, as well as modern society plays and comedies, are to be seen there, interpreted by first rate artists.

The orchestra, which in addition to its work in operatic performances, gives every season a series of symphony concerts, is exclusively occupied at the theatre, and ranks with the famous orchestras of Dresden, Berlin and Vienna.

Under the direction of Herr Intendant Georg von Huelsen, and owing to his great executive ability and artistic taste, the operatic and dramatic festivals (Festspiele) given in the month of May, at Wiesbaden, have attained a world-wide reputation. During the festival season Wiesbaden, with its miles of beautiful parks and lovely surrounding country, is seen at its best, and attracts tourists and art lovers from all parts of Europe and America.

On the occasion of one of His Majesty's visits to Wiesbaden, in May, 1898, the opera chosen, "auf allerhöchsten Befehl" (by royal command) was Rossini's masterpiece, "The Barber of Seville," and I was cast for the rôle of "Rosina."

As usual on State occasions, the theatre was elaborately decorated with garlands of flowers and foliage which produced, in combination with myriad electric lamps, an indescribably charming effect.

The hour of the performance was set for 7:30, which for German custom is a late hour, the rule being 7 o'clock, or for extremely long works 6:30. On such occasions full dress is obligatory, and applause is not expected except as led by the Kaiser.

The entrance of the royal party was heralded by prolonged flourishes by eight trumpeters dressed in ancient German costume, who were stationed at the centre of the second balcony. On the appearance of His Majesty in the royal box the audience rose, the Kaiser making the military salute, and afterwards giving the signal for the performance to proceed. It would be unnecessary to describe the performance, which went as smoothly as one could wish.

The artists certainly had no occasion to complain of any lack of recognition from His Majesty, who followed the piece with the keenest interest and applauded frequently.

After the performance was concluded I was summoned to the royal box to receive the personal expression of the Kaiser's pleasure in listening to my singing. I was the more pleased at his approval, as it was quite evident from his conversation that he had a thorough understanding of musical art.

In bearing most dignified, yet amiable, there was no trace of distant and forbidding royalty, but rather the perfect manner and kindly nature which we love to ascribe to the true gentleman. After some conversation about musical matters, carried on in English, and a cordial handshaking with "Good-bye—I am very glad to have you at Wiesbaden," my first experience in singing before royalty was at an end.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF A SEASON IN LONDON.

BY MME. STELLA BRAZZI.

I first went abroad in 1888. After four years of study in Leipsic, Paris and London, I made a few operatic appearances in the provinces in France, in the rôles of "La Favorita" and the Queen in "Hamlet." In the fall of 1893 I made a three months' tour in England and Ireland. The next season I made my *debut* in Nice, as Ostrud in "Lohengrin," where I sang for five months. After my Nice engagement, I went to London to fill an engagement for a season of Grand Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, under the management of the late Sir Augustus Harris. This engagement was renewed for three years. During this period I also sang in Geneva. After my last season at Covent Garden, and concert engagements in England, I returned to America and made my *debut* in New York as Aumeris in "Aida" with the Damrosch and Ellis Company.

I think my first impression of Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres, these world-famous buildings where grand opera is given, was that of most people. Such dirty, inconvenient barn-like structures in such repulsive neighborhoods! ! Covent Garden is in the quarter of the city called "Seven-Dials," and made famous by the writings of Charles Dickens.

It is against the laws of England to present (in operatic dramatic form) works, the subjects of which are taken from the Scriptures. Herodiade, an opera, whose libretto treats of the lives of "Herod," "Herodias" and "John the Baptist," is a favorite of mine, but its production is likewise prohibited.

Works like "Samson and Delilah," "Herodiade" and "Moses in Egypt" are given in oratorio form at the great English musical festivals.

All the great singers have appeared in this old building, and its historical interest is of the greatest.

Many little accidents occurred during my various seasons at this theatre.

Plançon, the French basso, who is now in this country, was singing the role of "Mephisto" in Faust, when his throat became affected by the fog which pervaded the theatre, and he was obliged to finish three acts of the opera in pantomime.

His voice left him completely, and he could neither sing nor speak. That is not so remarkable when you think that the fog is so dense and so yellow that the stage is very dimly seen from the back of the theatre.

On another occasion, Edward de Reszke was singing this same role, in which Satan makes his first appearance to Dr. Faust in the midst of lurid flames.

The Polish basso is very broad and as he came through the trap in the floor, he became wedged fast in the hole, and could not be pulled down nor pushed up.

The curtain was rung down and presently Satan trotted in from the wings as tamely as you please.

At one performance of Faust, Plançon came up with the fire in the traditional fashion, when the gauze curtain that hangs before the vision of Marguerite, was caught by the flames, and there was a panic in the opera house.

Madame Melba was the Marguerite and with the greatest coolness she stepped before the drop curtain and told the audience there was no danger, that she was unharmed and that the opera would be continued directly.

Upon leaving the stage, however, her courage left her and she fainted in true feminine fashion.

I was on the next floor below, in my dressing room, when this took place and knew nothing about it until I entered for the second act, when I found that Marguerite's garden was drenched by more than an ordinary shower.

Huntington Studio, Burlington.

MISS LUCIE C. VIALL, OF RANDOLPH, AS "NYDIA."

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MME. STELLA BRAZZI AS "DELILAH," IN THE OPERA "SAMSON AND DELILAH."

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THE STORY OF ANNIS.

BY PAULINE BATCHELDER.

In the church-yard of St. James' Parish, Arlington, lies a grave covered with the dark green blades of lily-of-the-valley, and marked out by two tombstones. The larger one placed at the head bears on its time-worn face the fantastic head of a cherub with wondrous wings resting on a very battered and shield-like heart. Below, the old lichen blotted English lettering informs you that this is

"IN MEMORY OF
MISS ANNIS LEONARD
DAUGHTER OF MR. EBENEZER AND MRS. MIRIAM LEONARD
OF ARLINGTON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DEC. THE 5TH 1777 AGED
17 YEARS, 2 MONTHS AND 4 DAYS."

"Come ye mortals view the tombs
"Where you must shortly lie
"Remember when your life is done
"You must be as I."

On the other stone placed at the foot was written this warning:—

"The young as well as old they die
Oh then my friends prepare
To meet the Lord who dwells on high
For there you must appear."

Chance threw in my way the story of this little maid so quietly sleeping under her coverlet of dark green lily leaves. Down by the brook the whip-poor-will is singing her a lullaby. The setting sun sends a ruddy glow over the surrounding tombstones and brilliantly lights up the small diamond paned windows in St. James' Church near by. The Parish is one of the oldest in the State. The first place of worship being a rude frame building near whose sturdy foundations was afterward placed the present stone structure.

One spring evening, in 1777, Annis Leonard leaned over the gate of her father's home, watching some swallows settle themselves for the night in neighbor Hawley's chimney. Soon she grew weary of their evolutions and finding nothing to take her attention indoors, she decided to go down the street and see what progress the masons had made that day on the foundation of the church. Pulling down her sleeves, smoothing out her ruffled apron and passing her hand over her parted hair made a toilet soon completed. She opened the gate and passed out. From under the shelter of the maple tree, a dew was very perceptible so she turned to the house for a small red shawl, which she threw over her shoulders, becoming well her dark face and gown. Her mother sat knitting before the blazing fireplace in the living-room, while on the huge settle lolled her big brother Zadoc, resting after a day's work of spring planting.

Replying to her mother's question of where she was going, Annis again left the house and walked down the street. At the Great house she stopped and chatted with her friend Flora, but Flora was awaiting the arrival of a tardy lover and was not quite so good company as usual. Annis left her to her impatience and went on to the church. The foundation was then about two and a half feet high and two feet broad. Annis went around to the corner nearest the graveyard, where the masons had left off work. There was a pile of stone and some buckets still full of soft mortar. Annis stood digging her fingers into the soft mortar and loosing up the small pieces of stone thrown in the center of the wall. "Annis," some one whispered. She did not hear. "Annis," this time louder. She turned and through the thick twilight saw John Ward standing near.

"Why do you come here?" she asked half in vexation but drew nearer to him.

"Because I could not longer do without seeing you," said he, bending to kiss her. "But you know it is not best," she said, "in these times when everything is so unsettled, when you know that you and your family are so disliked by my father and the community."

"So you too are against us Tories," said John in a sullen voice.

"Oh! no, I will be true to you, believe me, John, dear, but I thought it scarcely safe for you to come, after what my brother Zadoc said he would do if he saw you here again."

An expression of anger passed over John's face at these words, which gave one to understand that Zadoc would have no easy antagonist in him, but it was quickly changed to one of pleading.

"Come, Annis dear, come away with me where we can be happy together. I have a nice farm and can keep you in comfort. All this spring I have been furnishing the house for you. Every night I dream of you and me living there so happy. I have dug a well outside the kitchen door where water is handy, and in the front room is a new pair of brass andirons. Come with me to-night, dear, you said you would when I asked it."

"But, John, my mother," said Annis.

"Then, you don't love me! You have deceived me with false promises."

"No, no, dear, I will go, but it is hard to leave without even a good-bye."

By this time it was already dark, thunderclouds were now rolling up from the west, proclaiming one of those showers that often come at the close of hot May days.

As they turned to go, John felt a heavy hand on his shoulder and a flash of lightning showed the face of Zadoc, Annis' brother.

Neither spoke. There was no need of words to show the hatred visible on both faces. A peal of thunder answered the flash as a signal for a fray. They were soon struggling with all the brute force in their muscular bodies. Annis terrified, leaned for support on a tombstone. Rain was now descending and a second flash showed a long knife, such as hunters use, in John's hand. Her terror seemed to give her supernatural sight in the darkness broken by rapid flashes of lightning on the horizon. As if hypnotized by that long keen blade, she watched it reach surely through her brother's heart, guided by the hand of her lover. Then she fainted.

Slowly the entwining arms of the man relaxed their hold

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Photo by Huntington, Burlington.

THE EVANGELINE OF LONGFELLOW'S ROMANTIC POEM -- A POSE BY ONE OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

and the mortal body of Zadoc fell a helpless mass to the ground as his soul released took on immortality. Quickly John withdrew the knife and in a moment had buried it in the soft mortar beneath the small stones in the church foundation, there to remain years and years till the crime itself would be forgotten.

Annis' light weight was no hindrance to John and he quickly found his horse hitched in a small wood by the roadside north of the village, and mounting it with Annis still unconscious in his arms took the main road to Sunderland.

The storm still increased with vivid flashes of lightning followed by terrific blasts of thunder. Annis began to revive and John stopped under a large tree and dismounted. The enormity of his crime was beginning to dawn upon him, but he did not fully realize what he had done till Annis whispered, "Where am I? What is it?" Before he could reply a flash of lightning, white in its vividness, came out of the sky accompanied by a crash like the falling of a mighty forest. Down the tree it came blasting wide asunder its noble trunk, enveloping the two sheltered there with its deadly fluid. God had answered for him and Zadoc was avenged.

Slowly the rain ceased and the heavy clouds rolled away giving place to light misty ones. The horse strolled off for a midnight lunch and the whip-poor-will sang joyously by the brook. The young moon came out and shone pityingly on the two creatures lying at the foot of the tree.

There in the morning the stage driver found them. Annis was living but completely paralyzed. It seemed as if God's mercy had deprived her of speech to spare her the pain of testifying to the crime against her dead lover.

Silently and motionless she lived and suffered through the long hot summer. The early frost and snow seemed to quench her little flame of life and in December it entirely departed.

They buried her in the church-yard near to the place where her brother met his death on that fatal evening.

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Photo by W. H. Jenks, Newport.

MISS ADDIE LOU GROUT, OF NEWPORT, AS "QUEEN LOUISE."

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"AS YOU LIKE IT."

At Burlington, the twenty-second of last June, the young women of the University of Vermont presented Shakespere's "As You Like It," on the lawn at Grassmount, the girls' dormitory. This was not a new departure in the dramatic line. A number of women's colleges have given plays of Shakespere with the parts all taken by girls, and in some instances the performances have taken place in the open air. There was, however, one feature of this event which was distinctly novel—it took place out-of-doors *at night*.

It was the first venture of the Vermont University girls in this direction, and they invited comparison with similar undertakings at Smith, Wellesley, Radcliffe, etc., though handicapped by inexperience, limited numbers, and the usual lack of confidence in untried abilities. Very few of these girls had ever attempted even a slight *rôle*, and not one of them had ever seen this particular play put on the stage. Then, instead of being able to choose from competitors for the different parts among hundreds of girls, nearly the entire force in college was called upon to furnish a sufficient number to give the play at all. Each girl was forced to develop a capacity for some part. Added to these drawbacks was, as has been said, a discouraged want of belief in a successful outcome on the part of all except those who had the work actually in hand.

Curiosity had been sufficiently roused, however, when the night of the performance came, to fill the four hundred seats with a brilliant and cultivated audience, and the surprise and delight that was excited by the unexpected force, charm and beauty of the presentation more than repaid actors and managers for their strenuous exertions of two months in preparation.

Grassmount is an ideal place for such a representation. The high, close green hedge about the extensive grounds shut in actors and spectators to a little world of their own. A large elliptical stretch of lawn, enclosed by shrubbery and fine old trees, gave abundant space for stage and audience. As the guests of the evening waited the opening of the play, they watched through the trees the Western sky glowing with all the gorgeous tints of a midsummer sunset. Stars began to appear in the luminous flush that lingered faintly woven across the heavens, when the lights of the stage blazed out, and Orlando and Adam entered across the grassy slope of "Oliver's Orchard."

Large electric lamps, so placed as to annihilate shadows, gave a soft but brilliantly clear light, revealing perfectly the play of expression on the faces of the actors. And the device of turning off the lights, whenever a change of scene was desired, removed all necessity for a curtain, and contributed to the illusion of being actually in the Forest of Arden. At the back of the stage stood a superb elm, its trunk wreathed from base to branches by a vine with large, starry white blossoms. This was the tree on which the "love-shaked" Orlando hung his verses. A long screen of evergreens extending behind the tree made an effective background, while over it and beyond rose what seemed to be a veritable forest.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"—ACT I, SCENE II—LE BEAU, ROSALIND AND CELIA, TOUCHSTONE, CHARLES, ORLANDO, DUKE FREDERICK.

Also in the background, at one side, the stately old colonial house—formerly the old Van Ness mansion where Lafayette was once a guest—suggested all that could be asked in the way of a ducal palace, as the lights and shadows played over its white pillared porticos and high, white-railed cornice.

The effect of the artificial lights was beautiful, but in the intermissions, when the lights were turned off, the full moon could be seen, as it were at the back of the stage, riding high behind the tree-tops, adding a touch of exquisite poetry to the scene, which reached the climax in the darkened pause before the second appearance of the banished Duke in the forest,—when, on the still moonlight air rose, far in the distance, the call of a hunting horn: then it came a little nearer, and again it was heard, close at hand, heralding the entrance upon the stage of the Duke and foresters, as the lights were suddenly turned on.

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"AS YOU LIKE IT" — ACT I, SCENE II — ROSALIND, CELIA, TOUCHSTONE.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"—ACT IV, SCENE I—ROSALIND AND ORLANDO.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" — ACT I, SCENE II — AFTER THE WRESTLING, ROSALIND AND ORLANDO.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" — ACT V, SCENE I — WILLIAM, AUDREY. TOUCHSTONE.

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The songs were given without accompaniment, as they should be, and the old English music was very prettily rendered.

The costumes came from Boston, and were not only appropriate and handsome, but were of such hues and tones that the blending and combining of colors in each individual costume and in the grouping of costumes, gave most harmonious and artistic results, making effective stage pictures.

Among the enthusiastic expressions of praise and pleasure which still continue to reach the ears of the managers one of the most frequent was—"The cast was so evenly good. It is rare, even in a fine rendering by professionals, to have all the parts of such uniform excellence." Much depended on the drill and suggestion during rehearsals, but if there had not been a prompt response of intelligent appreciation, there would have been no such successful characterization. If there had not been dramatic possibilities in the girls, no such striking interpretations would have resulted.

Touchstone, a clown,	Miss Farman
Corin, shepherds,	Miss Butler
Sylvius, shepherds,	Miss Shepard
William, a country fellow,	Miss Ferguson
Rosalind, daughter to the banished duke,	Miss Paddock
Celia, daughter to Frederick,	Miss Harrison
Phebe, a shepherdess,	Miss Lucia
Audrey, a country girl,	Miss Bogue
Lords,	Misses Douglas and Johnson
Foresters,	Misses Burt, Clark and Pember

Act I—Scene 1, Oliver's Orchard; Scene 2, Lawn before the Duke's Palace; Scene 3, The same; Scene 4, Oliver's Orchard.

Act II—Scene 1, The Forest of Arden; Scene 2, Another part of Forest.

Act III, *Act IV*, *Act V*—Scenes 1, 2, and 3, The Forest of Arden.

The electric lights will be extinguished for a minute or two after each act or scene.

It might seem an audacious thing for a novice to attempt to play Rosalind, when one recalls the great actresses who have given years to interpreting the part—Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Ada Rehan, Julia Marlowe—to say nothing of the stars of an earlier day. Notwithstanding this array it must be said that Miss Paddock's Rosalind had its own individuality and sparkled with the buoyancy and vivacity of *real* youth. Her conception was artistic and consistent, and her unfolding of the character was graceful, fascinating, full of womanly feeling, yet brilliantly spirited.

Miss Harrison's Celia was lovely in every way. She, as well as Miss Paddock, was gifted with a musical carrying voice. Celia's patrician blood and aristocratic antecedents were evinced in all her bearing, and there was an indescribable charm in her playful teasing of her cousin. Her reading of the part was noticeable for a thoughtful penetration of its possibilities.

When we come to consider the rendering of the principal man's parts, the results seem even more striking, the difficulties presented are so much greater. That young women could successfully impersonate Orlando, Adam, the "Melancholy Jacques," Charles the Wrestler, and Touchstone, certainly argues the presence of true dramatic power.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"—ACT V, SCENE IV—SYLVIUS AND PHEBE, OLIVER AND CELIA, DUKE S., ROSALIND AND ORLANDO, TOUCHSTONE AND AUDREY.

The play was under the supervision of the English Department of the University and of the Head of "Grassmount", and the young ladies were drilled for some ten days by that veteran stage manager, Mr. Leon Vincent of New York.

"*Under the Greenwood Tree.*"

SHAKESPERE'S COMEDY OF "AS YOU LIKE IT."

Presented by the young ladies of the University of Vermont, lawn at Grassmount, Thursday, June 22, 1899, 8:15 p. m.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Duke, living in banishment,	Miss. E. M. Brownell
Frederick, his brother and usurper of his dominions.	
Amiens, lords attending upon the banished Duke	Miss Tewksbury
Jacques, lords attending upon the banished Duke	Miss McElroy
	Miss Field
Le Beau, a courtier,	Miss Ferguson
Charles, wrestler to Frederick,	Miss Randall
Oliver de Boys,	Miss Whiteman
Jacques, his brother,	Miss Gebhardt
Orlando, his brother,	Miss Nelson
Adam, servant to Oliver,	Miss M. T. Brownell

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Miss Nelson's Orlando never failed to be convincing. Her fine voice and clean enunciation, added to an intelligent conception of her lines, made a strong foundation on which she built up a fascinating hero. Her dash and spirit lifted the part into marked individuality. Never once did she relapse into inconsistent gait, gesture, or pose. She wore her sword and drew it as if she had done that sort of thing all her life, while the tender care of old Adam, the fencing of wits with Rosalind, and his real passion for her were most naturally expressed.

Miss Brownell's Adam was another triumph. The make-up was perfect, and the bent figure, trembling voice, and uncertain gait, together with the fervor with which the lines were spoken, produced a surprising illusion. When the old man entered the forest in a fainting condition, the exhaustion and famished eagerness for food were wonderfully portrayed.

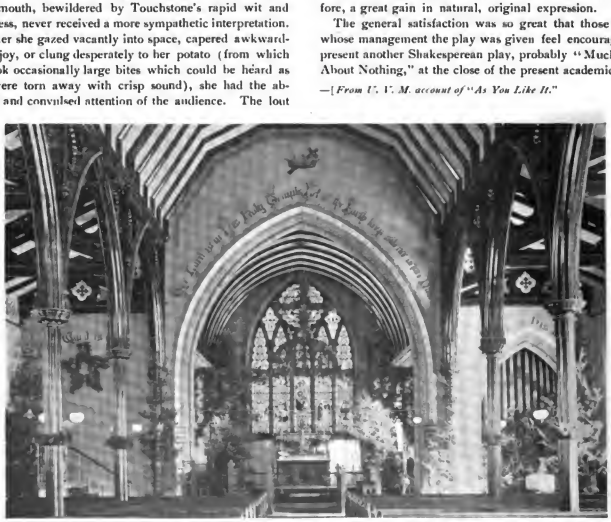
Miss Farman's Touchstone was inimitable. Her whimsical tones of voice, gestures, and play of facial expression, her animated and restless movements about the stage made all her "business" very telling. At every appearance Touchstone was greeted with applause, which was shared in generous measure by Miss Bogue's Audrey, a performance for which there could hardly be praise too strong. The gawky, clumsy country girl, with unmeaning stare and open mouth, bewildered by Touchstone's rapid wit and readiness, never received a more sympathetic interpretation. Whether she gazed vacantly into space, capered awkwardly for joy, or clung desperately to her potato (from which she took occasionally large bites which could be heard as they were torn away with crisp sound), she had the absorbed and convulsed attention of the audience. The lout William added the final touch, and made this trio one to be proud of dramatically. The part was taken very successfully by Miss Ferguson, who had a double *rôle*, playing also the foppish courtier Le Beau with great grace and airiness: giving two small parts a sympathetic treatment that brought out the contrast finely.

In a cast so uniformly good it is hard to discriminate—all deserved praise. Miss Mabel Brownell as the banished Duke, and Miss McElroy as Jacques, spoke their exacting lines well; Miss Whiteman's Oliver was forcible and good, as was Miss Tewksbury's Duke Frederick. Misses Lucia Butler, and Shepard as the shepherdess and shepherd, were very satisfactory, while Miss Field appeared delightfully as Amiens, giving the old songs charmingly, and Miss Randall's Charles the Wrestler was very cleverly acted.

The delighted audience expressed its pleasure in unmistakable terms. Among the guests were many who had had unlimited opportunities for seeing representations in the best theatres in this country and in Europe, and these did not hesitate to declare that the play had given them a new phase of enjoyment. The impression seemed to be that it had been rather an advantage that the actors had not been experienced in seeing plays themselves, that there was an absence of the usual staginess arising from that very want of pre-conceived impressions, and that there was, therefore, a great gain in natural, original expression.

The general satisfaction was so great that those under whose management the play was given feel encouraged to present another Shakesperean play, probably "Much Ado About Nothing," at the close of the present academic year.

—[*From U. V. M. account of "As You Like It."*



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THE LIGHT FROM HEAVEN.

BY WALTER HILL CROCKETT.

Long ago, near David's city,
On a shepherd band,
Fell a glory such as never
Shone on sea or land.

In the fields, the shepherds watching,
Guarding flocks by night,
Hear a song of wondrous beauty,
See a heav'nly light.

From the East the Wise Men journey,
Seeking for a King:
To the Monarch costly incense,
Gold and myrrh they bring.

Light that shone on humble shepherds,
Guarding flocks at rest;
Star that guided Eastern sages
In their kingly quest;

Both, alike, from heaven shining,
To the Christ child lead;
Prince and peasant, wise and simple,
Come to Him in need.

Lordly king and humble servant,
By the self-same way,
Come as did the sage and shepherd
That first Christmas day.

And the glory which from heaven
Fell o'er shepherds then,
Shines to-day, and lights forever
All the ways of men.

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A GIFTED ELOCUTIONIST.

During the past few years many Vermont audiences have been delightfully entertained by readings and recitations by Mrs. Charles R. Scott, formerly Miss Mary A. Tobin. She is a graduate of the New York School of Expression, and for a year was a student at the Baltimore Training School. Mrs. Scott enjoys an enviable reputation as a reader and elocutionist, and has also been successful in artistic statue posing and pantomime. She possesses much dramatic ability, and her recitations are rendered with a naturalness that comes with the highest culture, backed by an intelligent and intellectual understanding of her authors. Mrs. Scott's repertoire includes selections from the best authors, and her programs are of the highest order. Among her most popular selections may be mentioned: "Seein' Things at Night," "Casey's Table D'Hote," "Modjesky as Cameel," and "The Old Man," by Eugene Field; "Elaine," by Tennyson; "How We Kept The Day," by Will Carleton; and "Ruggleses Dinner Party," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mrs. Scott has also scored a success in readings from Shakespere's plays. Her favorite selections are scenes from "Twelfth Night" and "Macbeth."

Her evenings with Shakesperes' heroines, and with Browning, Tennyson and Eugene Field have been attractive features of lecture courses and church and society entertainments.

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A GRECIAN POSE, BY MRS. CHARLES R. SCOTT, OF BARRE.

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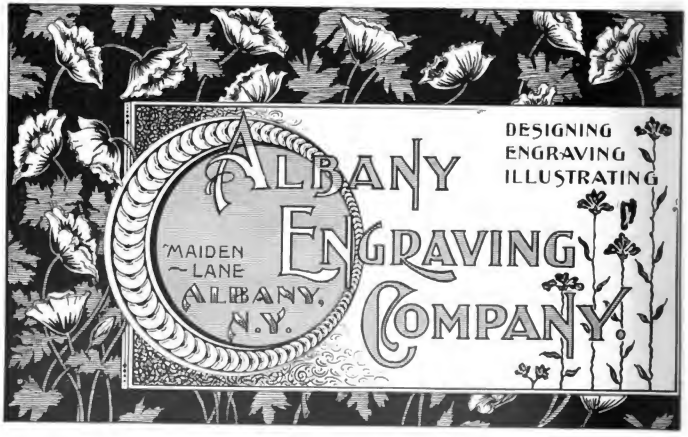

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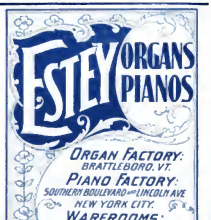

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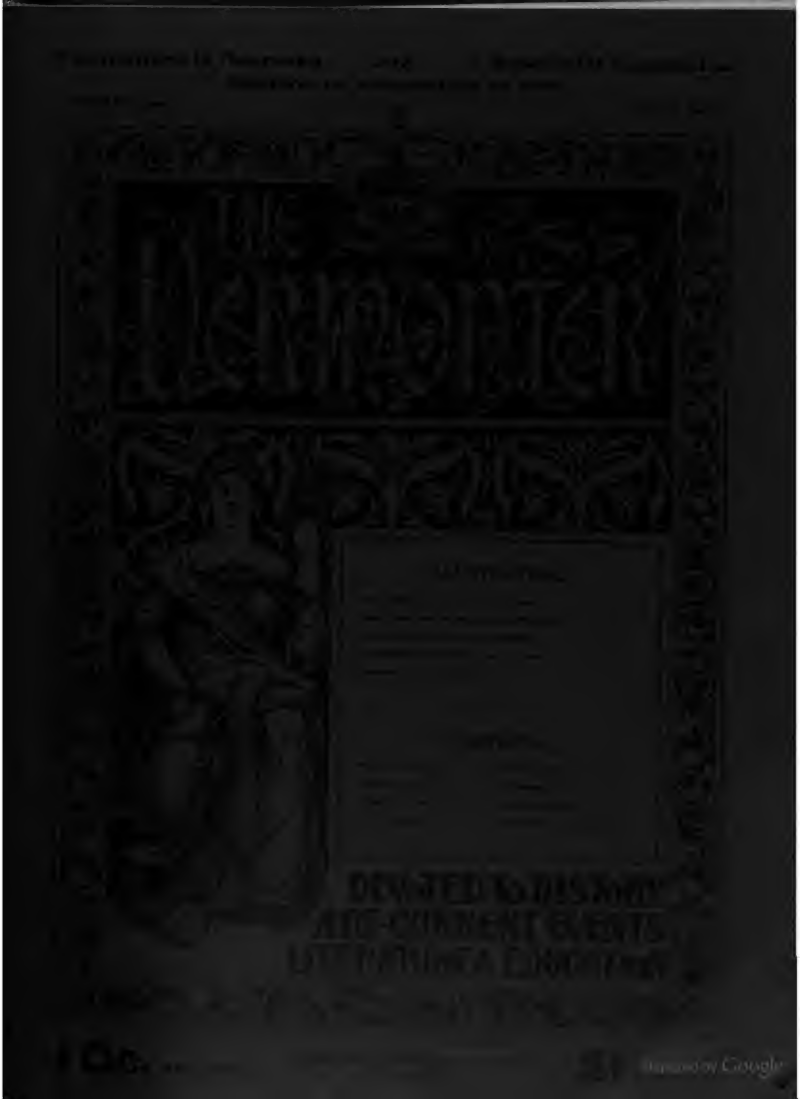

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Boston and Maine Railroad

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THE ROBERT BURNS MONUMENT UNVEILED AT BARRE IN 1899.

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A Group of Typical Young Vermonters.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. JANUARY, 1900. No. 6.

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CHARLES SPOONER FORBES,
ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

A VERMONT HOME REUNION IN 1900.

A proposition for a reunion in 1900 of the sons and daughters of Vermont residing abroad meets the hearty approval of the people of the Green Mountain State. The homecoming of those to the manner born promises to be the most notable event of the closing year of the nineteenth century in this State.

The number of native Vermonters living in other states is nearly as large as the present population of the State. The sons and daughters of Vermont are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States. They represent the dominant element and influence in social, business and political circles in many communities. They are distinguished in public life in State and Nation. In the army and navy they have won fame by their valor and heroism. Many of these Vermonters have not revisited the home of their childhood days for many years. The Vermont which their memory recalls has been somewhat changed in the flight of time and by the spirit of enterprise and progress which dominates the people. Improvement in the varied conditions of life, in town and country, has been effected, and modern methods and advantages have supplanted old time systems and facilities in commercial, educational and business circles.

But the Vermont familiar to the boys and girls of a generation or more ago will be easily recognized. Everyone will appreciate the beautiful sentiment of State loyalty expressed by Vermont's gifted poetess, Julia C. R. Dorr, in her poem "Vermont:"

"But what to us are Centuries dead,
And rolling years forever fled,
Compared with thee, O grand and fair Vermont—
Our Goddess Mother?
Strong with the strength of thy verdant hills,
Fresh with the freshness of mountain rills,
Pure as the breath of thy fragrant pine,
Glad with the gladness of youth divine."

The grandeur of old Mansfield, Camel's Hump, Jay Peak and Killington still inspires the soul of all who gaze upon them. The verdant valleys, the wooded uplands and the crystal lakes are as beautiful as ever. The drives continue as pleasant, and the evergreen groves have not lost their charm. To all of these old and new attractions of the Green Mountain State, and also to our homes and firesides, the non-resident native sons and daughters of Vermont will have a genuine and hearty welcome.

The particular time for this Green Mountain State Reunion will be fixed later on. It is proposed, however, to make it the occasion for unveiling the statue of Admiral Dewey to be placed in the portico of the State House, in Montpelier. This memorial to Admiral Dewey is to be erected entirely by Vermonters living in other states. The committee in charge of the matter consists of well known citizens of other states, of which Hon. Everett C. Benton, of Waverly, Mass, is chairman. The other members are Mr. Wallace F. Robinson and Mr. James T. Phelps, of Boston, Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska and Congressman Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin. The project is well advanced, and the dedication of the statue promises to be a great occasion.

FIFTY PER CENT. IN ONE YEAR.

The publisher is pleased to announce that the subscription list of THE VERMONTER has been increased fifty per cent. during the year 1899. This is a net increase and was made up of advanced paying subscribers, and allows for all losses. The average monthly circulation of THE VERMONTER in 1899 exceeded 3,100 copies.

For the above gratifying results the publisher is indebted to loyal Vermonters at home and abroad. This magazine now goes to regular subscribers in the Philippines, Cuba, Alaska, China, Italy, England, Ireland, Mexico, Canada, and in 34 states of the Union.

THE VERMONTER FOR 1900.

THE VERMONTER will be of unusual interest during the year 1900. In addition to the regular features, it will describe and illustrate important State events during the year. "Portraits of Vermont's Fair Daughters" with illustrated and descriptive histories of several towns will also be included. Begin with the New Year and have THE VERMONTER sent to your address.

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THE NEW U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE IN ST. ALBANS.

The new United States Custom House and Post Office in the City of St. Albans is relatively one of the handsomest Federal buildings in America. It stands unequaled in its architectural beauty and interior finish and furnishings by any similar public edifice in Vermont. The building is constructed of Vermont variegated marble and shows artistic workmanship throughout. It occupies a site near the passenger station and general offices of the Central Vermont Railway and is conveniently located for the customs business and postal service.

Photo by Fitzgerald. NEW UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE IN THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.

This is the second Federal building erected in St. Albans within ten years. The original structure was begun in 1892, and nearly completed when destroyed by fire May 19th, 1895. The present building is in style similar to the first, but somewhat larger and more commodious. It was begun in the summer of 1897 and completed in the autumn of 1899. The Vermont Marble Company, of Proctor furnished the marble for both buildings.

The appropriations for the first building amounted to $85,000, and for the second $70,000, aggregating $155,000 for both. The history of the legislation by Congress in connection with this work is as follows:

December 24, 1890: Act approved authorizing the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable building at St. Albans, at a cost not exceeding $60,000. This act, however, carried no appropriation.

March 3, 1891: Act passed appropriating $60,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of the building.

March 3, 1893: Act passed appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the building.

A site was purchased for the proposed new building April 12, 1892, at a cost including incidental expenses, of $8,788.40. Work was soon afterwards begun by the contractors, and the exterior was practically completed in the spring of 1895, when the big conflagration occurred.

June 11th, 1896, Congress appropriated the sum of $70,000 for rebuilding and repairing the Custom House and Post Office, made necessary by the fire.

These several bills and appropriations were secured through the influence and efforts of Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers and Congressman Grout, to whom the thanks of the people of St. Albans are due.

The contract for rebuilding was let March 8, 1897, to Richardson and Burgess, of Washington, D. C., for $58,005.34.

The new plans and specifications provided for an addition of 16 feet to the length of the original structure on the north. The roof and towers were enlarged, and the general appearance of the building was much improved by

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other changes made in the original plans. The interior finish was made more substantial and ornate under the authority delegated by Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the completion of the building, Col. George T. Childs was appointed Custodian.

The new Custom House and Post Office is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was built. Until now the quarters occupied for the Custom House and Post Office were wholly inadequate for the business transacted and inconvenient. The need of better facilities and increased accommodations in these departments was universally recognized, and the new quarters are commensurate with the financial importance to the government of the Port of St. Albans and this City.

Hon. Herbert Brainerd was the first United States Superintendent of Construction and served until the Cleveland Administration superceded him by the appointment of F. W. McGettrick, Esq., in 1893. Mr. Brainerd was reappointed under the present Republican Administration and the new building was constructed under his supervision. Mr. W. H. Fissell was agent for the contractors.

The foundation walls are hammered Vermont granite. The superstructure consists of variegated marble from the quarries of the Vermont Marble Company, of Proctor. The blocks are rock finish, and the door and window slabs and cornice pieces are hammered and carved marble. The building has two round towers, and these, with the roof, are covered with black slate. Granite steps lead up to the three entrances which are elaborately carved. The main entrance is from Kingman street through revolving doors into a spacious and beautiful corridor. The floor is tiled with white and colored marbles and the walls and pillars are wainscoted with polished variegated marble.

Directly in front of this entrance are the commodious facilities for delivering the mail from the office, consisting of a general delivery and three mail carrier windows. Besides these are a stamp window and money orders and registered letter windows. At each one of these are slides of burnished brass. The boxes are of the latest style and extend from the stamp window to the west end of the corridor.

The working room which is finished in hard wood and lit by incandescent lights and gas, has every convenience for making the work systematic and expeditious.

The post master's private office opens from the southeast portion of the corridor and is one of the lightest and most cheerful rooms in the building. From this apartment is reached the money order and registered letter office.

The toilet rooms are in the basement, as is also the lounging and smoking-room for the letter carriers and on the third floor is the dornitory for the postal clerks.

The post office force at present consists of Col. Geo. T. Childs, postmaster; M. H. O'Heare, assistant postmaster; E. A. Burnell, register clerk, George D. Soule, Harry C. McClellan, Robert Domey, and A. W. Coote, clerks; L. S. White, F. P. Bronson, A. C. Williams, and A. B. Wheeler, letter carriers; Richard Sweeney, assistant letter carrier.

The Custom House for the Port of St. Albans occupies the entire second floor and a portion of the third. A handsome winding stairway leads from the post office corridor through the tower to the customs department. The balustrade and risings are iron and the treads black slate 1¼ inch thick. The inside wall has a high wainscoting of variegated marble. The upper corridor also has marble wainscoting and a floor of marble tiling. There are seven large rooms for the use of the customs officials. On the right, in one of the towers, is the office of the Deputy Collector of the Port of St. Albans, Captain George W. Burleson. The adjoining room is occupied by the cashier, Deputy Collector Silas H. Danforth, and the customs stenographer, Miss H. Rockwell. This office is equipped with a screen counter and contains a vault. The next office is the bonding room, the officers in charge of this work being Deputy Collector Morris F. Walsh and H. C. Pomeroy. Opposite the room of Deputy Collector Burleson is an office for the use of the Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, Hon. Olin Merrill. The Guager's office is on this side, Deputy Collector S. H. Wood being in charge. The general room for the other customs officers is at the north end of the corridor. The following officers have desks here: C. H. Cota, D. K. Gilson, A. F. Childs, W. B. Witters, J. A. Le Beau, H. W. Ballard and J. H. Ryan.

St. Albans is one of the most important sub-ports of entry in the United States. The duties annually collected here exceed the collections made in any one of 125 whole Districts in the country. Less than 30 Customs Districts in the United States show larger receipts from duties in a year than the sub-port of St. Albans alone. There are 152 Customs Districts in the United States. In 1898 but six Districts bordering on the Canadian frontier collected a larger amount of duties than this single sub-port, in the District of Vermont. The entries for consumption at this office during 1899 numbered 9,739, the goods being valued at $1,476,137.00, and the duties collected and paid into the Treasury Department amounting to $294,344.19. During the same time 2,762 entries have been made of goods in bond, valued at $3,083,094.00, upon which duties have been assessed to the amount of $1,253,414.10. There also arrived at this office during the year last past goods in bond valued at $3,368,935.00, upon which the duties amounted to $2,272,919.49, covered by 2,558 entries. From the above it will be seen during the year past this office has received and dealt with as the Customs laws direct merchandise of the value of $7,928,166.00, upon which the duties as assessed amount to $3,820,677.78, and which were covered by 15,059 entries.

The post office in the City of St. Albans is an important office. It is the only office of the second class in the United States charged with the business of International money orders. It is also an International register office. The duties pertaining to these branches of the service require the time of two clerks an aggregate of 14 hours daily. The total receipts of the St. Albans Postoffice in 1899 exceeded $20,000. There are eleven railway postal clerks whose record is kept at this office, and 31 who avail themselves of the privileges of the building as occasion requires. The dormitory on the third floor is finely fitted up for the use of the postal clerks.

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CHOICE FOR A UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The year 1900 promises to be the most interesting political period to the freemen of Vermont since the organization of the Republican party. It will witness the greatest contest for the office of United States Senator in half a century. During the ensuing twelve months the First and Second Congressional Districts will be the scenes of extensive and spirited political campaigns for the nominations for Representatives in Congress from these two districts. There are at present four candidates for the Senatorship made vacant by the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill. The candidates for the lower House number seven in the First District and four in the Second. THE VERMONTER will publish the portraits of these candidates for Congressional honors in the January, February and March numbers in the order named above. The portraits of the aspirants for a seat in the United States Senate appear in this issue, alphabetically arranged. Brief biographical sketches are given below:

Photo by Corse, Montpelier. HON. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM OF WATERBURY.

Born in 1843.

Educated at Newbury Seminary and Kimball Union Academy.

Law student from 1864 to 1866.

Admitted to Washington County Bar in 1867.

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs 1874–76.

States Attorney of Washington County 1872–76.

Represented Waterbury in the House of 1876 and 1884.

State Senator in 1878–80.

Commissioner of State Taxes 1882–88.

Governor of Vermont 1888–90.

At present member of law firm of Dillingham, Huse and Howland, Montpelier; President of Board of Trustees of Montpelier Seminary; Trustee of the University of Vermont; President Waterbury National Bank; Director National Life Insurance Company; Member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

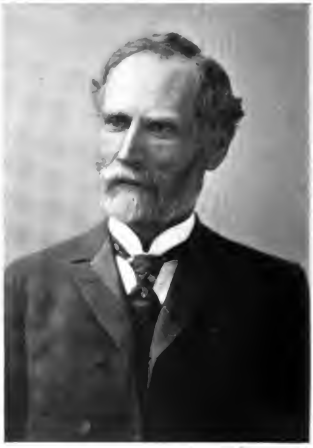

Photo by Bere, Washington, D. C. HON. WILLIAM W. GROUT.

WILLIAM W. GROUT OF BARTON.

Born in 1836.

Educated in the common schools and the Poughkeepsie Law School, graduating from the latter in 1857.

Admitted to the Orleans County Bar in 1857.

Enlisted in the War for the Union in 1862.

Served in the Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers as Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

Commissioned Brigadier General of the Vermont Militia in 1864.

Elected States Attorney of Orleans County in 1865, and re-elected in 1866.

Represented Barton in the Legislature in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1874.

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State Senator in 1876 and President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Third District in 1878.

Elected Representative in Congress from the Third District in 1880.

Elected Representative in Congress from the new Second District in 1884.

Re-elected Representative in Congress in 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896 and in 1898.

General Grout is Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and third on the Committee on Appropriations. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. When in Vermont he spends most of his time on his farm in Kirby, which has been in the Grout family for more than 100 years.

Photo by W. H. Stoley, Washington, D. C. HON. CHARLES A. PROUTY.

CHARLES A. PROUTY OF NEWPORT.

Born in 1853.

Educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College.

Graduated from Dartmouth in 1875.

Principal of Newport Academy two years.

Admitted to the bar of Orleans County in 1880.

State's Attorney 1886–88.

Supreme Court Reporter 1887–91.

Represented Newport in the Legislature in 1888.

President of the Vermont Bar Association 1895.

Delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1896.

Appointed a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission in 1897.

JONATHAN ROSS OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

Born in 1826.

Educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851.

Photo by Purdy, Boston. HON. JONATHAN ROSS.

Principal of Academy at Chelsea in 1856.

Law student and member of Orange County Bar in 1856.

Removed to St. Johnsbury and opened law office in 1856.

Treasurer of Passumpsic Savings Bank 1858–68.

Member of the Council of Censors in 1869.

Member of the State Board of Education 1866–70.

State's Attorney of Caledonia County 1862–63.

Represented St. Johnsbury in the House in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

Senator from Caledonia County in 1870.

Elected Sixth Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court in 1870.

Re-elected an Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and in 1888.

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Elected Chief Judge in 1890, and re-elected in 1892, 1894, 1896 and in 1898.

Appointed United States Senator by Governor Smith to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill, January 11, 1899.

Senator Ross is Chairman of the Committee to Examine the Branches of the Civil Service, and a member of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and on Territories.

THE FUTURE OF VERMONT.

The old Green Mountain State will soon enter in company with her sister states the mystic circle of time known as the 20th century. She must, however, work out alone her own salvation and gain the goal of success and prosperity by her own efforts. Vermont cannot stand still in this age of progress without falling to the rear in the race of material development and industrial growth.

The population of Vermont has remained practically stationary for several decades, and there is no reason for believing the United States census of 1900 will show any appreciable increase since 1890. Other New England states have gained in population each decade for many years. Why has not Vermont also gained?

There are several good reasons why Vermont has not likewise increased the number of her inhabitants. First: Lack of opportunities offered young men to engage in business and professional life, or to secure political preferment. For these reasons thousands have gone west. Second: Failure to properly advertise abroad the natural resources and scenic attractions of the State. Third: The investment of Vermont money outside of the State.

Vermont also needs better roads, additional summer hotels and more electric railroads. The preservation of her forests and the promotion of her fish and game interests are also of vital importance.

The first thing necessary to be done to remedy existing conditions is legislation modifying or repealing certain laws, and the passage of other laws, which will encourage the investment of Vermont money at home, draw outside capital into the State, make known our advantages and attractions abroad and offer inducements for summer visitors to come to the Green Mountain State.

The establishment of new industries and the increase in the number of summer visitors will create a better home market for farm products and appreciate the value of farm property. Young men should be encouraged to participate in politics and they should also have proper recognition in the distribution of political honors and emoluments.

The graduates of our High Schools and Academies should receive their higher education in Vermont colleges. Let Vermonters patronize home institutions and enterprises.

It is certain that no New England State possesses the varied and extensive mineral resources that Vermont does. She has undeveloped wealth which will richly repay investment. Few States in the Union are so attractive in summer. Nature has been lavish in her gifts. It remains for us to do the rest.

Well directed and systematic efforts, supplemented by the loyalty and enthusiasm for which Vermonters are famous, to make Vermont what it is possible to make her, will result ere the new century is far advanced in increasing the population and greatly promoting the prosperity and welfare of the old Green Mountain State.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GUY HOWARD.

BY H. S. HOWARD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Howard, the subject of this sketch, was descended from a military ancestry as far as records show. The original emigrant to this country was an Ensign, John Howard, at first in Miles Standish's family and able to bear arms in 1643. He was promoted Lieutenant in the West Bridgewater, Mass., Company and commanded it in King Phillip's War, receiving mention in the Plymouth records for his service. His son, Jonathan Howard, bore the title of Major, and the latter's grandson was Capt. Jesse Howard, who fought as a Lieutenant throughout the Revolutionary War. Jesse's son, Capt. Seth Howard, was a soldier, when a boy, in the Revolution, and was grandfather of Major-General Oliver O. Howard, father of Col. Guy Howard.

Guy Howard was born December 16th, 1855, at Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine. Lieut. O. O. Howard had married upon his graduation from West Point, Miss Elizabeth Ann Waite, daughter of Alex. B. Waite, of Portland, Maine, and was stationed at Kennebec Arsenal when Guy, their oldest son, was born. The father was a year in Florida through the Seminole War of 1857, but the family were re-united at West Point, New York, until the Civil War broke out and Guy again had the single care of his mother during that long period. After its close Guy was prepared for college at Philip's Academy, Andover, Mass., under the well known Dr. Taylor.

When sixteen years of age, the father, then Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and abandoned lands, entrusted him with the construction of small houses for the negroes. Guy did this work successfully and learned at the same time much in regard to buildings that stood him in good stead later in life.

He entered Yale College and graduated in 1875 at the age of twenty. He went immediately to Portland, Oregon, and began business in a bank there; but the Custer Massacre having occurred in 1876, he was appointed by President Grant, on the recommendation of Gen. Sherman, a second lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, August 30, 1876, and joined his regiment at Angel Island, Cal.

In 1877, the Nez Perce Indian War broke out in Idaho and Guy went to the front with his regiment. His father immediately took him upon his personal staff, and the father and son served side by side through the battles of that campaign and those of the Piute and Bannock War of the next year. In both wars his gallant conduct was conspicuous. On one occasion the Indians made a night attack upon their camp and the bullets were cutting through the tent occupied by Gen. Howard and Guy. Lieut. Howard called out "father lie down or you will be hit," but the General writes that he noticed Guy did not lie down himself but immediately went out to assist in forming the line for defense. For this gallant service in action against the Indians at Camas Meadows, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1877, he received from the Government the brevet rank of first lieutenant. Thus early the youth did honor to his lineage.

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On his return with his regiment to its station in Arizona, he was given command of an independent company of Indian Scouts. Though young, he was a successful commander; when a few years later he was a student-officer at Fortress Monroe, the attachment of his scouts was shown by the devotion of one of his company who was a student at Hampton Institute and would walk the long distance to the Fort nearly every day just to see Lieut. Howard. If he was away from his quarters the Indian would wait hours just to get a glimpse of him; then, appearing satisfied, would return to the school.

On May 1st, 1880, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Howard at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. While there in 1880 he received permission, which was usually for an Infantry officer, to enter the Artillery School for officers at Fortress Monroe, where he graduated in 1882. After a trip abroad, he was promoted, July 19th, 1882, to first lieutenant, and rejoined his father's staff as aide-de-camp at Omaha, Neb. Here he married Jeanie, daughter of Hon. J. M. Woolworth of that city, February 14th, 1884. To them were born two children, Helen and Otis Woolworth Howard.

On October 1st, 1885, receiving orders limiting the detail of aides-de-camp to four years, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and after serving with his company at Fort Bennett, So. Dakota, was appointed Adjutant of the 12th Infantry by Col. Townsend, taking station at Fort Yates, No. Dakota. From this position he returned again to Gen. Howard's staff at Governor's Island, N. Y., June 10th, 1889.

During this stay in New York he was invited by the Hon. Warner Miller to accompany his expedition to inspect the Nicaraguan Canal, and while en route the party was shipwrecked on Roncador Reef in the Carribean Sea. Mr. Miller took command of the party and recognizing in Capt. Howard a fitting leader, appointed him his executive officer, and thus devolved upon him the care of the sick, the protection of the stores and the active management of all affairs during their six days upon that narrow reef. Finally sending a small boat they got word to a coasting vessel, which took them off, and they were transferred by it to the U. S. S. Petrel, sent in search of them, and landed at Graytown.

Lieut. Howard was appointed by President Harrison, January 7th, 1893, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; but as Quartermaster General Batchelder and Senator Proctor wanted him in the Quartermaster's Department, he was transferred and became a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, January 31st, 1893. In relieving him as aid-de-camp at this time, Major-General Howard published the following in February 28th, 1893: "During Captain Howard's term of service as aid-de-camp for nearly four years at headquarters, he has been often called upon for lengthy periods to act as Assistant Adjutant General; in these and all other duties he has shown diligent and remarkable efficiency."

The Quartermaster General immediately gave him the important work of constructing Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., a duty usually given to older officers of the corps, but Colonel Howard took such pride in this work that this beautiful Post stands as a monument to his fidelity and ability as a constructing Quartermaster. During the work, from 1893 to 1898, he made his home in Burlington, Vt., where he became fully identified with its social and business interests.

Capt. Howard was a charter member of the Omaha Club, a member of the Union League Club of New York, the Algonquin Club of Burlington, Vt., and the Vermont Commandry of the Loyal Legion, as well as an active and enthusiastic member of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club and the Waubanakee Golf Club of Burlington. He was a member and communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Burlington. Capt. Howard had literary ability, writing with force and in a concise manner. Among other articles he wrote an authoritative treatise on Military Tactics, and a pamphlet entitled "The Situation in Cuba in 1897."

LIEUT.-COL GUY HOWARD,
Killed in action in the Philippines.

In March, 1898, Capt. Howard was obliged to sever the ties of friendship to this his last permanent home to go forth into the activity of field operations and the perils of campaign; orders were then received sending him to Headquarters Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., where he reported for duty March 27, and was assigned as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department. Here he was active in shipping supplies to Key West and other Gulf points because of the threatened hostilities with Spain. The Commanding General, William M. Graham, upon his

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transfer to the command of the 2nd Corps at Camp Alger, Va., asked that Capt. Howard be assigned as his Chief Quartermaster. He was promoted upon the organization of the large volunteer army, Major and Quartermaster, May 12th, 1898, and was assigned as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the 2nd Corps, where he reported June 1st; and again was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster August 11th, 1898.

While at Camp Alger the necessity arising to hurry re-enforcements to Santiago, Gen. Graham was asked by telegraph if he had an efficient officer who could go to Newport News and hasten the transportation of these troops. He replied that he had and named Col. Howard, who was ordered thence on July 4th. This work he accomplished successfully with his usual promptitude and energy.

On the transfer of the 2nd Corps to Camp Meade, Penn., Col. Howard had much to do with the making and care of the camp, and it was through his indefatigable work that that camp has received the name of being one of the most healthful and best camps of that summer.

With twenty-five new and inexperienced quartermasters to instruct, the physical labor involved in the work of the Chief Quartermaster nearly broke him down, but after a rest of only three or four days, he was back at his post ready to transport the twenty-five thousand men to Southern camps for the winter. This was done most successfully without the loss of a man or an animal, and shows among other things that Col. Howard was one of the most efficient Quartermasters.

Gen. S. B. M. Young now came into command of the 2nd Corps with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., and it was in supplying Young's brigade in the Philippines several months later that Col. Howard met his death. Col. Howard remained at Augusta until all the volunteer troops were mustered out, and upon reorganization of the army June, 1899, he was made the ranking Major and Quartermaster of Volunteers in honor of his efficient service and ordered to the Philippines.

He sailed from San Francisco June 26th in company with Gen. Young and staff and arrived at Manila July 27th. Reporting to Gen. Otis for duty he was assigned as Chief Quartermaster to Gen. Lawton's command, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and immediately began to organize and put into efficient shape the Quartermaster's Department of that Division.

The following remarks written home by one of his clerks at the time of Col. Howard's assignment to that work shows with what respect they held him as well as the manner in which he took hold of his duties. On Sept. 10th he says, "We have all got to go with Col. Guy Howard into the field when the move is made by Gen. Lawton to San Isidro." August 1st, 1899, "I was transferred to Major Guy Howard. He is a very fine Quartermaster, in fact an authority, and things have taken a rustle in the division. He is direct in statement and every inch of him is business. In his conduct of the office he is even more particular. No smoking; every desk clean—fixed just so—not a speck; and in dress he is very neat and expects others to be so. He is a regular officer, high in rank, a Lieutenant-Colonel and is a fine man when you know him, the clerks say." On August 9th, the same writer says, "He (Col. Howard) is a very fine man to his clerks, and a No. 1 Quartermaster—A regular, thank God!"

When Gen. Lawton began his field operations in October of this year it was Col. Howard's task to supply his two brigades from sub-depots on the Rio Grande north of Manila. This was the most arduous duty, judging from his letters, that he ever had to perform and was well nigh impossible because of Gen. Otis' economy, and the lack of equipment and transportation in the Philippines. It was in pushing forward to establish a second sub-depot at San Isidro that Col. Howard met his death at the hands of the enemy, being the first quartermaster of the U. S. Army to be killed in action, while in pursuance of the duties of that office. He was at the time riding in the bow and directing the navigation of a steam launch which was towing two cascoes of supplies, when at the mouth of the Rio Chico they were fired upon by a party of the insurgents ambushed in some woods. At the first volley Col. Howard was struck in the right breast, the bullet piercing the lung, and severing an artery. His faithful messenger William P. Chamberlain who was wounded by his side says: that he called "My God Col. are you hit" and that Col. Howard rose to his feet and replied "Never mind me, keep her going Chamberlain," and immediately expired.

Adjutant-General Edwards writes from Manila that this last order of Col. Howard's doubtlessly saved the supplies, and so died a soldier faithful to his duty to the last.

At the first fire Seargent Harris, 21st Infantry, who had been selected by Col. Howard for this trip, sprang to his gun, a five barrel Hotchkiss, and returned a volley when the gun jammed. He coolly, under fire, took the gun to pieces, repaired it and then fired three volleys. By this time the soldiers came from their covers on the cascoes and pouring in a heavy fire drove the insurgents away, and the supplies were delivered in safety. Dean, an employee, was mortally wounded and a native killed in this fight.

Thus another noble life is laid down in the service of our country. In private life a devoted husband and father, ever attentive, amid his engrossing public duties, to the smallest necessities of his family; a loving son, upon whom the parents leaned as they only can on the first-born; and a staunch brother, and friend in the truest sense of the word. He was a man of good executive ability, firm character, of pure and lofty motives and of a tender and kind nature, a man whom to know was to love.

The loss of such an officer as Col. Howard to the service of the United States is great, but to his friends the loss is irreparable.

Col. Guy Howard was a Vermonter by adoption, and he was intimately associated with the material interests of Vermont and its people. All who knew him will heartily endorse the tribute paid his character and services in the above article. The story of his life and the record of his army career should be read by every Vermonter. They admirably illustrate that integrity of purpose, that patriotic impulse, that devotion to duty, and that valor and heroism which is characteristic of the American soldier, of which Col. Howard was an excellent type. [Editor.]

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Vermonters Abroad.

[This department of THE VERMONTER will be devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont living in other States. Articles concerning Vermonters, including personal items and reports of meetings of societies are solicited for this department. It is proposed to publish regularly a series of articles on the "Sons of Vermont" societies, with sketches of the organization and officers, and half-tone portraits of prominent members. Send all communications to C. S. FORBES, EDITOR, THE VERMONTER, St. Albans, Vt.]

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers: President, William E. Fuller; vice-presidents, E. J. Sherman, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, Albert Clarke; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; A. O. Perkins, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; M. T. Ellinwood, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, secretary; executive committee, O. Colton, George Patridge, V. F. Northrop, and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr.

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SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, George H. Graham; vice-presidents, John L. Rice, F. W. Barker, Warren Hale; secretary, M. M. Kendall; treasurer, Vilas E. Moore; executive committee, Miss Alice Haskell, Dr. W. L. Roberts, Mrs. Alonzo Pratt, L. J. Scott, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday, Mrs. W. H. Minot, Henry J. Whitcomb.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Batchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.
(Organized in 1894.)

Officers: President and treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; vice-president, Augustus F. Tripp; chaplain, Rev. Henry Elliott Mott; executive committee, Bradley D. Rogers, chairman; Dr. S. S. Green, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Seymour Bennett, and Harry T. Buttolph.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.
(Organized at Providence in 1887.)

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Cailin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward, J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Miss Helen M. Winslow; first vice president, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf; second vice-president, Mrs. Hiram Orcutt; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, Mrs. Abbie Cousins and Mrs. William A. Barton.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Admiral George Dewey was sixty-two years old December 26, 1899.

Every patriotic American congratulates Admiral Dewey on his celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of his birth.

All Vermonters wish him a happy New Year, and subscribe to the toast: "Here's to your health and that of your family; may they live long and prosper."

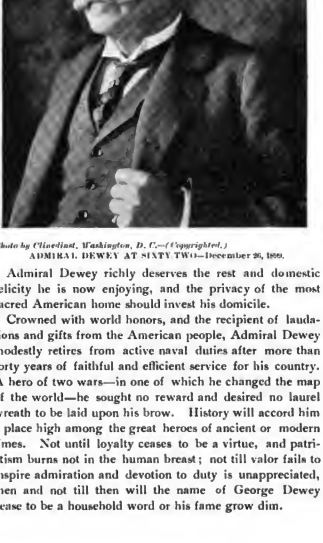

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.—(Copyrighted.)
ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SIXTY TWO—December 26, 1899.

Admiral Dewey richly deserves the rest and domestic felicity he is now enjoying, and the privacy of the most sacred American home should invest his domicile.

Crowned with world honors, and the recipient of laudations and gifts from the American people, Admiral Dewey modestly retires from active naval duties after more than forty years of faithful and efficient service for his country. A hero of two wars—in one of which he changed the map of the world—he sought no reward and desired no laurel wreath to be laid upon his brow. History will accord him a place high among the great heroes of ancient or modern times. Not until loyalty ceases to be a virtue, and patriotism burns not in the human breast; not till valor fails to inspire admiration and devotion to duty is unappreciated, then and not till then will the name of George Dewey cease to be a household word or his fame grow dim.

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VERMONTERS IN NEBRASKA.

BY CHARLES LEVI ALLEN.

There were nearly 5,000 native Vermonters in Nebraska at the time the last United States census was taken. During the ten years that have elapsed this number has been somewhat increased. These natives of the Green Mountain state residing in Nebraska are among the leading and most enterprising citizens of this state. They are to be found in every profession and in public life. Conspicuous among the sons of Vermont who have won distinction in the service of his adopted state is Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator, who was born in Montpelier.

Another distinguished Vermonter, who made Nebraska his residence for a number of years, is Hon. James H. Canfield, formerly Chancellor of the State University, at Lincoln.

It was on January 25, 1893, that a few native Vermonters met at the office of Chancellor Canfield and effected an organization bearing the title "Nebraska Sons of Vermont." Hon. John M. Thurston was the first President. The purpose was declared to be that of uniting socially those in Nebraska born in Vermont, or who desired to be known as Vermonters. At this meeting the constitution and by-laws were adopted. Copies were subsequently printed and sent to all names that could be secured of Vermonters in the state.

The constitution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It is both a duty and a privilege to cultivate the social as well as the moral element of our nation; and

WHEREAS, We feel that it will be a source of pleasure and profit for Vermonters residing in Nebraska to become better acquainted with each other: therefore be it

Resolved. That we, the undersigned natives of Vermont, do acknowledge our love and fidelity to her, and to perpetuate her memory to those who come after us, do form ourselves into an association to be called the "NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT" and agree to be governed by the following by-laws:

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

2. Edward McIntyre, of Seward, 2d Vice-President.
1. L. D. Richards, of Fremont, President.
3. J. L. Strong, of Holdredge, 3d Vice-President.
4. George Andrew Loveland, of Lincoln, Secretary.
5. Calvin H. Bottum, of Lincoln, Treasurer.

Each winter a business meeting and banquet are held; in the summer there is a picnic under the auspices of the society.

The present officers are as follows: L. D. Richards, President, Fremont; W. R. Barton, First Vice-President, Tecumseh; Edward McIntyre, 2nd Vice-President, Seward; J. S. Strong, 3rd Vice-President, Holdredge; George A. Loveland, Secretary, Lincoln; C. H. Bottum, Treasurer, Lincoln.

The President, Lucius D. Richards, is a native of

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Charleston, Orleans county, where he was born in 1847. He worked on a farm when a boy, and in September, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers and served as orderly for Col. Redfield Proctor during this term of enlistment. He subsequently served as a private in Co. K, Seventeenth Vermont Regiment. He attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie after the war closed, and in 1866 removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he was employed in surveying for the Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R. He was afterwards engaged in civil engineering for railroads in Colorado, Iowa, and Nebraska. Mr. Richards was subsequently promoted and occupied responsible positions on several Western roads until 1875, when he took up his residence in Lincoln and engaged in the real estate and banking business.

Politically a Republican, he was Mayor of the city for two terms; chairman of the Republican State Committee for two years and in 1890 was nominated by his party as their candidate for Governor. His opponent receiving the most votes, Mr. Richards was not inaugurated.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and is the representative of the Grand Chapter of Vermont in Nebraska. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the American Revolution.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of The Vermont Association of Boston, N. L. Sheldon, Esq., was elected secretary and treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Albert Clarke, who is obliged to spend the winter in Washington in connection with his duties as a member of the U. S. Industrial Commission.

The new secretary is a native of Stockbridge, Vermont, a graduate of Norwich University, and went to Massachusetts in 1885 as a school teacher. He was master of the West Newbury high school three years, the Norwood high school two years, and subsequently studied law at the Boston University Law School, and has been in active practice in Boston since 1895. Mr. Sheldon is at present president of the Norwich University Alumni Association, of Boston.

VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo by Emery.

MISS FANNY WHEELER, OF RUTLAND.

Photo by Fitzgerald.

MISS ANNA B. COTA, OF ST. ALBANS.

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THIRTEENTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

The Regiment volunteered in the summer of 1862, and with 968 officers and men was mustered into service October 10, 1862; the average age of the men being 23 years.

Prior to the Gettysburg campaign it served chiefly picketing a line between Centreville and Occoquan, Va. Forty-eight hours after the army passed pursuing the enemy to this field, the Regiment was ordered to join the First Corps.

Haste was so urgent that an order forbade leaving the ranks for water, and after forced marches with all the attendant privations incident thereto and lack of rations by reason of the commissary train being diverted, it arrived on the battlefield July 1.

MONUMENT OF THE 13TH VERMONT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY AT GETTYSBURG. DEDICATED AT GETTYSBURG, OCT. 19, 1899.

Mustered out at Brattleboro, Vt., July 21, 1863.

This monument was erected by one hundred and ninety-three of the survivors in 1899.

Front face:

THIRTEENTH VERMONT
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
1862—1863.
ON THIS FIELD THE RIGHT REGIMENT OF STANNARD'S VERMONT BRIGADE, THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS.

July 2. Five companies under Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Munson supported batteries on Cemetery Hill.

Near evening the other five companies, commanded by Colonel Francis V. Randall, charged to the Rogers house on the Emmitsburg road, capturing 83 prisoners and recapturing four guns, after which they took position here and were soon joined by the five companies from Cemetery Hill. (Marker No. 1).

July 3. In the morning 100 men advanced 45 yards under the fire of sharpshooters and placed a line of rails. (Marker No. 2).

When the Confederate column crossed the Emmitsburg road the Regiment advanced to the rail breastworks and opened fire. As the Confederates obliqued to their left the Regiment changed front forward on first company advanced 200 yards, attacking the Confederate right flank, throwing it into confusion and capturing 243 prisoners. (Marker No. 3).

Officers and men engaged	480
Killed and mortally wounded	22
Others wounded	80

Rear panel:

FRANCIS V. RANDALL,
CAPTAIN SECOND VERMONT INFANTRY,
JUNE 20, 1861 TO OCT. 9, 1862,
COLONEL THIRTEENTH VERMONT INFANTRY
OCT. 10, 1862 TO JULY 21, 1863,
COLONEL SEVENTEETH VERMONT INFANTRY
OCT. 17, 1864 TO JULY 14, 1865.

July 2. In the charge Colonel Randall fell with his wounded horse, but soon overtook and led the line on foot.

July 3. When the Confederates began to yield to the flank attack and his order to cease firing was not heard, he rushed in front of his command and by word and gesture made himself understood and thus saved the lives of many foes.

He died at Northfield, Vt., March 1, 1885, and in 1893 the survivors of the Thirteenth erected a monument at his grave.

First panel to the right of the front:

The statue represents Lieutenant Stephen F. Brown, Co. K, who arrived on the field without a sword, but seized a camp hatchet and carried it in the battle until he captured a sword from a Confederate officer.

Persevering and determined like him were all the men of this Regiment of Green Mountain Boys.

THE MORRILL MAUSOLEUM, AT STRAFFORD.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, MASON S. STONE, OF MONTPELIER.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury.
Bennington County, J. L. Alger, of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, of Hardwick.
Chittenden County, J. E. Allen, of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright, of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford.
Grand Isle County, Mrs. H. W. Marvin, of Alburgh.
Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls, of Hyde Park.
Orange County, F. E. Prichard, of Bradford.
Orleans County, G. A. Andrews, of Derby.
Rutland County, C. H. Dunton, of Poultney.
Washington County, O. D. Mathewson, of Barre.
Windham County, H. D. Ryder, of Bellows Falls.
Windsor County, H. Dressel, Jr., of Springfield.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, Principal Whitaker of Brattleboro; vice-president, Principal Abbott of Proctor; secretary and treasurer, Principal Ingalls of Hyde Park; executive committee, Principal Ellery of Saxtons River, chairman, Principal Stannard of Barton and F. E. Neal of Bakersfield.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, Principal H. Dressel, Jr., Springfield; vice-president, Principal F. E. Prichard, Bradford; secretary, Principal W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; treasurer, Principal N. J. Whitehill, Montpelier; executive committee, chairman, Principal J. L. Alger, Bennington, Principal F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans, Principal S. H. Erskine, Rutland; legislative committee, chairman, Principal W. E. Ranger, Johnson, Principal O. D. Mathewson, Barre, E. J. Wallace, White River Junction.

A BUILDING DECADE.

The decade—1890-1900—has witnessed a remarkable increase in the number of new public school buildings erected, and has also seen extensive improvements made in many old school houses. The record of expenditures for construction since 1890, is as follows: 1891, $34,393.63; 1892, $53,439.52; 1893, $87,615.00; 1894, $57,369.84; 1895, $108,999.36; 1896, $134,811.27; 1897, $43,073.79; 1898, $67,211.07.

The amount of money invested in new school buildings in 1899 is larger than in any other year since 1890, with the exception of 1897. The new buildings completed or commenced during the past year include large and handsome edifices at Burlington, Waterbury, St. Johnsbury, Morrisville, Barre, Wilmington, West Concord, and Whitingham. The estimated cost of these structures exceeds $200,000.

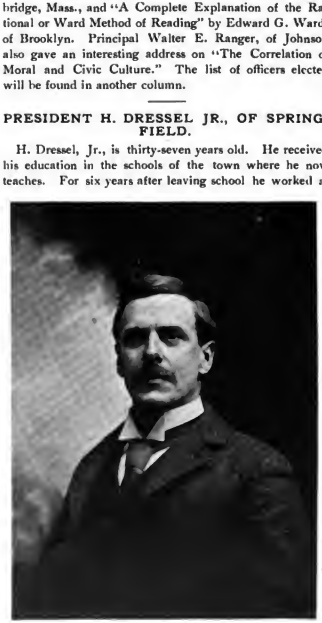
THE VERMONTER presents in this number a cut of the fine new public school building at Waterbury.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the Vermont State Teachers' Association was held at Brattleboro, November 2-4, 1899. The occasion brought together over 300 teachers and others interested in education. The visiting members were welcomed to Brattleboro by Hon. James L. Martin at the opening session. Hon. Mason S. Stone responded on behalf of the teachers. Among the most notable addresses made at the meeting by educators from other States were these:—"The Higher Education and the National Life," by Rev. Nathaniel Butler, D. D., LL. D., of Colby University; "The Rights of the Period of Education," by President W. J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College; "The Modern Library in Public Education and Its Rights to Public Support"; by Melville R. Dewey, State Librarian of New York; "English in Elementary Schools," by Superintendent Tarbell of Providence; "Some Possibilities Music can Solve," by Supervisor Chapman, of Cambridge, Mass., and "A Complete Explanation of the Rational or Ward Method of Reading" by Edward G. Ward, of Brooklyn. Principal Walter E. Ranger, of Johnson also gave an interesting address on "The Correlation of Moral and Civic Culture." The list of officers elected will be found in another column.

PRESIDENT H. DRESSEL JR., OF SPRINGFIELD.

H. Dressel, Jr., is thirty-seven years old. He received his education in the schools of the town where he now teaches. For six years after leaving school he worked at



H. DRESSEL, JR., OF SPRINGFIELD, VT.

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the upholsterer's trade. He determined to go to college and in April, '87, entered Norwich University. Graduated in the class of '90, valedictorian and gold medalist. In September of the same year he became principal of the North Bennington high school, which position he retained for five years. When the new school building was finished in Springfield, Mr. Dressel was elected to become principal of the high school and to supervise the grades.. He is now completing his fifth year in this work. Nearly a year ago he was elected superintendent of the town schools and now has entire charge of the school system.

He was appointed county examiner of teachers in July, 1898, for Windsor county.

Mr. Dressell was elected president of the Vermont State Teachers' Association at the 50th annual meeting held at Brattleboro, November 2-4, 1899.

early sixties, when the present Academy building was erected. These several school buildings have been the home of the Franklin County Grammar School.

Since 1860, the trustees of the Grammar School corporation have not maintained a separate institution of their own, their school being merged at that time in the St. Albans High School. The corporate existence of the Franklin County School continues to be maintained, and its trustees still collect the rents from their lands and turn them into the public treasury.

The centennial exercises were held in City Hall. The historical address was made by H. Charles Royce, Esq., President of the Board of School Commissioners, and presented for the first time a consecutive and comprehensive story of the Franklin County Grammar School. A centennial poem by Mrs. Sarah A. Watson followed. The

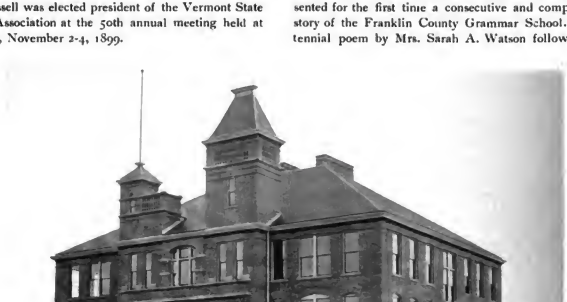

Photo by Dale, Waterbury. THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT WATERBURY.

A SCHOOL CENTENNIAL.

A noteworthy event in educational circles in Vermont during 1899 was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Franklin County Grammar School at St. Albans. The centennial occasion was observed November 17, and was marked by interesting exercises participated in by distinguished educators from abroad and prominent citizens of St. Albans.

The Franklin County Grammar School was chartered by the Legislature November 4, 1799. A provision of the act of incorporation made it obligatory upon the inhabitants of St. Albans to build and furnish a school building to the value of $800. The Legislature subsequently appropriated several rights or grants of land to the use of this institution. A school house was begun in 1803, which was used by the Grammar School until the completion of the building erected by the corporation a few years later. A new brick academy was built in 1829, and remained in use until the

exercises closed with a scholarly address by President W. J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, who took for his subject, "The Rights of the Period of Education."

A banquet followed, which was in charge of the girls of the High School. The post prandial exercises were under the direction of Col. A. A. Hall.

The toasts and responses were as follows:

"Vermont," Col. Farrand S. Stranahan.

"Education in Vermont at the Present Day," Hon. M. S. Stone.

"Reminiscences," Mr. F. H. Dewart.

"The Present and Future," Prin. F. A. Bagnall.

"Our Sister Academy," Prin. C. H. Morrill.

"The Alumni," Mr. George M. Hogan.

"The Parents," Mr. F. W. McGettrick.

"The Students," Col. Frank L. Greene.

President Tucker also spoke briefly.

The arrangements for the literary exercises were made by Principal F. A. Bagnall, of the St. Albans High School and were most successfully carried out.

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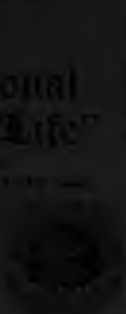
"The National Life"



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KNOTT & GLOSSON

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WASHINGTON MEMORIAL NUMBER.

Washington and the "Green Mountain Boys."

The Society of the Cincinnati,
By Rev. A. N. Lewis.

Tide Water Virginia,
By Edward Lowe Temple.

1799 - At Mount Vernon - 1899

The VERMONTER

Volume Five. February, 1900. Number Seven.

CHARLES S. FORBES, Publisher,
ST. ALBANS, VT.

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ST ALBANS, Oct. 12th, 1898.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your enquiry of the 11th, we would say that the Wellington No. 2 Typewriter purchased from you some months since, has thus far given excellent satisfaction and appears to be in as good order as when first delivered. Our stenographer, who has been an operator on the "Remington" and "Caligraph" machines, is highly pleased with the Wellington and would not be at all disposed to change it for any of the $100 machines.

Yours truly,

THE WILLARD MFG. CO.

THE WILLIAMS MFG CO.,

Plattsburgh, N. Y.

CHAS. L. BINGHAM, Agent,
St. Albans, Vt.

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Washington.

Mayor of Nolthampton 1532-45 of Grays Inn Northhampton Grantee of Sulgrave.

Christian Name: Lawrence. Birth-Date and Place. Death-Date and Place. Father of: Frances (Thompson). Anne (Foster).

Marriage-Date and Place. Husband: Robert Lawrence of Grays Inn. Barbara (Butler). Anary (Neale Jance).

Wife: Anne Purgiler. Birth-Date and Place. Death-Date and Cause: Oct. 7, 1564. Father of: Margaret (Dunton). Elizabeth. Anne (Butler).

Ancestors: dau of Robt Purgiler of Gretworth, Eng.

of Sulgrave Engs.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Robert	Mar. Children: Lawrence, Robert, Walter, Christopher, William	Elizabeth Light
Anne, Amelia		Thomas, Elizabeth

Wife: dau of Robt Light of Radwaly, Co. Warwick

Lawrence	Mar. Aug. 3, 1558. Children: Sir William of Packington. Sir John of Throgsterw. Robert, b. 1566. Laurence. Thomas b. 1605, d. 1623. Gregory, b. Jan. 1606. George b. Aug. 1608.	Margaret Butler
Dec. 13, 1616.		Margaret, Alice, Frances, Amy.
Brington Church.		
Elizabeth, John		

Wife: dau of Wm Butler of Tiptus, Usbrebrking.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 7 Tellar Co. Brasenose Co. Cayold. Victor of Rutleigh Essex Co. Eng.

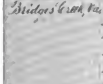
Lawrence	Mar. Children: John, Lawrence, bapt. June 23, 1635. Emigrated to Va. Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 17, 1636. Margaret. Martha. William, bapt. Oct. 14, 1641.	Amphillis Reades
1634-5		June 19, 1634, 5

Emigrated from England to Va. 1637

Lieut Col John	Mar. 1660 Children: Lawrence b. 1661. John, b. 1663. Elizabeth b. 1665. Anne, b. 1667, mar. F. Wright.	Anne Pope
1633-4 England		
June 1677, Va.		
Bridges Creek Va.		

Bridges Creek Va. Proprietor of Mt. Vernon

Lawrence	Mar. 1695 Children: John, b. 1692. Augustine b. 1694. Mildred, b. 1696. m. (Gregory) Willis.	Mildred Warner
1661		
Mon. 1697, 8		



Bridges Creek, Va.

Augustine 1694	Mar. March 6, 1715/6 Children of 1st wife, Jane Butler: Lawrence, b. 1718. Augustine b. 1720. Jan. 1722. Children of Mary Ball, 2nd wife: George. Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1733. m. F. Lewis. Samuel, b. Nov. 16, 1734. John Augustine, b. Jan. 13, 1735. Charles, b. May 1, 1738.	Mary Ball 170
Apl. 12, 1743.		Fredericksburg, Va.

George Feb. 22, 1732/3	Mar. June 6, 1759 Children:	Martha Dandridge
Dec. 14, 1799.		May 1, 1735
Mt. Vernon		May 22, 1802

(REDUCED)

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ONE OF VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo by Moore, Rutland.

MISS ELINOR MARSH SPAFFORD, OF RUTLAND.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. FEBRUARY, 1900. No. 7.

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CHARLES SPOONER FORBES,

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

No State in the Union possesses so unique an early history, or one which represents so much charming romance and harsh reality combined, as Vermont. The first fifty years in the life of the English settlers in this region is replete with experiences and marked by events recorded in blood. The literature relating to Vermont during the waning Colonial period and in the Revolution, comprises many books and voluminous public documents. A student of Vermont history is embarrassed by the great number of publications extant on early Vermont history. Many of the most valuable histories of the State are very rare and quite valuable.

The nineteenth century now drawing to its close has also been an eventful period for the Green Mountain State. Its history is a repetition of the history of the eighteenth century so far as the patriotism, heroic deeds and fidelity to principle of its people are concerned. In the character of its men and women, in the material achievements of its citizens, and in all that tends to promote prosperity and teach the arts of peace, Vermont has steadily advanced and kept in the front rank in the procession of the States of the Union towards a higher civilization.

In view of these facts, and also to meet a growing demand for a brief and comprehensive history of Vermont during the last 150 or 200 years, THE VERMONTER proposes to begin in the near future the publication in serial form of "The Twentieth Century History of Vermont." This history will follow along new lines of thought and each chapter or part will be complete in itself, while preserving the unity of the whole. It will all be comprised in 12 numbers of THE VERMONTER. Each chapter will be contributed by some distinguished Vermonter who is especially qualified to write upon the subject treated. The history will be illustrated with over 100 portraits of Vermonters and illustrations relating to Vermont's past and present.

Preliminary to the publication of the first chapter of the "Twentieth Century History of Vermont," it is proposed to issue next month a historical number of THE VERMONTER. This will be the regular March number and contain many illustrations of the historical landmarks of the State and also portraits of the men who achieved the Independence of the State. This number of THE VERMONTER should be read by every one interested in the early history of the State.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VERMONTER will begin the publication in the March number of a series of articles on the patriotic and historical societies of the State; also of similar orders which have a national organization and a membership in Vermont. These articles will be illustrated, and members of these societies will be interested in reading sketches of these various orders. The first article will be descriptive of the Society of the Cincinnati, from the pen of Rev. A. N. Lewis, A. M., of Montpelier, Chaplain of the Connecticut Society.

Under the title "Vermontana" it is proposed to establish in March a department devoted to the history and bibliography of Vermont, and the genealogy of Vermont families. This department is created to meet a demand among students of history.

"THE STORY OF OUR FLAG."

By special arrangement with the publisher, THE VERMONTER has secured a large edition of the new patriotic and beautifully illustrated volume, entitled "The Story of Our Flag," Colonial and National, compiled from family history. The history is complete, and entertainingly told, and the book is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated in seven colors, and bound in stiff cloth covers. It retails for one dollar and is worth much more.

It is offered as a premium for a club of three new subscribers at $1.00 each.

Send us three new subscribers for THE VERMONTER, with $3.00, and the book will be sent you postpaid. Sample copies of THE VERMONTER, for canvassing, will be sent free upon application. Apply at once if you wish to act as agent. Address THE VERMONTER, St. Albans, Vt.

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WASHINGTON AND THE "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS."

That Washington was first in the hearts of the "Green Mountain Boys" during the Revolution was frequently demonstrated, and although the Continental and Vermont soldiers fought under different governments, the same patriotic impulse and a common purpose inspired them to faithful service and heroic action.

The personal relations between General Washington and Governor Chittenden and the other leading Vermont patriots were most friendly and cordial. Washington while he did not officially recognize the Governor or the State Government prior to 1791, was in sympathy with the inhabitants of Vermont in their boundary dispute and in their struggles for independence and statehood. The communications addressed by Washington from time to time to Thomas Chittenden and other Vermonters during the period of the State's independence, breathed a friendly spirit and gave encouragement to the "Green Mountain Boys" in the contest waged by them for their rights and liberties. The correspondence referred to is voluminous, but it is only necessary at this time to quote a portion of a letter written by General Washington, under date of January 1, 1782, to Thomas Chittenden, to prove the truthfulness of the above assertion. The following abstract is taken from the original autograph letter in the Vermont State papers: "You cannot be at a loss to know why I have not heretofore, and why I cannot now, address you in your public character, or answer you in mine; but the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, gives me an opportunity of offering you my sentiments, as an individual wishing most ardently to see the peace and union of his country preserved, and the just rights of the people of every part of it fully and firmly established. It is not my business, neither do I think it necessary now, to discuss the origin of the right of a number of inhabitants to that tract of country, formerly distinguished by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, and now known by the name of Vermont. I will take it for granted that their right was good, because Congress by their resolve of the 7th of August imply it, and by that of the 21st are willing to confirm it, provided the new state is confined to certain prescribed bounds."

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WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

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The most valued manuscript among the Vermont State papers in the office of the Secretary of State, at Montpelier, is an autograph letter from President Washington to the Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont transmitted through the Senators in Congress.

This communication is in the form of an answer to an address from the Legislature to President Washington in connection with his farewell address.

The reply of President Washington is as follows:—

*His Excelly. Thos. Chittenden.**

REPLY OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

To Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor Esqrs. Senators in Congress from the State of Vermont.

Gentlemen, With particular pleasure I receive the unanimous address of the Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont,—Although but lately admitted into the Union, yet the importance of your State, its love of liberty and its energy, were manifested in the earliest periods of the revolution which established our Independence. Unconnected in name only, but in reality united with the confederated States, these felt and acknowledged the benefits of your cooperation. Their mutual safety and advantage duly appreciated, will never permit this Union to be dissolved.

I enjoy great happiness in the testimony you have presented, and in the other proofs exhibited from various parts of our Country, that the operations of the general Government have justified the hopes of our citizens at its formation, which is recognized as the era of national prosperity. The voluntary acknowledgments of my fellow citizens persuade me to believe that my agency has contributed to produce this effect. This belief will be to me a source of permanent satisfaction, and those acknowledgments a rich reward.

My sincere thanks are due, and I beg you, Gentlemen, to make them acceptable to the Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont, for the very obliging and affectionate terms in which they notice me and my public services. To such confidence and support, as I have experienced from Councils, Legislative assemblies, and the great body of American Citizens, I owed the best exertions of every faculty I possessed: happy now in the reflection that our joint labours have been crowned with success,—When withdrawn to the shade of private life, I shall view with growing pleasure, the increasing prosperity of the United States: in the perfect protection of their government, I trust to enjoy my retirement in tranquility: and then, while indulging a favorite wish of my heart in agricultural pursuits, I may hope to make even my private business and amusement of some use to my Country.—

* Ms. *Vermont State Papers*, Vol. 24, p. 97.

United States
12th December } 1796.

G Washington

Facsimile of Signature from Original Letters.

HOW VERMONT RECEIVED WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

The first intelligence of the death of General Washington reached Vermont two weeks after the sad event occurred. It was announced in *Spooner's Vermont Journal*, printed at Windsor, in its issue of December 31, 1799. The announcement was copied from *The Alexandria Times*, of December 16, and reads as follows: "It is our mournful duty first to announce to our country and to the world, the death of General George Washington. This mournful event occurred on Saturday about 11 o'clock. On the preceding night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection of the throat which in less than 24 hours put a period to his life."

On January 14, 1800, exactly one month after the death of Washington, *Spooner's Vermont Journal*, contained a report of the obsequies at Mount Vernon. The account is reprinted below in the form in which it originally appeared:

"FUNERAL
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN (MAR.) DEC. 20.

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON, the Great, the Father of his Country and the Friend of Man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honors and funeral pomp. A multitude of persons assembled from many miles around at Mt. Vernon, the choice abode and late residence of the Illustrious Chief. There were the groves —the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion; but alas the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed! but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus to mortal eyes, fallen! Yes! fallen! In the long and lofty Porticos where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance full, composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in his lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country took an impressive farewell."

The body of Washington rested in a mahogany coffin. On a small silver plate in the form of an American shield was the inscription:

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GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Born Feb. 22, 1732.
Died Dec. 14, 1799.

The bearers were Colonels Little, Simms, Payne, Gilpin, Ramsay and Marslater, and the order of the procession was as follows:

Troops, Horse and Foot.
Clergy: Rev's. Davis, Muir, Moffat, Addison.
The General's horse, with saddle, holsters and pistols, led by the two grooms, Cyrus and Wilson, who were dressed in deep black.
The Body, borne by Free Masons and Officers.
Principal Mourners.
Lord Fairfax and Ferdinando Fairfax.
Lodge No. 23, A. F. and A. M.
Corporation of Alexandria.

Thus formed, the cortege moved slowly and solemnly to the vault erected on his own premises, while minute-guns were being fired from a schooner on the Potomac.

At the vault the burial service of the Episcopal Church

THE OLD TOMB—1799.

was read by Rev. Mr. Davis, who also delivered a brief address. After this the Masons performed their burial ceremony.

No official action on the part of the State of Vermont regarding the death of Washington was taken until the General Assembly convened in October, 1800. Governor Isaac Tichenor in his speech to the General Assembly delivered October 10, made the following reference to the loss sustained by the Nation: "The wisdom, the firmness, the prudence and success with which our late President, the great, the good, the immortal Washington, administered the affairs of the Federal Government, can never be forgotten by us, and will be remembered with admiration and gratitude by all succeeding generations. It was never given to any man to render more important services to his country, than was done by him to the States of America; and were the wishes of mankind ever allowed to control the laws of nature, that most worthy and excellent man had never died. But altho' removed to a higher sphere of action, we, and I trust all future generations of men in the United States, will share largely in the benefits he procured for his grateful Country."

1799—AT MOUNT VERNON—1899.

February 22d, 1732, and December 14th, 1799, are two memorable dates in American history. The first marks the birth, and the second the death, of the most illustrious American. The fame of George Washington grows brighter as time progresses, and the love and veneration which the people of the country bear him increases from generation to generation. It has been well said that Washington was the Revolution and the Constitution. But no eulogy that may be pronounced by tongue or pen at this time can add lustre to his name. It was the privilege of the writer to be present at the solemn services in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Gen. George Washington, held at Mount Vernon, where his honored ashes repose, and at the city which bears his name. About the tomb of the Father of His Country, its Chief Executive, attended by his Cabinet and the highest officials of the land, gathered with the Masonic bodies, who paid tribute to a departed brother as well as to a great patriot.

"Mount Vernon is the Mecca of American patriotism. A grateful people revere the spot which was at the same time the home and the last resting place of Gen. George Washington. The millions of patriots who could not attend the exercises were there in spirit to celebrate the centennial. The occasion was a solemn one, but the feeling of sorrow was more than counterbalanced in the rejoicing of a nation that it could render such an account of the talents entrusted to it one hundred years ago. Impressive as were the ceremonies, hallowed by the name of him whose memory was celebrated, there ran throughout the entire exercises a note of triumph, a paean of jubilant congratulation that the work so nobly begun had been so well carried on.

"The Masonic exercises at Mount Vernon breathed more the spirit of broad patriotism than any narrow pride in the order. The celebration was without a parallel in the history of Freemasonry in America. The Grand Lodges of every State and Territory of the Union were represented, with the little cluster of the thirteen original States holding the place of honor. The tribute paid to Washington was three-fold; he was honored as an American, as a Mason, and as a citizen of the world. For Masons of other countries had come to lay their wreaths upon his tomb and render their homage to the man who for more than a century has been regarded in all lands as without fear and without reproach.

"It was fitting and appropriate that the Masons should

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take the lead in celebrating the day. It was in this mighty legion of honor that Washington developed so many of those qualities that made his future career possible. Three of the lodges which took part in the ceremonies yesterday will remain inseparably associated with his name. It was in Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, that he took his first degree and became a master Mason. He was worshipful master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, at the time of his death. Federal Lodge, No. 1, now of the District of Columbia, conducted the funeral exercises over his remains one hundred years ago. To these lodges was accorded the place of honor, both in the line of march and during the exercises at Mount Vernon. The Masonic order has on more than one occasion paid its tribute to the name of Washington. The suggestion that the Mount Vernon estate be purchased from the heirs first came from a Masonic

THE NEW TOMB—1899.

lodge, and the order itself raised a large portion of the money.

"The suggestion that the centennial of Washington's death be observed with Masonic rites first came from the Grand Lodge of Colorado. The suggestion met with a hearty and unanimous approval from all over the country. It was conceded that the Grand Lodge of Virginia should have charge of the exercises and the preparation of the programme. As a graceful concession to the lodge over which Washington once presided, it was decided that the Grand Lodge of Virginia should hold its annual session at Alexandria. In fact, everything was done to fittingly commemorate the occasion.

"The response from other countries was sincere and fraternal. English Masons expressed their sympathetic concurrence in the purpose of the celebration, and the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Londesborough, sent messages and tokens of their appreciation. Representatives were present from the Grand Lodges of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Belgium in person, and other foreign jurisdictions had bestowed credentials of representation upon brother Masons residing in this country.

"The President of the United States, himself a fellow-craftsman, honored the occasion by his presence, attended by the members of his Cabinet and other high officials of the nation."

President McKinley made an admirable address on Washington, which is given below.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S EULOGY ON WASHINGTON.

(Delivered at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1899.)

We have just participated in a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here, at his old home, which he has loved so well, and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of his Country to his tomb. The lodge in which he was initiated and the one over which he afterward presided as worshipful master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the grand lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible, and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

Not alone in this country, but throughout the world have Masons taken especial interest in the observance of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies, and other organizations—our citizens everywhere—have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory and to the splendor of his achievements in the advancement of justice and liberty among men. "His fair fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine thro' countless ages with undiminished luster."

The struggling republic for which Washington was willing to give his life, and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the Constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the national architect, says Bancroft, the historian, and but for him the nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed

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its union, could not have put the Federal government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests.

He selected the site for the Capital of the Republic he founded, and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, the president of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the first President of the Republic. More than 70,000,000 of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries uttered a hundred years ago on the occasion of his death. The Rev. Walter King, of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an elegant eulogy, delivered in that city on January 5, 1800, said in part: "By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted beheld us with compassion, and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the perilous enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him His servant with real dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations.

"But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your minds must fill out the active character of the man. A description of the warlike skill, the profound wisdom, the prudence, the heroism, and integrity which he displayed in the character of commander-in-chief would suffer materially in hands like mine, but this, I may say—the eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior, under the direction of heaven, and they were not disappointed."

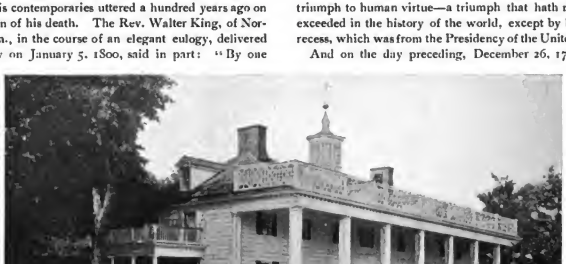
The Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in Hartford, spoke as follows on December 27, 1799: "He was as much the angel of peace as of war, as much respected, as deeply reverenced in the political cabinet for a luminous coolness of disposition whereby party jealousy became enlightened and ashamed of itself as he was for a coolness of command in the dreadful moment when empires hung suspended on the fate of battle. His opinion became the opinion of the public body, and every man was pleased with himself when he found he thought like Washington.

"Under the auspices of this great warrior, who was formed by the providence of God to defend his country, the war was ended, and America ranked among the nations. He who might have been a monarch retired to his own Vernon, unclothed of all authority, to enjoy the bliss of being a free private citizen. This was a strange sight, and gave a new triumph to human virtue—a triumph that hath never been exceeded in the history of the world, except by his second recess, which was from the Presidency of the United States."

And on the day preceding, December 26, 1799, in the course of his memorable funeral oration before both Houses of Congress, Maj. Gen. Lee, then a representative from the State of Virginia, gave utterance to the noble sentiment as forceful to-day as in those early years of our national life:

"To the horrid din of battle sweet peace succeeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontent of growing sedition, and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a plowshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great you must be truly good."

While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the republic. He is recognized as not only the most far-sighted



MOUNT VERNON AS IT IS TO-DAY.

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statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

John Adams, the immediate successor of Washington, said of him in an address to the Senate on the 23d of December, 1799: "For himself, he had lived enough to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered he would have been immortal. * * * His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens, and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read."

The Nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, the new as well as the old.

The Emery Studio, Rutland.—Brush, Successor.

A WASHINGTONIAN PARTY OF TO-DAY.—SCENE, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

HOW TO TRACE THE SERVICES OF AN ANCESTOR.

The manner in which the services of an ancestor may be ascertained is given below for the benefit of the readers of THE VERMONTER:

Undoubtedly, the first step is to trace one's lineage back by as many lines of descent as possible. Every one must make this search in their own way, guided by family tradition. They must consult family Bibles, the memory of relatives, old letters, and the records of the towns and counties in which their ancestors lived. Considerable correspondence is often necessary to obtain the missing links of lineage. County and town clerks are reasonably prompt and generally most courteous in answering inquiries sent to them. And if a prolonged search of local records is necessary, they are generally willing to name some person, who, for a moderate compensation, will make the search.

After the names and residences of the men of the family who lived in a stated period have been ascertained, the next step is to ascertain their service, if any. It is exactly at this point that the greatest caution is necessary. There may have been two men in the same town of the same name, one of whom served and the other did not. Family traditions and town records are in this case always important and useful guides.

The records of enlistment and service in the various States may be secured from sources indicated below:

Massachusetts—Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of State, at Boston, has complete records, and will furnish a certificate, over the seal of State, to Revolutionary soldiers. One dollar is charged for the service.

Connecticut—Address the Adjutant-General, Hartford.

Maine—Copies of such records as are on file may be obtained from the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, Augusta, Maine.

New York—The Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.

New Hampshire—The Secretary of State, Concord, N.H.

Vermont—Address, with as full particulars as you have, General T. S. Peck, Adjutant-General, Montpelier, Vt. No charge for seach, but copy of records will be furnished, when found, for a fee of $1.00.

Rhode Island—Address the Secretary of State, Providence. Charge for search, $2.00; certificate, $1.00.

The Pension Department at Washington will furnish free a record of the services under which pensions were granted under the laws of 1818 and 1832. Address Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

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Tidewater Virginia.

BY EDWARD LOWE TEMPLE.

The city of Washington, of which we are so justly proud, is not in appearance especially suggestive of history, so greatly metamorphosed has it been since the Civil War. The White House and the Soldiers' Home still speak to us of Lincoln; and Lee's old home at Arlington grows year by year more pathetically beautiful, as time softens the asperities which made it our great National Cemetery. But most else is more or less changed in appearance, except Mount Vernon and old Alexandria, which are too frequented and familiar to call for notice here.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON, IN RICHMOND.

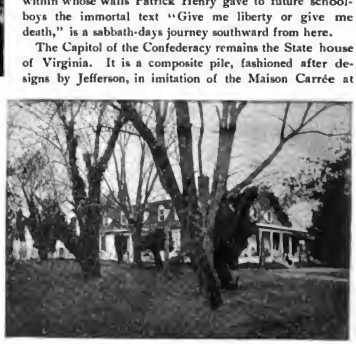
Baltimore, mainly commercial in its aspect, has its Battle Monument of 1812, and its more ambitious one to the memory of Washington, set in fine surroundings in Mount Vernon Square, surrounded by Barye's noble bronze lions and tigers. But it has little else to remind strongly of the past, though Holmes has reminded us that the city has furnished the best three poetic productions of their kind, Poe's "Raven," Key's "Star Spangled Banner," and "Maryland, my Maryland!"

Sleepy little Annapolis, with its narrow streets and statehouse of wood and brick, the oldest in the country, in whose faded Senate chamber General Washington returned his commission to the President of Congress, looks more historic than either. The leafy grounds of its Academy, the West Point of the Navy, where middies were graduated on shipboard before the present somewhat antiquated buildings were built, also supplies sensations connected with our recent picturesque unpleasantness with Spain. For it has the association of gallant old Cervera's brief and pleasant captivity there on parole; and in its Museum hang forty or more banners and military standards, emblazoned with the royal arms of Castile, which Dewey sent home from Manila to grace his Alma Mater.

In the opposite direction, across the Potomac's Long Bridge, the neighborhood of Washington bristles with history to inspire the pride of the true American. Over the sacred soil of Virginia by rail through Fredericksburg to Richmond, and thence by boat down the James River to the sea, is a pilgrimage well worth the taking. Richmond has one of the finest of hotels in the Jefferson, whose magnificence is sustained by an endowment—a feature possibly unique for such an enterprise. At one side of the city lies beautiful Hollywood Cemetery, the resting-place of Presidents Madison and Tyler, and also of Jefferson Davis. In an other direction the superb bronze equestrian statute of Robert E. Lee surmounts a massive granite pedestal in the suburbs, not unlike in its construction to that of Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The surroundings of the latter by the broad lake shore are much the more beautiful, and there is a movement to change the former's location to a more central and commanding site.

The President of the Confederacy's former large, but rather unhandsome, colonial mansion has long been converted into a museum of relics of the war; and only a short distance away from it is St. Paul's Church, whence, on a Sunday morning in April, 1865, Davis was hastily summoned by a messenger bearing the unwelcome tidings of Lee's surrender. A few blocks in another direction brings one to the Monumental Church (little resembling a house of worship), so called because of the tiny monument in its porch that commemorates the sufferers by fire in a theatre burned on this spot early in the century. To old St. John's, within whose walls Patrick Henry gave to future schoolboys the immortal text "Give me liberty or give me death," is a sabbath-days journey southward from here.

The Capitol of the Confederacy remains the State house of Virginia. It is a composite pile, fashioned after designs by Jefferson, in imitation of the Maison Carrée at



EPPS MANSION, AT CITY POINT.

Nimes in France. In its rotunda stands Houdon's marble Washington, with his bust of Lafayette hard by. In the grounds is an imposing bronze statue by Crawford, of Virginia's greatest son on horseback, with Marshall, Jefferson, Henry, and other Virginians only less famous, grouped below him. Statues of Henry Clay and Stonewall Jackson are also within the enclosure. And as one leaves the city by the steamer Pocahontas to descend the river, a fine Confederate monument towers above the shore, on one of the hills of which Richmond has so many.

The tide is felt here quite perceptibly, though it is one

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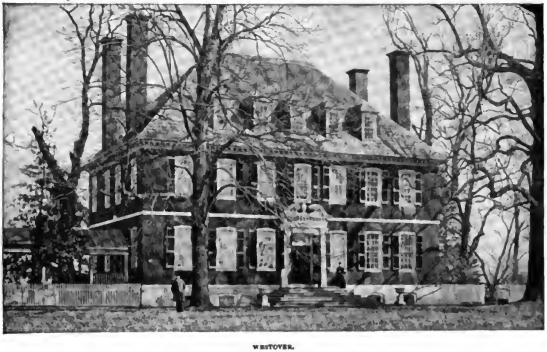
hundred and twenty-five miles from the ocean. On the left bank just below is the traditional site of the rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas. And it is not long before the boat's progress reveals Drewry's Bluff on the right, whence entrance into Richmond would have been so easy in 1862, "if we had only known it." It is the first suggestion on the voyage of the four hundred contests that raged for years about the city which held out so stubbornly and so long.

Bold bluffs abound in this part of the James, and are indeed the rule, the channel being also very tortuous. At Dutch Gap it doubles on itself, and Dutch settlers began an excavation here in 1620, which Ben Butler endeavored in vain to complete in 1864, to screen our troops in their passage from the heavy fire of batteries at Howlett House, opposite the farther end of the little peninsula. He was forced to give it up after working about six feet in depth; and the narrow neck of land was not fairly severed, for the navigable channel which now saves seven miles of journey, until 1872.

What was first Varina was known as Aiken's Landing when thousands of prisoners were there exchanged; and it was an accustomed meeting-place for Federal and Confederate officers. Once it was a great estate of the Randolph family, and named from a town in Spain famous for its tobacco. North of this point are the scenes of the Seven Day's Fight and earlier engagements in 1862—Hanover Court-house, Fair Oaks, Gaine's Mill, Savage Station, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, with their unexampled ratio of mortality. From here McClellan fell back to Harrison's Landing, an extemporized post-office so well known in hundreds of Vermont homes. Hard it is to realize the carnage which devastated these broad fields and laid waste many an "Ole Virginny home." Now perhaps the only home is the whitewashed log-cabin, and the only sign of life the slow creaking of a dilapidated cart, with its mule or bullock scarcely more bovine than the grinning negro driver.

On the opposite shore lies Bermuda Hundred, famous for the "bottling up" of General Butler. It was originally a colonial sub-division of one hundred settlers under a captain of their own; and the particular hundred originally at this inward outpost against Indians were mariners and others who had been shipwrecked on the Bermudas when coming over to Jamestown.

The Appomattox river flows in from Petersburg near here, and at its mouth is City Point, laid out in 1620 as Charles City, after the King, but the city never materialized. There is still a fine old mansion, on an estate belonging to the Epps family for two hundred years or more. Grant's headquarters were here during the siege of Petersburg. His little log office was taken to Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, as Libby Prison was afterward removed to Chicago. Lincoln came to City Point only a few days before his death, and went hence with his "little Tad" to Richmond. Grant was magnanimous enough never to set foot in the city he had conquered at such dear cost of blood and treasure.



WESTOVER.

The river widens, and its shores lose much of their abrupt character. The full channel flows on between green banks, and on those banks the distant view reveals a series of beautiful pictures of domestic peace and even of luxury, rather than of war, strife and destitution. Generally on the left bank and well set back from the shore appears many a famous colonial homestead, some of whose counterparts, though smaller, may still be found among our Vermont hills. Their massive brick walls, rising often to three stories, with tall chimneys, seem built to last forever, and

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to be reared for the real comfort of their owners. Colonnaded porticoes and dormer windows are the rule. The approach is sometimes made through a crested gateway, with the "quarters" and other dependent buildings standing about and well removed, as in the days when the "peculiar institution" flourished. Armorial family tombs are an adjunct of some, and the great central hall is a feature of them all. Antique furniture, canopied four-posters, family portraits and priceless ancestral relics still lie hidden within their vine-clad walls, and time has on the whole dealt gently with the scene. America is still happily dominated by the ideas of the Virginians who once lived upon this little peninsula, enclosed between the Potomac and the James. John Fiske well reminds us that four of the five great men who made our nation, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Marshall, were citizens of the Old Dominion.

We have already passed Shirley, patented early in the seventeenth century, the home of the Carters and the birthplace of the wife of Light-horse Harry Lee, who was also the mother of Robert E. Lee. Near Harrison's Landing is Berkeley, a grand plantation established in 1620. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it became the property of the Harrisons, and was the home of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration, and the birthplace of his son William Henry, the first president of the name. Every president from Washington to Buchanan has shared its hospitality. Only five miles below is Sherwood Forest, an estate whereon John Tyler was born, elected on the same presidential ticket with Harrison, and succeeding him in the office—both born in the same county!

Then follows Westover, stateliest of them all, where many a bumper has been drained in the brave days of yore. It was once the proud home of William Byrd, founder of Richmond, who then possessed the largest private library in America. The present mansion was built when Washington was but five years old, and was owned by the late Major Drewry. Benedict Arnold was here with British troops; Cornwallis crossed the river at this point bound for his fate at Yorktown; and Pope occupied it during part of our Civil War.

On the opposite shore Wyanoke and Fort Powhatan are redolent of tales of Indian massacre. Just below them lie Upper and Lower Brandon—domains, not towns—the latter patented in 1635, by Richard Quiney, the London merchant, whose brother married Judith Shakespeare in the year her immortal father died. Before Federal soldiers destroyed them its hall window panes were covered with scratched inscriptions of names of the guests at May and Christmas parties—the subject of Thompson's lines, "On the window panes at Brandon."

Then, still on the right or southern bank, comes Claremont with its twelve thousand acres, extending for seven miles up and down the river. The manor house is a copy of its namesake in England, where the Princess Charlotte and Louis Philippe died. Flood tide fills the channel full, and great cypresses are submerged almost to their lower foliage. The Chickahominy, with its doleful reminiscences of little Mac the Unready, adds its waters from the north. Soon we turn to a long reach and at the end of it lies Jamestown, "the mother of us all." Ere we yield to the thoughts that she inspires, we shall throw a grateful backward look toward the scenes where the "first families" in grace, courtesy, dignity and patriotism dispensed such boundless hospitality, and reflect, with Lodge, that "we must go back to Athens to find another example of a society so small in numbers capable of such an outburst of ability and force."

Jamestown, with its low causeway to the mainland, is

LOWER BRANDON

scarcely an island now. It has been the scene of more memorable events, obscured indeed in these days for many readers, than any other island or perhaps equal tract in America. The earliest colony of Englishmen landed here in May, 1607. Powhatan's home was near by, and Pocahontas was often a visitor. It was the first permanent settlement of English on this continent, and it was made by devout members of the Church of England. The Prayer Book had been used in service nearly thirty years earlier, by Sir Francis Drake on the shores of California, and an abortive attempt had been made to plant a colony on

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Roanoke Island. But here is the oldest shrine of pure religion in the Western hemisphere, ruined now, but alive in its manifold inheritors, and as truthfully as poetically styled "our American Glastonbury Abbey."

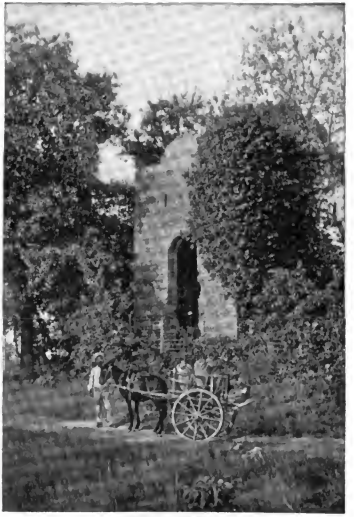
The hundred and odd worshippers who disembarked from stout Captain Newport's little fleet of three vessels were screened from the sun by an old sail hung to the trees; and this, with seats made of unhewn trees and a cross-bar of wood for a pulpit, was the first of all Protestant churches in this country. Here thanksgiving was offered at once by the good presbyter Robert Hunt, and a week later occurred the earliest celebration of the Holy Communion. Savages attacked the colonists within a month, but the adventurous explorer, Captain John Smith, who had already explored "North Virginia" and re-named it New England, (and who was, by the way, "a puritan in morals though not in doctrine"), kept them at bay, and built a rude, log church, with font, chancel and communion table, and a daily service.

Wives were sent out from England for the cavalier settlers, and some (no doubt consenting) were purchased for a hundred pounds of tobacco each or its equivalent. In sixteen years the dreadful "starving time" had come and gone, and more than three-fourths of the six thousand colonists who had landed here were dead. In fourteen years more the first church of brick was built, which, though damaged by fire in Bacon's rebellion in 1676, was restored and occupied until about the time of Washington's birth. On this spot Pocahontas was baptized Rebekah, and here she was married to John Rolfe.

With Spanish foes outside and Indians in ambush behind them, the spirit of English liberty here had its first American thrill. Within this same enclosure where the ivy-clad and ruined tower still stands as a mute witness, there gathered in July, 1619, seventeen months before the Mayflower sighted the shore of Plymouth, the first legislative body upon our soil. It was the nucleus of the Virginia House of Burgesses, deliberating for the people's welfare. This old English church was the very "seed-plot of our government," for in it was cast the first American ballot, progenitor of those which now fall "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," and here the germ of popular sovereignty was born. Plymouth soon brought in its heroic and indomitable infusion, but it is only justice and truth to say that Jamestown first gave us free institutions.

The cavalier colony had a most varied and picturesque history. It produced the first poetic specimen in Anglo-American literature, when George Sandys translated Ovid and the Aeneid. Virginia slaves were earliest landed here, and felons were sent from England as to a Botany Bay. There was great public rejoicing over the restoration of Charles the Second; yet only a brief time elapsed thereafter before Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion vindicated popular rights over Governor Berkeley's tyranny, by burning Jamestown over his head in 1675. Its glory was now passed, though it was for long afterward a "pocket borough" in the family of Travis, which owned nearly all of the deserted island. The remainder fell into the possession of the Ambiers; of whom two brothers, Richard and Jacqueline, in later years had the rare fortune respectively to win the hand of Mary Cary from the suit of Washington, and Rebecca Burwell from that of Jefferson. The island treasures (only dismantled walls and crumbling gravestones now), are, like so much of historic value remaining in the Old Dominion, well guarded by the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities.

It was a jolly ten-mile drive through the woods by a sandy road to Williamsburg, behind a pair of mules and with a darkey boy to ply the gad. This quiet spot fell heir to Jamestown's supremacy, and became Virginia's first capital.



CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN.

In the State house, burned early in this century, Patrick Henry shouted his war-cry, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" At the other end of the street and not far from Sir Christopher Wren's court-house, still stands old William and Mary College, next erected after Harvard, and which had its bi-centenary eight years ago. And between them is quaint old Bruton Parish church, one of the very oldest of Episcopal Churches in America, erected in 1678, and still possessing the antique silver communion service of the age of the Restoration, sent over from England, and brought here when Jamestown ceased to be.

Below here the James is relatively uninteresting until

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Newport News is reached, called perhaps after King James's captain, but called into real existence by the Civil War, when it became a great camp. It is now a stirring centre of industry for coal, grain and shipbuilding. Just off shore the Cumberland was sunk in 1862, and the Monitor and Merrimac had their desperate duel, followed by the blowing up of the latter a few days later near Portsmouth Navy Yard on the farther shore. Portsmouth is practically a suburb of Norfolk, and the latter is a typical southern city, with scenes of alternate comfort and squalor, and full of northern visitors in the winter season.

History has been busy here too, and its most prominent witness is old St. Paul's, nearly two centuries old, surrounded by its leafy church-yard of quiet graves. In its ivy-mantled wall of brick is plainly imbedded a cannon ball, which an English gun from the fleet in the harbor planted there in the early days of the Revolution. Two ferries ply from here to Old Point Comfort across the broad mouth of the James, passing the Rip-raps, once Fort Wool, on naked rocks in the centre of the channel.

Old Point possesses two most comfortable hotels, and its balmy air makes it a paradise for northern invalids and pleasure seekers. It is but a short walk to Fortress Monroe, our most extensive fortification, impressive and spacious indeed, though as a citadel not to be compared with England's Gibraltar, or Canada's Quebec, or Germany's Ehrenbreitstein. It has been our national school for artillery practice, and representative vessels of foreign powers are often anchored before its massive old-time defenses of hewn stone.

Not far away, on the old road from here to Yorktown, lies Big Bethel, where the gifted and gallant Theodore Winthrop of the New York Seventh fell while leading an assault; and familiar to Vermonters also as the scene of their earliest engagement in the Civil War. Nearer to Old Point is Hampton, an ancient settlement that has given its name to the famous naval roadstead before it. It is even more famous now as the site of a great educational benefaction under governmental supervision. In its Normal Institute there are a thousand young Negroes and Indians of either sex, grandly managed by eighty instructors,—a striking attestation of the triumphs of peace. The rapid development of intelligence in these wards of the nation since the war, the accuracy and the finish of their military drill, and the wonderful melody of their racial songs, patriotic and religious, are alone worth a journey thither to see and hear.

There is but one railway from Old Point to the North, the Chesapeake and Ohio by way of Richmond. But commodious steamboats ply hence to Baltimore and Washington; and, ere the traveler has ascended the Potomac or traversed Chesapeake Bay by their aid, he will make haste to confess that we have few regions more attractive or full of interesting suggestion than those recalled in this brief sketch of Tidewater Virginia.

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

MEMORIAL TO MARY WASHINGTON.

Down in Fredericksburg, Va., a monument has been erected to Mary Washington, the mother of the first President of the United States. A shaft of granite has been raised.

The handsome park in which it stands was the gift of the Fredericksburg Memorial association. The shaft will be shaded by the boughs of trees that were transplanted there from Mount Vernon. The grounds are enclosed by a handsome railing, and a lodge has been built where a keeper will always be in attendance.

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THE VENERABLE AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam." *

COMPILED AND EDITED BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A., CHAPLAIN AND HISTORIAN OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

I.

The author of a brief sketch of this Society published some years ago in a New England Magazine, says:

"In many respects, tho' not instituted by king, prince, or potentate, this Association possesses undeniable claims to be considered a chivalrous order."

Its jewel has been worn by princes, dukes, counts, viscounts, marquises and barons † at the courts of emperors and kings. The French officers who served in the American Revolution wore the Cincinnati Eagle with the insignia of the "Golden Fleece," and the grand cross of St. Louis; these two, (the "Golden Fleece" and the Cincinnati Eagle), being the only foreign decorations allowed at the court of Louis XVI.

Gustavas III. of Sweden forbade his subjects to wear the Cincinnati Eagle, because the Society had a republican tendency not suited to his government. Despite this prohibition, however, the son of Baron Stedvigh wore it daily under his monarch's eye.‡

Per contra; the Society was opposed by Jefferson, Mirabeau and others on account of its "aristocratic" tendencies.

It is not certainly known how or by whom the idea of forming the Society was conceived. Marshal says Gen. Knox § was the originator, and intimates that General the Baron Steuben had something to do with it. This is also the opinion of Sparks. Rochambeau says "Washington had a greater share in its creation than mere approval."

Capt. Richmond of the Maryland Line in 1782 talked with Dr. Wm. Eustis about "the unhappiness of the coming separation," and suggested "that the officers meet in some central place and form a Society to preserve the friendship which so strongly subsisted between them."

In Jefferson's Diary, March 16th, 1788 is the following entry. "Knox, in conversation with John Adams as early as 1776 expressed a wish for some ribbon to wear in his hat or button-hole, to transmit to his descendants as a badge and a proof that he had fought in defense of their liberties. He spoke of it in such terms as showed that he had revolved it in his mind before." From the very first, Knox was one of its most earnest promoters, and he may be called, if not the father, the god-father of the Society.

It was near the close of the Revolution; in some respects the darkest and gloomiest period of the great struggle. The disbandment of the Army was near at hand. In a few weeks or months its members were to be dismissed from the service of their country, with but poor prospects of support for themselves and families. The times were hard, and the finances of the country in a disordered and precarious condition. Most of the officers had entered the Army at an age usually devoted to the acquirement of a trade or profession. Eight years of military service had not fitted them to engage in study or business, and they looked forward to the future with melancholy forebodings. Many of the officers had drawn largely on their private means for the support of themselves and families. Their pay was largely in arrears, and Congress, tho' often petitioned, did not seem disposed to do anything for their relief. Those who had farms had mortgaged them heavily; in short, so dreary was the outlook that Washington, in a letter to Hamilton says: "It is affirmed to me that a large proportion of the officers have no better prospect than a jail." §

In 1778 Congress granted half-pay for seven years to all officers who should continue in service thro' the War. By a subsequent resolve they recommended to the States that suitable provision should be made to carry the decree of 1778 into effect. The States declined or neglected to raise the money, and Congress in 1780 indicated its intention to "reform" the Army by mustering out a large portion of the officers during the continuance of the War. This aroused a serious and indignant feeling among the officers. Washington intervened, and Congress decreed "half-pay for life," not only to those officers who should remain, but also to those who should be mustered out before the close of the War. This quieted matters for a time.

The indications of peace during the winter of 1782-'83 again excited the forebodings of the officers. A petition for relief was again sent to Congress. It was necessary, under the Articles of Confederation, to have the consent of *nine* States to a money-measure. *Six* voted in favor; three were unrepresented in Congress; and *four* were opposed; so the plan fell to the ground.

The reception of this intelligence in camp produced the celebrated "Newburgh Letters," the headquarters of the Army being in that town. A meeting of the officers was called "to consider what measures, if any, should be adopted to obtain that redress of grievances which seemed to have been submitted in vain." An anonymous letter, counselling the most radical measures was printed and scattered broadcast thro' every State Line in the camp. It is now known to have been written by Mr. John Armstrong, father of President Madison's Secretary of War. The movement it suggested was wisely discountenanced in a

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* "He left all to save the Republic." Motto of the Society of the Cincinnati.

† Of the 72 French officers admitted in 1784, 55 were princes, dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts, chevaliers and barons. Among these were the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Rochambeau, the Count d'Estaing, the Count de Grasse and others.

‡ Washington, in a letter to Rochambeau, written in August, 1784, said: "Considering how recently the King of Sweden has changed the form of the government of that country, it is not so much to be wondered at that his fears should get the better of his liberality as to anything which might have the semblance of republicanism; but when it is further considered how few of his nation had, or could have, a right to the "order," I think he might have suffered his complaisance to have overcome them."—Sparks' Washington, IX, 56.

§ A paper in Knox's handwriting entitled a "Rough Draft of a Society to be formed by the American Officers, and to be called the "Cincinnati Society" is still in existence. It is dated West Point, 15 April, 1783.

§ When Lafayette was making his tour thro' New England in 1824-5, he found one of his old comrades in jail for debt, where he had lain 15 years! He at once discharged the debt and had him released.

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general order of the commander-in-chief, dated March 11th, 1789, and a meeting called of the general and field officers, and of one line-officer from each company on the 15th of the same month, "to receive the report of the gentlemen charged with the care of the petition to Congress." The storm which was brewing was averted by a timely compliance by Congress, and for a time all went well.

The military discontents, however, were only checked, not smothered. Dissatisfaction prevaded all ranks of the Army, most of all among the rank and file whose pay was more largely in arrears. The "warsmen," i. e.—those who had enlisted for the War, were particularly mutinous. The Pennsylvania Line turned their mutinous bayonets against Congress itself. A part of General Green's army at the south conspired to betray their commander to the enemy. An open mutiny among the troops quartered at Redding, Conn., was with difficulty quelled by the energetic action of "Old Put." It was the darkest period of the whole war.

This Newburgh meeting, and the reflections it awakened, suggested to the officers a union among themselves to endure beyond the reach of Congress, and even after they should be disbanded. It was natural that they should look to themselves for that support, which seemed good reason to suppose their country would extend to them grudgingly, or deny altogether. The strength that union brings was no new lesson to them. From the commander-in-chief down to the lowest subaltern we find Masonic Lodges continually recruited from the Revolutionary Army. It was resonable to suppose that the welfare of a numerous and closely wrought association would be more regarded than that of a single individual. The future welfare of the Army was the all-prevailing thought.

This stage of our sketch brings us to the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati.—[*Continued in March number.*]

FIRST DISTRICT CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

THE VERMONTER presents in this number portraits and biographical sketches of the candidates for Congress from the First District. They are arranged in alphabetical order.

HON. JOEL C. BAKER OF RUTLAND.

Born in 1838.

Educated at private school.

Law student from 1859 to 1862.

Admitted to Rutland County Bar 1862.

Enlisted as private in War for the Union in 1862, successively promoted to grades of 1st sergeant, 2d and 1st lieutenant and captain.

Editor *Rutland Herald* from 1869 to 1873.

State Senator from 1886 to 1888.

Has been attorney for the city of Rutland.

Has been director of Clement National Bank, Howe Scale Co., The P. E. Chase Manufacturing Corporation and the *Rutland Herald and Globe Association.*

HON. JAMES K. BATCHELDER OF ARLINGTON.

Born in 1843.

Educated at Burr and Burton Seminary.

Was graduated at Middlebury College 1864.

Law student at Brattleboro in 1864.

Was graduated at Albany Law School 1866.

Represented Arlington in Vermont Legislature 1874, 1876 and 1884.

Speaker of the Vermont House, 1884.

Presidential Elector 1876.

State's Attorney of Bennington County eight years.

Member State Line Commission.

Senior member of the law firm of Batchelder and Bates, of Bennington.

HON. D. J. FOSTER OF BURLINGTON.

Born in 1857.

Educated in the common schools, at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College.

Studied law under Hon. Julius W. Russell at Burlington.

Admitted to the Bar of Chittenden County in 1883.

State's Attorney of Chittenden County 1886-'90.

State Senator, 1892.

Commissioner of State Taxes, 1894-'98.

Appointed Chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1898.

HON. ALFRED A. HALL OF ST. ALBANS.

Born in 1848.

Educated at Leland and Gray Seminary, Townsend.

Admitted to Franklin County Bar in 1873.

State's Attorney of Franklin County from 1882 to 1884.

State Senator from 1892 to 1894, and President *pro tem* of the Senate.

Chairman of the Commission on the Revision of the State Laws 1893.

Commissioner of Uniformity of Laws in 1895.

Colonel and A. D. C. on staff of Gov. Pingree from 1884 to 1886.

Colonel Hall has held various town and municipal offices and has been for many years Treasurer and Trustee of Saint Albans Public Library.

HON. CARROLL S. PAGE OF HYDE PARK.

Born in 1843.

Educated People's Academy, Morrisville; Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park, and Lamoille County Grammar School, Johnson.

Represented Hyde Park in Legislature from 1869 to 1872.

State Senator from 1874 to 1876.

Delegate to National Republican Convention in 1880.

State inspector of finance from 1884 to 1888.

Chairman of Republican State Committee from 1884 to 1890.

Governor of Vermont from 1890 to 1892.

Governor Page is President Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Co., of the Lamoille County National Bank, and of the Fife Lumber Co. Director of the St. J. & L. C. R. R., and Treasurer of the Hyde Park Lumber Co., the Morse Manufacturing Co., and the Buck Lumber Co.

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HON. JOEL C. BAKER, OF RUTLAND.

HON. DAVID J. FOSTER, OF BURLINGTON.

HON. JAMES K. BATCHELDER, OF ARLINGTON.

HON. ALFRED A. HALL, OF ST. ALBANS.

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HON. CARROLL S. PAGE, OF HYDE PARK.

HON. HAMILTON S. PECK, OF BURLINGTON.

HON. HAMILTON S. PECK OF BURLINGTON.

Born in Royalston, Mass, in 1845; removed to Burlington in 1865.
Graduated from University of Vermont 1870.
Admitted to Chittenden County Bar 1873.
State's Attorney 1878-80.
Alderman 1882-84.
City Judge 1888-94.
Member of Republican State Committee and its Secretary 1892-96.
President of the Republican State League.
Mayor of Burlington 1896-98.

HON. H. HENRY POWERS, OF MORRISVILLE.

HON. H. HENRY POWERS OF MORRISVILLE.

Born in 1835.
Educated at People's Academy, Morrisville.
Was graduated from the University of Vermont 1855.
Admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1858.
Represented Hyde Park in the Legislature of 1858.
State's Attorney of Lamoille County 1861 and 1862.
Member of State Constitutional Convention 1870.
State Senator from 1872 to 1874.
Represented Morristown in the Legislature of 1874 and chosen Speaker of the House.
Elected sixth assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court in 1874; re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888.
Chairman of Vermont Delegation to National Republican Convention 1892.
Elected Representative in Congress from the First District in 1890; re-elected in 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1898.
He is Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads and a member of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

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ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY,

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

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MARCH, 1900.
Volume Five.

THE VERMONTER

MARCH, 1900.
Number Eight.

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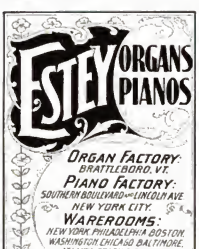

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Corner stone laid August 16, 1887; Cap stone laid November 29, 1889; Dedicated August 19, 1891; Building fund, $80,000; Material, blue-grey magnesium lime stone (Dolomite); Architect, Mr. J. Philipp Rinn, Boston; Height, 306 feet 4½ inches; Base at surface, 37 feet square; Thickness of walls at foundation, 7 feet 6 inches; Thickness of walls at apex (finishing courses) 24 inches; Entrance hall, 20 feet square, 20 feet high; Grand look-out room, 8 feet square.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. MARCH, 1900. No. 8.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1895.

DEVOTED TO VERMONT INTERESTS.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

The announcement in the February number of the proposed publication of a 20th Century History of Vermont to appear in serial form in THE VERMONTER has received the indorsement of many citizens of the State. The success of the proposition is assured by the general acceptance of the request to contribute articles by distinguished Vermonters. While the list of contributors is incomplete, it is expected the names of all the writers will be ready to announce in the April number. The various subjects to be treated in the work will also be announced next month.

The prospectus of the 20th Century History of Vermont is completed sufficiently to announce in this connection that the work will contain chapters on The Founding of the State, the Civil History, the Religious History, the Political History, the Military History, the Literary History and the Educational History, of the State; also chapters on Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining, Banks and Banking, Transportation, the Bench and Bar and other subjects. These chapters will run serially in THE VERMONTER, and it is contemplated publishing them ultimately in book form.

This history will be an interesting feature of THE VERMONTER for 1900 and 1901, and as the articles will be copyrighted, the readers of this magazine will have the sole benefit of this valuable history of Vermont from the earliest settlement of the State up to the present time.

The history will be illustrated with over 100 portraits of Vermonters and views relating to Vermont's past and present.

The regular features of THE VERMONTER will also be continued meanwhile, and among forthcoming articles will be the story of Ethan Allen, a sketch of Jacob Collamer, Vermont Poets and Authors, Early Railroading in Vermont, Life in Samoa, Stage Coaching in Early Days, Sons of Vermont in Congress, the Flora of Vermont, Lafayette's Visit to Vermont, Farming in Vermont, Vermont Schools and Colleges, Gold Mining in Vermont, a Winter in Northern Africa, Famous Hotel Men born in Vermont, Vermont's Famous Academies, the Old Red School House, Vermonters in the Consular Service, the Vermont State Prison, the Industrial School and the House of Correction; also histories of Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Bennington, Rockingham, St. Albans, Northfield, Brandon, Middlebury, Shelburne, Morristown, Vergennes and Waterbury.

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Marking Historic Sites.

Bennington is the Mecca of patriotic Vermonters. Within the boundaries of this historic town are found numerous reminders of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Bennington is famous as the meeting place of the Council of Safety and the Legislature, as the site of the first Church and Academy of the English settlers in the New Hampshire Grants, as the home, or rendezvous, of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Samuel Robinson, Moses Robinson and a score of other patriots of early days; and last but not least as the spot where General Stark, Seth Warner and Parson Allen and their men met and defeated the British troops under Gen. Baum. But it would take volumes to fittingly and fully describe the many historical events that invests Bennington with so much interest to the people of this State. THE VERMONTER can only at this time present in brief form some of the most notable features in the history of the town, and illustrate a few of the attractions to be seen there.

The great battle monument that stands on State Arms Hill to commemorate the victory over the British army, August 16, 1777, is a conspicuous landmark for miles around. It forms a fitting frontispiece to THE VERMONTER.

The public spirited citizens of Bennington are entitled to much credit, especially the members of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, for the patriotic work accomplished by them in marking permanently the historic sites in and around the town. This good work was inaugurated in 1895, under President Henry G. Root and others of this Association; resulting in the erection of three permanent markers, illustrations of which are given in this number through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Leonard Stillson, editor of official volume: "The Dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, and Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Admission of Vermont as A State, at Bennington, August 19, A. D., 1891." THE VERMONTER is also indebted to Mr. Stillson for cuts of the Catamount Tavern and other Bennington views.

The three monuments erected were dedicated June 23, 1897, and subsequently transferred to the custody of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association. They are as follows:

The "Catamount Tavern": The marker on this historic site has a base of Ascutney granite, 2⅝ x 5⅔ x 7 feet—one solid block, with curving corners. This is surmounted by the figure of a catamount in bronze of heroic size, modelled from life. The monument was designed by J. Ph. Rinn, and the figure of the catamount is by G. Moretti, sculptor. The inscription is as follows:

SITE OF THE
CATAMOUNT
TAVERN, 1767.

The date here given is based upon the now known fact that Landlord Fay came to Bennington in 1765, and as early as 1768-9, the "tavern" was a noted place.

The Patriot and Hessian Monument is in the churchyard of the Old First Church of Christ, Bennington Centre. Here under the historic spire, patriot and "hireling" of the Revolutionary struggle alike repose in peace. The marker is of Barre granite, 2 7-12 x 4¼ x 6 feet—one solid stone. The inscription is in two parts:

SITE OF THE CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON CENTER.

AROUND THIS STONE
LIE BURIED MANY
PATRIOTS WHO FELL
IN THE BATTLE OF
BENNINGTON
AUGUST 16TH, 1777.

HERE ALSO REST BRITISH
SOLDIERS, HESSIANS, WHO DIED
FROM WOUNDS AFTER THE
BATTLE AS CAPTIVES. THEY WERE
CONFINED IN THE FIRST MEETING
HOUSE BUILT IN VERMONT
WHICH STOOD ON THE GREEN
WEST FROM THIS BURYING GROUND.

BENNINGTON
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1896

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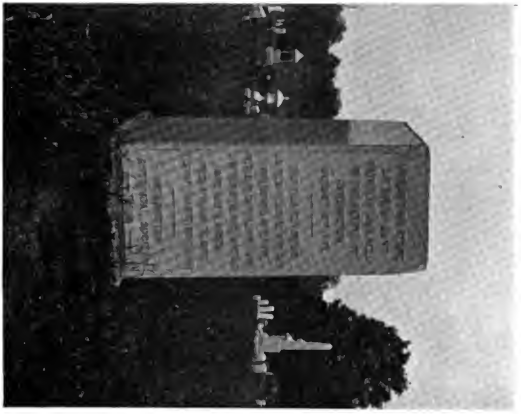

THE PATRIOT AND HESSIAN MONUMENT, BENNINGTON CENTER.

CAMPING GROUND MONUMENT NEAR NORTH BENNINGTON.

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The Camping Ground Monument, near North Bennington, marks the spot where General Stark's troops encamped just before the battle of Bennington. The marker is of rough Barre granite, 2½ x 4 x 5 feet. The inscription is from ex-Gov. Hiland Hall's version of General Stark's famous saying, as follows:

GENERAL JOHN STARK'S
CAMPING GROUND.
AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 1777.
"THERE ARE THE REDCOATS,
AND THEY ARE OURS,
OR THIS NIGHT
MOLLY STARK
SLEEPS A WIDOW."

GENERAL JOHN STARK.

The battle monument stands as the contribution of the National Government, the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; the three markers attest the liberality of patriotic citizens of Bennington.

PARSON ALLEN'S RIDE.*

DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1877, BY WALLACE BRUCE.

The "Catamount Tavern" is lively to-night;
The "boys" of Vermont and New Hampshire are here,
Drawn up in line in the gloaming light
To greet Parson Allen with shout and with cheer.

Over mountain and valley from Pittsfield Green,
Through the driving rain of that August day,
The "flock" marched on with martial mein,
And the Parson rode in his "one horse shay."

Three cheers for old Berkshire! the Gen'ral said,
As the boys of New England drew up face to face,
Baum bids us a dinner to-morrow to spread,
And the Parson is here to say us the grace.

The lads who are with me have come here to fight,
And we know of no grace was the Parson's reply,
Save the name of Jehovah, our Country and right.
Which your own Ethan Allen pronounced at Fort Ti.

THE CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON.

To-morrow, said Stark, there'll be fighting to do,
If you think you can wait till the morning's light,
And Parson I'll conquer the British with you,
Or my Molly will be a widow to-night.

What the Parson dreamed in that Bennington camp,
Neither Yankee nor Prophet would dare to guess;
A vision perhaps, of the David stamp,
With a mixture of Cromwell and good Queen Bess.

But we know the result of that glorious day,
And the victory won ere the night came down,
How Warner charged in the bitter fray,
With Simonds and Hobart and old John Brown.

And how in a lull of the three hours' fight
The Parson harrangued the Tory line,
As he stood on a stump with his musket bright
And sprinkled his text with the powder fine.

The sword of the Lord is our battle-cry!—
A refuge sure in the hour of need,—
And Freedom and Faith can never die,
Is article first of the Puritan creed!

Perhaps the occasion was rather rash,
He said to his comrades after the rout,
For behind a bush I saw a flash,
But "I fired that way and put it out."

And many the sayings, eccentric and queer,
That were handed about the country side,
Quoted in Berkshire for many a year,
Of the Pittsfield march and the Parson's ride.

Honor to Stark and his resolute men—
To the mountain boys all honor and praise,—
And with shout and cheer we welcome again,
The Parson who came in his one horse chaise.

*[Among the reinforcements from Berkshire came a clergyman with a portion of his flock—the boys marching on foot and the Parson driving through the muddy roads in his primitive chaise.—History of Berkshire.]

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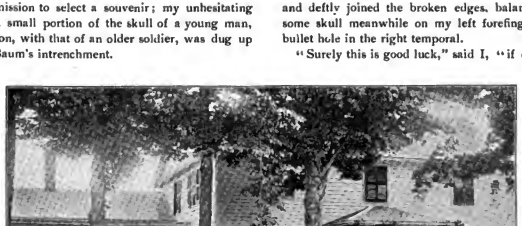
A Revolutionary Ghost.

BY LILIAN WRIGHT.

No small part of the interest which centers in the old historic town of Bennington attaches to the Swift house, standing midway on the avenue leading up to the monument on State Arms hill. I was one of hundreds who went to see not only the oldest dwelling in Vermont, which has been constantly occupied since Parson Dewey built it in 1763, but the literal loads of historic relics stored in the substantial oak-framed structure, many of which I had seen in Boston at the loan collection in the Museum. My happiness was complete when madame, or her brother, after patiently showing the contents of the great house, gave me permission to select a souvenir; my unhesitating choice was a small portion of the skull of a young man, whose skeleton, with that of an older soldier, was dug up just outside Baum's intrenchment.



By permission of the Troy Times.

THE "OLD SWIFT HOUSE," AT BENNINGTON CENTER.
Said to have been built in 1763, and if so, it is the oldest house in Vermont.

The laughing protests at my choice were half serious, but being devoid of superstition, I took no stock in the old adage—"ill luck follows the one who dismembers the remains of one who met a violent death," and felt quite content as I took away my trophy that beautiful, fateful June day.

A repetition of all the phantasies, terrors and disasters that followed me from that hour would be incredible, and at last, from sheer nervousness, I resolved to return the mean little three-cornered piece, and admit there was some foundation to the monumental superstition, humiliating as would be the laugh at my acknowledging the existence of occult power

I arrived August 16, the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, hoping thereby to propitiate Fortune, and turn the tide of disasters. Bracing for the somewhat trying ordeal I thumped the eighteenth century knocker at the Swift house just at twilight, when all mankind reflects the passionless peace and quiet of the physical world. I had little idea of what was before me as the old-time servant admitted me to the dim parlor, filled, like the great house, with reminders of a vanishing Past, the familiar objects standing as they had stood for the past century, the long shadow of the great monument telling me day was fast ending.

"Surely there can be no harm in just seeing if the skull is still intact" thought I, and carefully closed the door on the hall with its stacks of Revolutionary firearms and cannon balls, and opened the curious carved cabinet. Sure enough, on the second shelf of the right-hand upper compartment lay the skull, wrapped as I had left it. Unrolling it on the inlaid center table my piece fitted exactly. "Oh for some glue!" Crossing the room to the old conserve cupboard, now filled with historic documents and Revolutionary uniforms, I found a bottle of prepared glue, and deftly joined the broken edges, balancing the gruesome skull meanwhile on my left forefinger, in the fatal bullet hole in the right temporal.

"Surely this is good luck," said I, "if only the Swifts will wait two minutes more everything will be shipshape and I'll be gone."

Replacing the glue, I closed the cupboard door when down crashed the flintlocks and matchlocks in the hall. "This is a pretty scrape, how ever am I to get out of it?" said I, and turned to face—a slim young British lieutenant of 1777, and his subaltern, in scarlet uniforms, whose swords clanked as they stacked arms—and I noticed my skull was gone.

"So ho, Mistress Meddlesome!" cried the lieutenant, "you have played your little game with a fair hand [he made the compliment mockingly] but by th' faith methinks I'll trump your little trick."

Speechless from the new terror from which I hoped I was forever free my eyes still sought my fateful skull.

"An' pray be seated Mistress Mum, for I'll your entertainer be." "No" I said as soon as I could find voice, "Oh no, not that chair!" as the subaltern half pushed me in the carved chair from England.

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"Ah! an' you have more respect for English chairs than English men," as I balanced on my toes not to sit hard on the tapestry; "take rest while you wait, for by th' fates my will is yours till midnight an' 'pon my word I'll prove a unique host."

"Indeed you will not" said I, rising, "good evening."

"Good evening" said the relentless lieutenant as at a glance the subaltern again sat me in the chair, "*good* evening to square accounts. Its too late to scuttle now, and I give you fair warning you'll get no advantage because you are a woman. You knew full well when you took a piece from my skull I too, could cut a caper if I liked." The steel blue eyes glittered ominously as he continued "I think you will value this exclusive, you who have so successfully cajoled every one from millionaire to bishop—remonstrances are useless period," as I made a pass for the door. "We need no introduction Mistress Quillpen, for I have part kept company with you these two months agone, you know I am Arthur, younger brother of the Duke of Richmond. You stood on my grave one day and laughed as Goodman Hall told of finding my subaltern and me."

"Surely" said I a "Gordon Lennox tho' (sprung from the offspring of) Charles II. and Louise De Querouaille, will have the courtesy to excuse me from the presence of royalty; I am but a plain American."

"Plai'n 'very truth" was the quick reply. "Notwithstanding your slur, I prefer my seal to yours—a cut off stump with upspringing shoots. Mortimer, bring the lamp an' Mistress Blunt will brew a bowl of punch for a sportive spook."

Mortimer brought Burgoyne's camp tea kettle, with its burning charcoal and a heavy iron dish, which I perforce held by its long handle over the dull blaze. Long and hard beat I the eggs with pewter spoon and plate, for my request for an egg beater was met with a boisterous guffaw.

"An' while you brew I'll smoke," said Gordon Lennox.

"Not that, not that," cried I, as he rolled a lighter, "that's a draft of our constitution, made in Catamount Tavern across the way."

"Of which it was said, 'one catamount without,' on the sign post 'an' twelve catamounts within' meaning council men," was the exasperating explanation as the precious document crumbled to ash.

"Mortimer, lay the table quickly." No attention was given my protests at using the Mayflower china, the silver cup and flagon the immortal George gave with his name to the first George Washington Swift, silver dishes from the old general's share of Revolutionary booty, and the family china and silver bro't from England. While the lieutenant ate, I brewed tea by the same tedious process as the punch, and tho't my arms would break off; Mortimer meanwhile polishing their guns with the old governor's wedding waistcoat. The bill for making the same, Ethan Allen's unpaid grog bill, letters from American and English generals were made into gun wads. Burgoyne's, Ethan Allen's and the old general's swords were used to poke the fire, while the cannon balls were rolled down the hall, jamming the oaken wainscotting and shaking the old pictures from their frames.

Then Gordon Lennox said: "Don your cloak, Mistress, an' we will visit Bennington Battle Monument, significant of the colossal impudence of Vermonters in erecting a monument commemorating a battle fought in an adjoining State and claiming it as their own."

"Your taunt is pointless," said I, "for even a ghost knows New York stole our battle ground when she couldn't get us."

The tory was inexorable and spite of protests, entreaties, tears, there was nothing for it but to go. The subaltern, I, the lieutenant, in single file, went up State Arms Hill, past the site of Catamount Tavern, past the historic houses. The full moon was scarcely hid by the fleecy clouds aimlessly drifting over her calm face; the beautiful mellow moonlight falling softly down on the great elms of the avenue made shadows as fantastic as our own.

"It's strange that, as smart as you think you are, you never noted the outline of the monument is identical with the flat side of a Springfield bayonet," sneered the lieutenant.

UP STATE ARMS HILL.

Courage failed me quite when the locked monument door swung open to his sword point. "Perhaps you call this a proper caper, you heartless ghost, I call it a ghoulish trick!" exclaimed I, when ordered in the deep, dark monument and up the modified Roman stairway winding round the four walls. A sword prick, a merciless laugh waking echoes three hundred feet above; then the ascent. A bat dived frantically at us, something rustled past, the moonlight straggled in through the slits in the wall. Breathless, I'd pause, only to hurry on at the sword point, anything was better than the terrifying reverberations at each "Forward!"

At last we reached the outlook and for a few minutes gazed on what, under other circumstances would have been a matchless scene. Commonplace enthusiasm was out of place over this scenographically perfect view of Mount Anthony; the dozy old village on the hill, and the busy,

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thriving town below whose very stones and cornfields were historic, the shimmering water purling and falling, only to rise again in the highest fountain on the continent at the Soldiers' Home; bright lights still twinkling at General McCullough's on a far away hill; the wavering, silvery Walloomsac winding about town and farm; and over all the witchery of the filmy moonlight.

"It's for what you didn't know Mistress Stumpsprouts that you have this evening's pleasure. You mended my skull as the full moon rose, exactly to a minute one hundred sixteen years after the fatal shot, so I am my own master and yours too, till midnight. Unlike your rebel Yankees, drat 'em, I don't give in to a woman's tears. I knew too, when you thought to pitch me down, but refrained because you're too big a coward to go down stairs alone in the dark. Like many other spinsters, you think a ghost of a man is better than no man. Egad! many a bonnier lass than you would think it a great favor to have a lieutenant at their heels. Don't tarry longer here, the battle ground is miles away, and I'll be dead again at midnight, dead till some other woman takes it in her foolish head to have 'more fun than a barrel of monkeys.'"

Down, down we clanked and out from the frightful darkness. "Double quick, cut cross the cemetery," ordered the lieutenant, suiting the action to the word, and my unwilling feet tried hard to keep up. "Of course you know this is the first Congregational church in Vermont, organized in 1763," continued my tormentor, "and here's the grave of Rev. Mr. Jedediah Dewey, first pastor, whose epitaph says: 'Of Comfort no Man Speak! Let's talk of graves, and worms and epitaphs. Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes write sorrow in the bosom of the earth.' Probably the old dissenter would turn in his grave if he knew his epitaph was written by the Bard of Avon. A! well a-day! I say with Mercy Robinson (deceased in 1795).

"Farewell vain world. I must be gone;
This is no home or house for me,
I'll take my staff and travel on,
Till I a better world can see."

"Thorough brake, thorough briar" we rushed past the old Dewey house as I panting said, "I rejoice that for three whole days all the noble Dewey women rallied to Madam Dewey's aid and the monstrous brick oven was kept baking substantials for our brave, tired patriots.

"Hurry up, you're lagging," growled the ghost, and we fairly raced to the village, passing the residence of Judge Harman (a relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland), past Inventor Tiffany's; in fact, it seemed as if every house was famous in itself or occupants. Suddenly we made a detour to avoid Col. Scott's, for said Gordon Lennox, "It was his hot-headed ancestress who made hasty-puddin' all the long day of the battle out of the meal her husband stole from his loyal father-in-law to feed the beastly rebels. We'll cut thro' Major Valentine's and ford just below his barn, the banks are not more than eight feet high."

"Oh! yes, and don't you want to see the Major's fossils and his commissions signed by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and the Generals letters; I remember just which till they are in—and you can open anything with your sword point you know" was my instant rejoinder.

"No thanks," said the lieutenant, "I know as well as you his private safe is one of those newfangled things with a peculiar electric attachment, and not being a politician I decline a free blow. See? By George (His Majesty mistress,) this sleeve has given way where you trimmed the seam so close for a sample last June. Gad Zooks, we've but an hour left, hurry."

Terrified, exhausted and breathless, I scrambled and tumbled down the precipitous, slippery bank, but at the water's edge involuntarily drew back, then the sword point at my

THE STEPHENSON STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN.
[Surmounting monument in Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington, erected by the State. Dedicated 1873.]

shoulders, and I hastily put my foot on the first stepping-stone—and slipped into the cold, dark, swirling stream. Then a sweet voice above me said, "Frightened to death, oh you poor child."

The firm fingers on my wrist tightened slightly as a calm voice replied, "Humph, Fan, fainted. How foolish women act about a little thunder!"

To my slow opening eyes a lightning flash revealed a glimmer, no, a positive gleam of wicked delight in those sightless sockets as the crumbling skull on the center table shivered into uncanny quiet.

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THE VENERABLE AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam."

COMPILED AND EDITED BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A., CHAPLAIN AND HISTORIAN OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

II.

In the early part of May, 1783, proposals for the establishment of such an association had been submitted to the several State Lines of the Continental Army encamped upon the Hudson. They were most favorably received. Accordingly, one officer from each line was informally appointed to meet the general officers on the 16th of May, at Baron Steuben's* quarters,† to take the matter into consideration. The following officers were present at the opening of the convention:

General Baron Steuben, Major-Gen. Heath, Major-Gen. Howe, Major-Gen. Knox, Brig.-Gen. Patterson, Brig.-Gen. Hand, Brig.-Gen. Huntington, Brig.-Gen. Rufus Putnam, Colonel Webb, Colonel H. Jackson, Colonel Cortland, Lieut.-Col. Huntington, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Major Maxwell, Major Pettingill, Captain Shaw, Lieut. Whiting.—17.

The Baron, as senior officer, presided, and Capt. Shaw acted as Secretary. The proposals were considered, amendments offered and agreed to, and the whole referred to a committee consisting of Major-Gen. Knox, Brigadier-Gen. Huntington, and Capt. Shaw, with instructions "to prepare a fair copy for the meeting to be held at the same place Tuesday, May 13th." § At this adjourned meeting the committe presented their report, which was at once adopted. It begins as follows:

"IT HAVING PLEASED THE SUPREME GOVERNOR OF THE UNIVERSE, in the dispensation of human affairs, to cause the separation of the Colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them Free, Independent and Sovereign States, connected by alliances founded on reciprocal advantages, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth;

"TO PERPETUATE, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships that have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the Officers of the American Army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, constitute and combine themselves into one

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

"THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY having been generally taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of the illustrious Roman,

LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS,

and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

"The following PRINCIPLES shall be IMMUTABLE and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

(1.) "An incessant devotion to preserve inviolate the exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

(2.) "An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that UNION and NATIONAL HONOR so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire.

(3.) To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, this spirit will dictate BROTHERLY KINDNESS in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of BENEFICENCE, according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families, who may unfortunately be under the necessity of receiving it."

The "INSTITUTION" (or Constitution) provides for a General Society, which is to be divided (for convenience) into State and District Societies‡ or BRANCHES. The State Societies are to meet at least on the fourth of July of every year, and the General Society triennially on the first Monday in May. The General Society consists of its officers and five delegates from each of the State Societies. The funds of the society are to consist of one month's pay of each officer who shall join it within six months from the disbandment of the army, to be paid into the treasury of their respective State Societies, the interest of said funds to be used in relieving cases of poverty and distress.

The schedule of pay for officers was as follows:

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Major Generals,	$180.00		$166.00
Brigadier-Generals,	125.00		
Colonels,	100.00	93.00	75.00
Lieutenant-Colonels,	75.00		60.00
Majors,	62.45	62.45	50.00
Captains,	50.00	50.00	40.00

* Frederick William Augustus, Baron Steuben, a Prussian Grand Marshal and General, joined the American Army at Valley Forge, was appointed inspector General, prepared a book of tactics, and remodelled its organization and discipline. Was a member of the Court Martial which tried Major Andre. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1730; died on his estate near Utica, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1794.

† The Verplanck House is still standing in Fishkill, on the Hudson, and has been in the possession of the family since it was purchased from the Indians, in 1868. The General Society was entertained there May 15, 1869, by Mr. William E. Verplanck, the present owner and occupant.

It was built about 1740 by Gulian Verplanck, a Dutch merchant of Wall St., N. Y. city, who called the house and the adjoining farm "Mount Gulian."

It is built of stone from the adjacent land, roughly laid, and stuccoed. It is two stories high, with a large garret. The walls are about two feet thick, and with the small windows would have resisted quite a bombardment. Its most picturesque part is the roof, which sweeps over it in a long graceful curve. It stands on the banks of the Hudson about an eighth of a mile away. It is owned and occupied by Mr. William E. Verplanck.

The General Society in May, 1869, made a pilgrimage to this historical mansion and were most hospitably received.

The land about the mansion has been in the possession of the Verplanck family ever since it was purchased from the Indians in 1868.

§ A preliminary meeting was held near New Windsor, a suburb of Newburgh, by the American officers in sympathy with the proposed Society, notably on Temple Hill, at the so-called "Temple of Virtue," a log structure erected by the soldiers for public assemblies. This edifice was near the headquarters of Gen. Knox. After the Society was organized another meeting was held at the Temple, at which, it is said, the first officers of the Society were elected.

‡ Only one District Society was ever formed; viz., in the State of New York.

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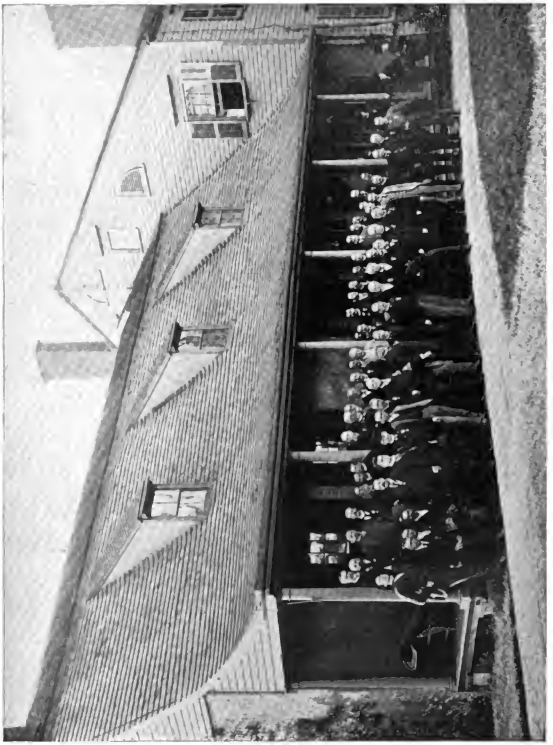

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN TRIENNIAL CONVENTION AT THE VERPLANCK MANSION, FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1899.

Photo by Rockwood, Copyrighted. *By permission of "Spirit of '76."*

The wing before which the members are standing is the original mansion. The larger part is a modern addition.

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	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Captains and Captain-Lieutenants,	33.30		26.60
Lieutenants,	30.00		
Ensigns (Second Lieutenants),	26.60		20.00
Chaplains,	75.00		
Surgeons,	59.00		
Surgeon's Mates (Assistant Surgeons)	46.00		
Commissary and Pay Master,	100.00		
Commissaries,	90.00		
Adjutant-Generals,	125.00		
Paymasters,	30.00		
Navy, Captains,	$60.00		
Navy, Lieutenants,	30.00		

Washington, who served without salary, contributed $500.00 in gold.

On becoming a member, each officer is to subscribe to the following condition:

"We, the subscribers, officers of the American army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing INSTITUTION, and do bind ourselves to observe and be governed by the principles herein contained. For the performance whereof, we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor."

The "INSTITUTION," elegantly engraved upon parchment, with all the signatures, is religiously preserved in the archives of the General Society.*

Washington, by request of the members, affixed his signature first.† It was also signed by eight Major-Generals, eight Brigadier-Generals, eight Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, one Captain and two Lieutenants.

A "counterpart of the INSTITUTION" was signed by one Maor.-Gjeneral, one Brigadier-General, three Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, five Majors, thirteen Captains, twenty-two Lieutenants, five Cornets, two Surgeons, and one Surgeon's Mate; 58. Total, 93.

Thirteen State Societies were organized; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. From various causes, largely political, eight were in course of time disbanded. The New Hampshire Society held its meetings regularly until 1823, and in 1830 became "dormant"§ by the death of its last surviving member, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Gookin. It was revived a few years ago. The Connecticut Society was disbanded in 1804, revived in 1889, and "restored" by the General Society in 1893. The Rhode Island Society was disbanded in 1832, and restored in 1878. The Delaware Society became "dormant" in 1802, and was revived in 1895. The Virginia Society was disbanded in 1822, revived in 1890, and restored in 1896. The North Carolina and Georgia Societies were represented in the General Society in 1790. There was an election of officers in Georgia Society in 1795. Both afterwards became "dormant," and were revived, the former in 1896, and the latter quite recently. They are to be "restored" in 1901. Until then, they are "provisional" organizations.

The number of original members is as follows:—‡New Hampshire, 29; Massachusetts, 334; Rhode Island, 71; Connecticut, 248; New York, 230; New Jersey, 98; Pennsylvania, 291; Delaware, 37; Maryland, 148; Virginia, 264; North Carolina, 61; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, —. Total (not including Georgia) 1,902.

The present number of members in the Thirteen State Societies is between five and six hundred.

There were to be two classes of members, hereditary and honorary. The latter, (who were to be gentlemen of merit and distinction), in a proportion not exceeding one to four of the original members and their descendants. Honorary members have all the rights and privileges of original and hereditary members, except that their membership does not go down to their descendants. In most cases, however, the eldest son of an honorary member is elected in succession to his father. Among the honorary members have been Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, and several of the later Presidents.

In the closing Article of the "INSTITUTION":

"The Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance the country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted between the Allied Powers in the prosecution of the war," ordered "that Cincinnati jewels be sent to the French Minister, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the Seigneur Gérard, late Minister, the Count d'Estaing, the Count de Barras, the Count de Grasse, the Chevalier de la Touches, Admirals and Commanders in the Navy; to the Count de Rochambeau, Commander-in-chief of the French forces, and to the Generals and Colonels in his Army, and acquaint them that the Society do themselves the honor to consider them as members."

Under this Article, 39 French officers were admitted at Paris, January 7th, 1784; 18 on the 15th of May, 1784; 2 on the 5th of August, 1784; and 13 on the 17th and 18th of May, 1784, by the General Society. Total, 72.

Of these, (as has already been said), 55 were princes, dukes, counts, viscounts, marquises, chevaliers and barons.

The French branch of the Cincinnati flourished until the French Revolution put an end to nearly every one who had earned its decoration. In 1791, a foul mob of Marseillaise, headed by the Mayor, entered Paris, dragging with them a number of prisoners to be butchered at the Capital. At the tail of the horse of the wretch who commanded this crew dangled a collar or wreath, composed of the Cincinnati eagles, and the crosses of the Order of St. Louis, torn from the breasts of the unhappy victims.

The honors of the Society were highly prized in France. The applications of the French officers for membership were countersigned by His Majesty Louis XVI.

The following letter,* still preserved in the archives of the New Haven Colony Historical Society was sent to the Society by Lafayette:

"Paris, june the 4th, 1785.

My dear Sir†—I have been Requested By my friend, Chevalier de Chatelier, to write to you in behalf of doctor Costi, and altho I am not acquainted with your [regulations] respecting the Society of the Cincinnati I am the

* Its closing words are: "Done in the Cantonment on Hudson's River, in the year 1783."

† Washington's name appears first as a signer of the "INSTITUTION," then W. Heath, M. G., (i. e. Major General) B. Lincoln, M. G.; Nathaniel Greene, M. G.; Major-Gen. H. Knox, Brig.-Gen. Rufus Putnam, and about thirty others. They were the officers present when the Order was actually founded in May, 1783.

§ A Society cannot become extinct.

‡ Only three hereditary members were admitted.

* The capitals and spelling are given as in the original.

† Probably addressed to Washington as President-General of the Society.

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VERMONT'S FIRST GOVERNOR AND STATE TREASURER.

more willing to obey the Chevalier's wishes, as you will think with me a compliment from our Continental doctors to that gentleman would be a very proper step — indeed I think the five [French] surgeons ought to have been included. This cannot be an official letter, but I take only the liberty to express to you personal wishes in behalf of Doctor Costi, for whom I have great regard.

Most affectionately and respectfully yours,

LAFAYETTE." ‡

Steps were taken to revive the French Society in 1887, when M. le Marquis de Rochambeau (a descendant of the old Marquis of the Revolution), M. le Comte d'Ollone, M. le Viscomte de Nosilles, and other French gentlemen, attempted to reorganize the French Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

A provisional organization was effected with the Marquis de Rochambeau as chairman, the Count d'Ollone as vice-chairman, and the Viscounte de Noailles as secretary, the two former being already members of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. The matter was referred to a committee of one from each State society. Some further steps were taken, but legal obstacles were encountered, and in August, 1893, the writer of these sketches received the following letter from the Marquis de Rochambeau.

‡Lafayette became a member as an officer of the American Army.

"CHATEAU DE ROCHAMBEAU,

PAR VENDOME, LOIS ET CHER,

le 8 Aout, '93.

"*Monsieur le Chapelain*:—

"La reconstruction de la Société de Cincinnati en France a été l'objet de tous mes efforts et de ceux de plusieurs ministres des Etats Unis en France combines avec ceux de M. * * * * , mon ami et correspondent. Nous avons toujours echoué l'inutilité pratique a notre epoque de cette association complètement en disaccord avec nos lois existants, et l'indifference du gouvernement francais.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chapelain, avec mes regrets, l'assurance de mes sentiments devoués,

MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU."

REV. A. N. LEWIS,

Chapelain de la Société de Cincinnati,

En Connecticut,

New Haven, Conn.,

Etats Unis d'Amerique.

[TRANSLATION.]

"ROCHAMBEAU CASTLE,

VENDOME, LOIS AND CHER,

August 8, '93.

"*Mr. Chaplain*:

The reconstruction of the Society of the Cincinnati in France has been the object of all my endeavors, and of

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several Ministers of the United States in France, combined with those of Mr. ——, my friend and correspondent.

We have always encountered the "practical inutility," in our time, of this Association, completely in dis-accord with our existing laws, and the indifference of the French Government.

Be pleased to receive, Mr. Chaplain, with my regrets, the assurance of my devoted sentiments.

MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU."

REV. A. N. LEWIS,
Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati
In Connecticut,
New Haven, Conn.,
United States of America."

So that the re-organization of the French Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati must be deferred till another Revolution, which shall give France a more liberal Government. Doubtless, the fact that under Louis XVI. it was considered "an order of nobility," prompted the obstructions which the Marquis and his compatriots encountered. "Nous verrons!"

Ephriam Kirby, who served as a Lieutenant in the Revolution, and was one of the founders of the Cincinnati, writes from Saratoga to Reynold Marvin, Esq., of Litchfield, Conn.

"SARATOGA, June 23, 1788.

* * * * * * *

The Army are at last disbanded, except the men who were enlisted for three years, and a sufficient number of officers to command them.

* * * * * * *

It has fallen to my share to remain for one. However, I have the most earnest expectations of being soon after them. The ingratitude and villainous conduct of the country have occasioned the officers to enter into an agreement to assemble annually by lines in their respective States, and the whole triennially at some convenient place near the middle of the U. S., to consult on matters of common interest. They have also established a Fund composed of one month's pay from each officer, and deposited in the care of a committee, for the purpose of relieving the necessities of any distressed officer, his widow or orphans. The Army find that the common acts of humanity are not to be expected from the country they have rescued from tyranny, and that no reliance can be placed on their contracts and most solemn obligations; they are therefore drove (*sic*) to this expedient to secure themselves in some measure against the miseries of poverty."

[This letter is still in existence in the hands of Lieut. Kirby's great grand-daughter.]

[Our object in publishing these sketches is to call the attention of those descendants of continental officers who are eligible to membership, to the existence of the Society, and their rights under the "institution."]

The eldest lineal male descendants of an original member, or of a continental officer who was entitled to join, or of one who was honorably discharged, or died in the service, is eligible to membership, if "judged worthy."

Any information as to eligibility, etc., will be given by the undersigned. Address, Rev. A. N. Lewis, Montpelier, Vermont.]

(To be continued in April Number.)

FEATURES OF THE APRIL VERMONTER.

Republican candidates for Congress in the second district of Vermont. Portraits of Col. Porter H. Dale, Hon. Kittridge Haskins, Hon. Frank Plumley and Wendell P. Stafford, Esq.

Annual reunions of the societies of "Sons of Vermont" in other states, with portraits of officers.

Bibliography of Vermont in the 18th century, with illustrations, by Hon. G. G. Benedict.

Vermonters in the United States Consular Service, No. 1: "Morocco," by Hon. Frank C. Partridge, former Consul-General.

Vermonters in Congress, No. 1: Hon. John B. Corliss, First District of Michigan, by Bessie Ainsworth Safford. Illustrated.

Portraits of Vermont's Fair Daughters.

Vermontana: Patriotic and Hereditary societies.

VERMONT'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Photo by White.

FANNY HINSDALL WALBRIDGE, OF BENNINGTON.

Photo by White.

ELIZA SQUIRES ABBOTT, OF BENNINGTON.

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GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

THE VERMONTER voices the sentiments of the members of the patriotic societies in Vermont in advocating the proposition to designate by markers the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers within the borders of this State. This laudable work especially devolves upon the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of which organizations should adopt measures to locate and mark the graves of the "Green Mountain Boys" and other patriots who assisted in establishing the independence of the State and of the Colonies.

In order to promote this patriotic enterprise THE VERMONTER proposes to publish monthly the names of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vermont, and the place of burial, as well as such other facts relating to their services that may be ascertained. The readers of THE VERMONTER are requested to send all information of this character to the editor and thereby make it possible to obtain a full and correct list of Revolutionary soldiers and the patriots who fought with Allen and Warner.

The National Society, and a number of State societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, have accomplished much in the direction of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. In Massachusetts alone over 1500 markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary patriots. A standard marker has been officially adopted by these patriotic societies for this special purpose, and it can only be obtained in the following manner: either by an order from the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, or kindred patriotic societies, after they have received such proof as to assure them that the marker will only be used for the purposes aforesaid.

If you desire one or more of these markers fill out an order and send it to the President or Secretary of one of the societies mentioned in the State you reside, if possible, giving proof of identity as to the grave, and they will return it to you signed without expense. Blanks for this purpose can be obtained of the editor of THE VERMONTER.

Then send duly signed the order with pay for markers required to the manufacturers, M. D. Jones & Co., 368 Washington St., Boston.

The marker is made either of iron tastefully bronzed, or of real bronze metal as desired.

Back of the cross are sockets so that the marker can be surmounted by the American flag if so required.

The dimensions, are as follows: 28 inches from ground to top of cross; whole height to top of cross, 38 inches. Cross 11½ inches in diameter. The price of the iron bronzed, is $1.00 each; of real bronze metal, $3.50 each.

THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Ho, all to the borders! Vermonters, come down,
With your breeches of deerskin, and jackets of brown;
With your red woolen caps, and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.

Come down with your rifles! Let gray wolf and fox
Howl on the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
Here's two-legged game for your powder and ball.

Does the "Old Bay State" threaten? Does Congress complain?
Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Bark the war-dogs of Britain aloud on the lake?
Let 'em come! What they *can*, they are welcome to take!

What seek they among us? The pride of our wealth
Is comfort, contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as freemen, we only have trod,
Independent of all, save the mercies of God.

Yet we owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men,
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smiles, and their light flowing hair;
All brisk at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh-ride, the husking, and ball.

We've sheep on the hillside; we've cows on the plain;
And gay-tasseled corn-fields, and rank-growing grain;
There are deer on the mountains, and wood-pigeons fly
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the sky.

And there's fish in our streamlets and rivers, which take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed lake;
Through rock-arched Winooski the salmon leaps free,
And the portly shad follows all fresh from the sea.

Like a sunbeam, the pickerel glides through his pool,
And the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool;
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise,
Till they rest their green heads on the top of the skies;
And ours are the forests unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And brief be our season of fruits and of flowers;
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves.

Hurrah for Vermont! for the land which we till
Must have sons to defend her, from valley and hill;
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

Come York or come Hampshire, come traitors and knaves,
If ye rule o'er our *land* ye shall rule o'er our graves;
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont we defy *all the world!*

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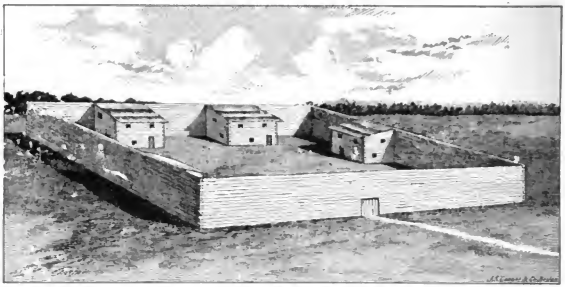
Historical Vermont.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

(To the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, Jan. 1, 1801.)

1609. Discovered by the French under Samuel de Champlain.
1658. French settled on Isle LaMotte.
1666. Fort St. Anne built by the French on Isle LaMotte.
1690. Pioneer English settlement [at Vernon].
1704. Indian raid through Vermont on Deerfield, Mass.
1704. Newbury explored by Stephen Williams.
1724. Fort Dummer built by the English.
1730. Jan. 6: Thomas Chittenden born in East Guilford, Connecticut.



FORT DUMMER, ERECTED IN 1724.

1731. Fort built on Chimney Point, Addison, by the French. [Work begun on fort at Crown Point.]
1737. Jan. 10: Ethan Allen born in Litchfield, Connecticut.
1741. Boundary line run between New Hampshire and Massachusetts.
1749. Jan. 3: Bennington chartered by Gov. Benning Wentworth.
1751. April 21: Ira Allen born at Cornwall, Connecticut.
1759. First military road built. [Between Crown Point and Charlestown, N. H., by Captain John Stark].
1761. June 18: Bennington settled.
1762. First English settlement established in Newbury.
1762. Feb. 11: First public or proprietors' meeting held in Bennington.
1762. Dec. 3: First church in "The Grants" organized (in Bennington).
1764. Boundary line between New York and New Hampshire determined by King George III.
1764. First church building in the New Hampshire Grants erected [in Bennington.]
1764. July 20: New York boundary line extended to western bank Connecticut river by Royal decree.
1766. Convention of settlers resolved to petition Court of Great Britain for confirmation of their New Hampshire grants. Samuel Robinson, of Bennington, appointed to present their grievances to King George III.
1766. July 3: New York Colonial Assembly created the County of Cumberland in the "Grants."
1767. Samuel Robinson died in London.
1767. First Court of Law established. [Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland.] Judges appointed, and Chester made the County Seat.
1767. June 26: King George III. declared void action of New York Legislature establishing County of Cumberland.
1768. March 19: County of Cumberland re-established by Royal decree.
1768-9. Catamount Tavern, Bennington, (Vermont's first council chamber) constructed.

OLD COURT HOUSE AT WESTMINSTER.

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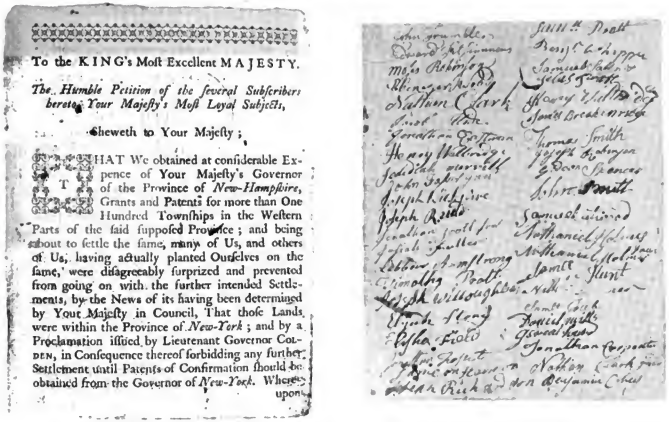

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of the several Subscribers hereto, Your Majesty's Most Loyal Subjects,

Sheweth to Your Majesty;

THAT We obtained at considerable Expence of Your Majesty's Governor of the Province of *New-Hampshire*, Grants and Patents for more than One Hundred Townships in the Western Parts of the said supposed Province; and being about to settle the same, many of Us, and others of Us, having actually planted Ourselves on the same, were disagreeably surprized and prevented from going on with the further intended Settlements, by the News of its having been determined by Your Majesty in Council, That those Lands were within the Province of *New-York*; and by a Proclamation issued by Lieutenant Governor COLDEN, in Consequence thereof forbidding any further Settlement until Patents of Confirmation should be obtained from the Governor of *New-York*. Where-upon

Facsimile of the first page of the text of the original petition of the settlers on the west side of the Green Mountains, with a reproduction of forty two of the original signatures affixed thereto by petitioners residing in Bennington and vicinity, presented to the Court of Great Britain, in 1767. This petition represented the grievances of the settlers against the government of New York, and prayed for a confirmation of the New Hampshire Grants held or occupied by them. This petition was one of many circulated in the different towns and signed by the settlers. The originals are in the possession of the Vermont State Library.

1770. First declaration of war against New York made in town meeting at Bennington. [Vote passed to resist, by force, if necessary, execution of all writs issued by New York Courts.]

1770. March 16: Gloucester County constituted in territory in eastern Vermont. County Seat fixed at Newfane.

1770. Convention of settlers at Bennington formed first local Committee of Safety.

1770. First military association formed for offensive and defensive purposes. Ethan Allen elected "Colonel Commandant."

1772. Charlotte County constituted in territory on west side of Green Mountains. County Seat fixed at Skeenesborough.

1772. County Seat of Cumberland County removed to Westminster and a Court House and Jail erected.

1775. British driven from Lake Champlain.

1775. March 3: Westminster Massacre, (First blood shed in the Revolution).

1775. May 7: Ethan Allen and the "Green Mountain Boys" reached Castleton.

1775. May 9: Col. Allen and his troops arrived at Shoreham.

1775. May 10: Ticonderoga captured by Green Mountain Boys, under Ethan Allen.

1775. May 12: Crown Point captured by Green Mountain Boys, under Seth Warner.

1775. June 23: Resolution adopted by Continental Congress for employment in the army of the "Green Mountain Boys."

1775. Aug. 21: The "Green Mountain Boys" under Allen and Warner joined the expedition commanded by Gen. Schuyler for the invasion of Canada.

1775. Sept. 17: The American forces laid siege to St. Johns.

1775. Sept. 25: Col. Allen lead an attack on Montreal and was taken prisoner.

1775. Nov. 3: St. Johns surrendered to the American troops.

1775. Nov.: Col. Warner and his men defeated the British opposite Montreal.

1775. Nov. 13: The American army occupied Montreal.

1775. Dec. 31: Attack on Quebec repulsed and Gen. Montgomery killed.

1776. Jan. 24: First Dorset convention.

1776. July 5: Continental Congress authorized Warner's Continental Regiment.

1776. July 24: Second Dorset convention.

1776. Sept. 25: Adjourned convention at Dorset.

1776. Oct. 11-13: Naval battle near Valcour Island, Lake Champlain. [American vessels under General

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1777. June 30: Vermont's petition for recognition of her independence dismissed by Congress.

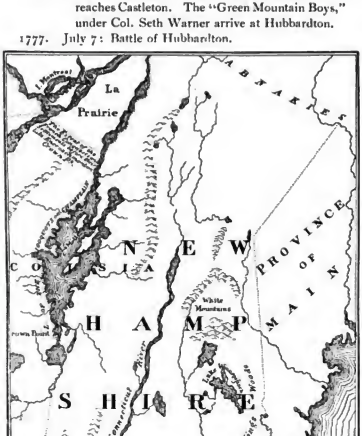
1777. July 2-8: First Vermont Constitution formed [at Windsor convention].

1777. July 2-8: "Council of Safety" appointed at Windsor convention; Thomas Chittenden, President, and Ira Allen, Secretary.

1777. July 5: British enter Vermont and capture fort on Mount Independence, in Orwell.

1777. July 6: American Army under Gen. St. Clair reaches Castleton. The "Green Mountain Boys," under Col. Seth Warner arrive at Hubbardton.

1777. July 7: Battle of Hubbardton.



MAP OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.
[Soon after the establishment of Fort Dummer.]

1777. July 15: Council of Safety appealed to Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire for aid in repelling invasion of General Burgoyne.

1777. August 3: New Hampshire militia under General John Stark crossed the Connecticut, for Bennington.

1777. August 7: General Stark reached Manchester.

1777. August 9: New Hampshire troops arrived at Bennington.

1777. August 14: Stark and the "Green Mountain Boys" under Col. Seth Warner marched out to engage the British, entrenched near Bennington.

1777. August 15: Parson Allen and the Berkshire militia join Stark and Warner.

1777. Aug. 16: Battle of Bennington.

1778. March 3: First Vermont election, under Constitution.

1778. March 6: Ethan Allen released from captivity.

1778. March 12: First Vermont Legislature convened and new State Government organized, at Windsor. [Thomas Chittenden, Governor, Joseph Marsh, Lieutenant-Governor, Ira Allen, State Treasurer, Thomas Chandler, Secretary of State, and Nathan Clark and Joseph Bowker, Speakers of the House].

1778. March 17: Vermont divided by General Assembly into two counties—Bennington and Cumberland.

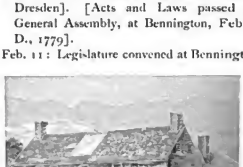
1778. June 4: Legislature convened at Bennington.

1778. Oct. 8: Legislature convened at Windsor.

1778. Oct.: Moses Robinson, John Shepardson, John Fassett, Jr., Thomas Chandler and John Troop, elected first judges of Vermont Supreme Court.

1779. First volume of General Statutes published, [at Dresden]. [Acts and Laws passed by the General Assembly, at Bennington, Feb. 11, A. D., 1779].

1779. Feb. 11: Legislature convened at Bennington.



OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

1779. June 2: Legislature convened at Windsor.

1779. Oct. 14: Legislature convened at Manchester.

1779. Oct.: Office of State Printer to General Assembly established; Judah Paddock Spooner and Alden Spooner elected to said office.

1780. March 8: Legislature convened at Westminster.

1780. Oct. 12: Legislature convened at Bennington.

1780. Oct. 16: Royalton burned by Indians.

1780. Nov. 3: First Academy in Vermont (located at Bennington), incorporated.

1781. First Court House built in Bennington.

1781. Feb. 7: Legislature convened at Windsor.

1781. Feb. 12: First newspaper published (Vermont Gazette and Green Mountain Post Boy) at Westminster, by Spooner and Green.

1781. April 4: Legislature convened at Windsor.

1781. June 13: Legislature convened at Bennington.

1781. August 20: Congress voted to admit Vermont according to her original extent of territory.

1781. Oct. 11: Legislature convened at Charlestown, now New Hampshire.

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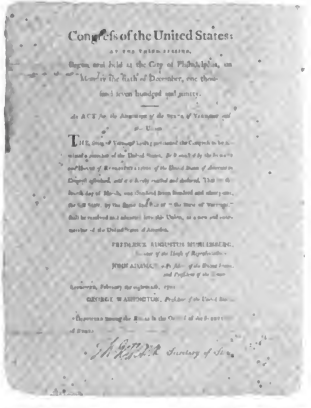
1782. Jan. 31: Legislature convened at Bennington.
1782. June 13: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1782. Oct. 10: Legislature convened at Manchester.
1782. December 5: Congress passed resolutions hostile to Vermont and threatened to enforce them by armed invasion.
1783. First mail route (a weekly post) established—between Bennington and Albany.
1783. Feb. 13: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1783. Oct. 9: Legislature convened at Westminster.
1784. First Journal of the proceedings of the General Assembly published. [Session held at Bennington, Feb. 3, 1784].
1784. Feb. 19: Legislature convened at Bennington.
1784. March 5: Post Office Department established, Anthony Haswell appointed Postmaster General.
1784. June 3: Congress took action adverse to Vermont's admission.
1784. Oct. 14: Legislature convened at Rutland.

From Conant's Vermont.

OLD STATE HOUSE, RUTLAND.

1784. Oct. 25: "First Medical Society in Vermont," incorporated.
1785. June 2: Legislature convened at Norwich.
1785. June: Meeting of the first Council of Censors.
1785. Oct. 27: Coining copper money authorized in Vermont.
1785. Oct. 13: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1786. Oct. 12: Legislature convened at Rutland.
1787. Feb. 15: Legislature convened at Bennington.
1787. Oct. 11: Legislature convened at Newbury.
1788. Oct. 9: Legislature convened at Manchester.
1789. Feb. 12: Ethan Allen died at Burlington.
1789. Oct. 8: Legislature convened at Westminster.
1790. Vermont agrees to pay New York $30,000 in settlement of all claims.
1790. Oct. 14: Legislature convened at Castleton.
1791. First United States Census taken. [Vermont's population under this enumeration, 85,499].
1791. Jan. 10: Legislature convened at Bennington.
1791. Jan. 10: United States Constitution adopted by Vermont Legislature at Bennington.
1791. Jan. 10: Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris appointed Commissioners to Congress, to present request for Vermont's admission to the Union.
1791. Feb. 18: Washington approved an Act of Congress by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted, March 4, 1791."
1791. March 4: Vermont admitted into the Union as a State.
1791. Oct. 11: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1791. Oct.: Moses Robinson elected Vermont's first United States Senator.
1791. Nov. 3: "University of Vermont" incorporated.
1792. Legislature chose four Presidential electors.



Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the Fifth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the Admission of the State of Vermont into this Union.

THE, from of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United States, & it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, the State of Vermont, by the name and style of the State of Vermont, shall be received as a member into the Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

TH. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Facsimile of the original Act of Congress admitting Vermont into the Union, approved Feb. 18th, 1791.

1792. Oct. 11: Legislature convened at Rutland.
1793. First volume of Vermont Reports published. [Containing reports and dissertations of cases determined in the Supreme Court in the years 1789, 1790 and 1791].
1793. First steamboat plied on Morey Lake, by Captain Samuel Morey.
1793. July 9: New State Constitution established by convention at Windsor.
1793. Oct. 10: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1794. Oct. 9: Legislature convened at Rutland.
1795. Oct. 8: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1795. Captain Samuel Morey, of Fairlee, obtained patent for his invention of steamboat.
1796. A Public Library established in Bennington.
1796. Legislature chose four Presidential electors.
1796. First turnpike company incorporated. [To build a road between Bennington and Wilmington].

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1796. Oct. 13: Legislature convened at Rutland.
1797. Feb. 4: Legislature convened at Rutland.
1797. Aug. 25: Thomas Chittenden died.
1797. Oct. 12: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1798. Oct. 11: Legislature convened at Vergennes.
1799. Oct. 10: Legislature convened at Windsor.
1800. Legislature chose four Presidential electors.
1800. Oct. 9: Legislature convened at Middlebury.
1800. Nov. 1: "Middlebury College," incorporated.

Courtesy of Henry L. Sheldon.
OLD COURT HOUSE, MIDDLEBURY,
Where the Legislature met in 1800.

Vermontana.

DEVOTED TO STATE HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PATRIOTIC AND HEREDITARY SOCIETIES.

[This department is established in response to requests of members of historical, patriotic and hereditary societies who desire a medium for the insertion of questions and answers relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and the publication of data and documents of a historical character. Inquiries regarding the qualifications of membership in these various societies, and also the names and addresses of their officers, are frequently made of the editor by subscribers. In order to provide such a medium of communication and to furnish the information desired, this department will be permanently maintained providing sufficient interest is manifested in it to warrant its continuance. As a means of promoting the cause of historical research and genealogical investigation, the following directory of historical, patriotic and hereditary organizations is published. The arrangement of the various orders is alphabetical. In cases where no state organization, or branch of a national society, exists in Vermont the names of the officers of the general society and the Vermont membership thereof, so far as known, are given. In all other instances the information relates to state organizations. Communications from readers of THE VERMONTER on the subjects indicated above are solicited. Questions submitted will be answered providing the information desired can be ascertained from authoritative sources accessible to the editor.]

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

COLONIAL DAMES. Organized, October 25, 1898. Members: Lineal female descendants of soldiers or distinguished civil officers prior to April 19, 1775. President: Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington, Vt. Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. E. Harrison Sanford, Rutland, Vt.

COLONIAL WARS. Organized, November 20, 1894. Members: Lineal male descendants in the male or female line of soldiers or distinguished civil officers prior to April 19, 1775. Governor: Elias Lyman, Burlington, Vt. Secretary: W. H. Jones, Burlington, Vt. Annual Meeting February 22.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Organized, 1894. Members: Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. State Regent: Mrs. Jesse Burdett, Arlington, Vt.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Organized, 1868. Members: Soldiers of the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. Department Commander: Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield, Derby Line. Assistant Adjutant General: Kendrick Richmond, Newport, Vt. Annual Encampment: June.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Auxiliary to the G. A. R. Organized, 1883. President: Mrs. Clara M. Niles, of Morrisville, Vt. Secretary: Mrs. Ida A. L. Towne, Morrisville, Vt.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. (Vermont Commandery.) Organized March 30, 1899. Members: Officers and the lineal male descendents in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. Commander: Captain Frank L. Greene, St. Albans, Vt. Secretary: Captain Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier, Vt.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION. (Vermont Commandery.) Organized November 17, 1891. Members: Commissioned officers of the United States Army during the War of the Rebellion. Commander: Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield, Derby Line. Recorder: First Lieut. William L. Greenleaf, Burlington. Annual meeting: May.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Organized April 1, 1889. Members: Lineal male descendants of Soldiers of the American Revolution. President: Governor Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans, Vt. Secretary: Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans, Vt. Annual Meeting: Second Wednesday of November.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A. (Vermont Division.) Organized, 1883. Members: Sons of soldiers of the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. Division Commander: Ira E. Morse, Cambridge, Vt. Adjutant: F. B. Grow, Cambridge, Vt. Annual Encampment: June.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans. Organized, 1883. President: Miss Lenore Rivers, Bristol, Vt. Secretary: Miss Lottie Brooks, Bristol, Vt.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Incorporated, November 3, 1838. President: G. G. Benedict, Burlington. Secretary: J. A. De Boer, Montpelier. Annual Meeting: Second Tuesday of October.

VERMONT OFFICERS REUNION SOCIETY. Organized: 1883. Members: Commissioned Officers in the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. President: Col. Fred E. Smith, Montpelier. Secretary: Capt. L. W. Shedd, Montpelier.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

[With officers or members residing in Vermont.]

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Incorporated April 11, 1895. Members: Descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. General Secretary: Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1325 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI. Instituted, May 13, 1783. Members: Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. Secretary General: Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City. Member: Rev. A. N. Lewis, M. A., Montpelier, Vt., Chaplain Connecticut Society.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society). Organized, May 1892. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. General Secretary: Mrs. William Reed, 103 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

State Regent: Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt. State Secretary: Miss Mary E. Artlane, Burlington, Vt.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Founded, January, 1898. Members: Descendants of Colonial Governors. Secretary General: Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky. Vermont Member: Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans, Vt.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. Organized, December 22, 1894. Members: Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Governor: Judge Henry E. Howland, New York City. General Secretary: George Ernest Bowman, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Vermont Members: Lawrence Brainerd, 2nd, Charles Spooner Forbes, Mrs. Stephen Edmunds Royce, St. Albans; George Worthington, Bennington; Mrs. Josephine Hatch Wires, Burlington; Cordilia Walker Fitch, Morrisville.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION. Organized, April 23, 1889. Members: United States Soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. Commander: General T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt. Adjutant: Llewellyn G. Estes, Washington, D. C. Vermont Membership: 40.

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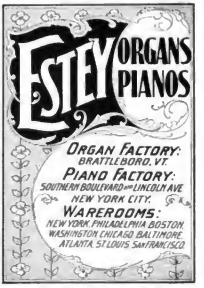

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Vermont's Influence in the Nation.

The closing years of the nineteenth century have witnessed the decease of two illustrious Vermonters whose fame was almost world wide. These two distinguished Americans were leading exponents of political creeds and principles diametrically opposite, and their public services were along altogether different lines. Both were universally recognized as statesmen, and each rendered the country distinguished service in public life. Justin Smith Morrill was the foremost representative of the great American principle of protection, and stood preeminently for good government and the integrity of the Nation. Edward John Phelps was the chosen exponent of American diplomacy and the defender of the rights of the United States abroad.

The age in which Senator Morrill and Mr. Phelps lived and achieved such distinction has seen the influence of Vermont in National affairs gradually increase until her voice became potential in moulding public opinion and shaping legislation in the Nation. The sons of Vermont whose public services were contemporaneous with that of these deceased Vermonters include a President of the United States—Chester A. Arthur; two Vice-Presidents—Wm. A. Wheeler and Levi P. Morton; a President *pro-tempore* of the Senate—George F. Edmunds; three Cabinet officers—Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior; Wm. F. Vilas, Postmaster General; and Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; two Registers of the Treasury—S. B. Colby and L. E. Chittenden; two Commissioners of Pensions—James H. Barrett and W. W. Dudley; a Commissioner of Patents—Silas H. Hodges; a Chief of the Weather Bureau—W. B. Hazen; three members of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission—Aldace F. Walker, W. G. Veazey, and Charles A. Prouty; an Assistant Secretary of War—L. A. Grant; a Public Printer—S. B. Rounds; a Secretary of the Senate—John H. Flagg; and a Sergeant-at-Arms of the House—George W. Hooker. Previous to holding the offices named Gen. Arthur had been Vice-President, Mr. Morton Congressman, Governor of New York and Minister to France; Mr. Delano had also been a Congressman and Mr. Vilas a Senator. Mr. Proctor is at present a Senator, and Mr. Prouty continues to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Since 1860 Vermonters have been conspicuous in the diplomatic service of the United States, nearly all of the first class foreign missions having been filled by natives of this State at one time or another in the past 40 years. Geo. P. Marsh was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenepotentiary to Italy, Edward W. Stoughton to Russia, John A. Kasson to Austria and Germany, Levi P. Morton to France, Edward J. Phelps to England and E. D. Culver, Frank C. Partridge and Seneca Haselton to Venezuela. Among other diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad were John Barrett, Minister Resident to Siam, and E. J. Ormsbee and H. C. Ide, Commissioners to Samoa. The latter was also Chief Justice of Samoa.

Vermont enjoys the distinction of furnishing more of her sons to other States for Senators and Congressmen than any other State in the Union. The record for the last half of a century shows that fifteen Senators and seventy-three Members of the House were born in Vermont, representing 18 different States in Congress.

The contemporaries of Senator Morrill in the Congress of the United States included these natives of Vermont: Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, Senator Charles Durkee and Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin; Senator A. H. Cragin of New Hampshire, Senator Henry M. Rice of Minnesota, Senator J. M. Howard of Michigan, Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, Senator D. T. Corbin of South Carolina, Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Arkansas, and Senator H. A. W. Tabor of Colorado; also Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, present members of the Senate. Their associates in the Senate from Vermont, or those who served contemporaneously with some of them, were Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, Hon. Solomon Foot, Hon. Jacob Collamer and Hon. Luke P. Poland—now deceased. Senator George F. Edmunds, who retired in 1891, was a contemporary of nearly all of the Senators named. He was for years the acknowledged Republican leader in the Senate, and as chairman of the committee on the Judiciary shaped much important legislation. Among the measures originated by him and enacted into law through his influence was the Electoral

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Commission, of which he was a member. Senator Edmunds was also the author of the Anti Polygamy law. Senator Morrill, as is well known, was the author of the Tariff law of 1861 and as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means was recognized as a party leader in the House. His service in the Senate as chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and also of the Finance committee won him much distinction. As the author of the measure for the aid of Agricultural colleges and of the bill for the erection of the Congressional Library building, Senator Morrill won the lasting gratitude of the American people.

The present United States Senators from Vermont—Hon. Redfield Proctor and Hon. Jonathan Ross—are as influential in national legislation as were their predecessors, and well maintain the high senatorial standard for which the State has an enviable reputation.

Among members of the House of Representatives from other States, who were born in Vermont, and served during the period named are Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Columbus Delano of Ohio, Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, Henry J. Raymond and Robert S. Hale of New York, Walbridge A. Field of Massachusetts, John A. Kasson of Iowa, Ossian Ray of New Hampshire, John B. Gilfillan of Minnesota, J. R. Edgerton of Indiana, H. B. Smith of New Jersey and many others equally distinguished.

The names of Alvah Sabin, Homer E. Royce, E. P. Walton, Portus Baxter, F. E. Woodbridge, C. W. Willard, James M. Tyler, W. C. Smith, Luke P. Poland, John W. Stewart, C. H. Joyce, Geo. W. Hendee, and Dudley C. Denison will be recognized as those of Vermonts' distinguished representatives in the House during a portion of the period of which this article treats. Their successors—Hon. W. W. Grout and Hon. H. Henry Powers, are ranked among the leaders in the House and figure prominently in important legislation.

The 56th Congress has five Vermonters who represent districts in other states, as follows: Hon. George Edmund Foss, the seventh district of Illinois; Hon. John B. Corliss, the first district of Michigan; Hon. J. W. Babcock, the third district of Wisconsin; Hon. Burleigh F. Spaulding, Congressman at-large from North Dakota, and Hon. Russell J. Waters, representing the sixth district of California. These sons of Vermont have already won distinction in the halls of Congress, and are proving worthy successors to the distinguished Vermonters who preceded them.

In no similar period in the history of the Nation have the sons of Vermont exerted so powerful an influence in moulding public opinion and shaping legislation as during these two eventful years ending on the second anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay. The great victory won by Admiral Dewey in the Philippines on May first, 1898, changed the map of the world and opened a new era in American history. This momentous event was preceded, however, by two highly important speeches on the Cuban question delivered in the Senate of the United States by distinguished Vermonters—Hon. Redfield Proctor and Hon. John M. Thurston—who related their experiences in Cuba and made a profound impression on the public mind. Both senators have been influential in legislation growing out of the Spanish-American war since that time. Senator Proctor is on the committees on Coast Defences, on Military Affairs, and on the Philippines. He is also chairman of the committee on Agriculture. Senator Proctor is a strong supporter of President McKinley's policy of free trade with Puerto Rico. Senator Pettigrew is a member of the committee on the Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico. As a member of the committee on the Judiciary, Senator Thurston has to deal with constitutional questions which are now so prominently before the Senate. He is also on the committee on Territories.

Senator Ross is chairman of the committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service and on the committee on Engrossed bills, on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard and a member of the committee on Territories. The most notable speech in Congress on our new possessions, and one which promises to shape the policy of the goverument in dealing with them, was made by Senator Ross. In the House, Judge Powers figured prominently in recent legislation relating to Puerto Rico, and was the author of the compromise measure finally adopted by the House. He was also a leader of the opposition in the Roberts case. He is chairman of the committee on Pacific Railroads and is a member of the committee on Education, on the Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress and the committee on the Library of Congress. General Grout is third on the important committee on Appropriations, chairman of the committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and second on the Select Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington. He has been an earnest supporter of Republican legislation relating to our new possessions and of the anti Oleomargarine bill and other important measures. Gen. Grout was recently appointed Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy.

Hon. George Edmund Foss is at the head of what is now one of the most, if not the most, important committee of the House—that on Naval Affairs. In the 55th Congress Mr. Foss as chairman of a sub-committee formulated and presented to the House the bill which provides for reorganizing the personnel of the United States Navy. Since the illness of Mr. Boutelle he has occupied the responsible position of chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs. He is also on the committee on Pacific Railroads, and other important committees.

Hon. John B. Corliss is indentified with a measure providing for the construction of a Pacific cable to our new possessions. His record will be found in the first of a series of articles on "Vermonters In Congress," published elsewhere. Hon. J. W. Babcock is chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and also of the committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington. He is also chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Hon. B. F. Spaulding of North Dakota is on the committee on Territories and Hon. Russell J. Waters of California is a member of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. It will be seen from the above facts noted

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that Vermonters continue to exercise considerable influence in the affairs of the Nation.

But the influence of Vermont in National affairs is not confined to Congressional circles. At the present time the Philippine Islands occupy a large share of public attention. The first Philippine Commission had two distinguished Vermonters among its members—Admiral George Dewey and Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan. The new Philippine Commission also has two eminent Vermonters —Hon. Henry C. Ide and Professor Worcester. Another member is Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, son of a native of the Green Mountain State. Hon. John A. Kasson is Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary under the Tariff Act, and Col. Albert Clarke is a member of the Industrial Commission. Then there is the Hon. John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, who is an authority on the Philippines and the Orient. The part taken by Vermonters in the army and navy in the Spanish-American war has been described in THE VERMONTER, but in closing this sketch on the influence of Vermonters in National affairs it is proper to state that Admiral George Dewey is an important factor in pending legislation for the building of a great American Navy and that he has recently been appointed chairman of the new Naval Strategy Board.

HON. HENRY C. IDE.

Hon. Henry Clay Ide, recently appointed a member of the Philippine Commission by President McKinley, is a son of Jacob and Lodaska (Knight) Ide, and was born in Barnet, September 18, 1844. He pursued his preparatory studies at St. Johnsbury academy and then entered Dartmouth college from which he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1866. He was principal of St. Johnsbury academy from the time of his graduation until the summer of 1868, when he was appointed head master of the high school of Arlington, Mass., a position which he filled until the autumn of 1869. Mr. Ide was married October 26, 1871, to Mary M., daughter of Joseph and Sophia Melcher, of Stoughton, Mass., who died April 13, 1892. Of this marriage four children were born, of whom Marjorie M. and Annie Louise survive. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Hon. H. C. Belden, which continued until 1884, when the firm was succeeded by that of Ide and Stafford. This partnership in turn was succeeded by that of Ide and Quimby, in 1890, and that was dissolved in 1892. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Ide has been engaged in much of the recent important litigation in Vermont, and he has stood in the front rank of his profession. He has been honored with many offices within the gift of his fellow citizens. For three years he was State's attorney for Caledonia county and was twice sent to the State senate, in which he served as chairman of several important committees. He was prominent in securing the passage of measures ensuring the property rights of women, simplifying legal procedure, etc. In 1884 he presided at the State Republican convention, and he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, in which he served on the committee on credentials.

In 1891, Mr. Ide was appointed by President Harrison a commissioner on behalf of the United States to act with others appointed by England and Germany to settle the disputes in Samoa. Chosen by the commission as its chairman, he rendered important service in organizing, formulating and carrying on the work of that body. In November, 1891, he resigned this appointment on account of sickness in his family, returning to this country with expressions of regret from the King of Samoa, his associates, and all other officials with whom he had come in contact in the course of his official duties. On his return he also received from the President a letter of thanks for his efficient and valuable services as commissioner. In 1893 he was appointed chief justice of Samoa by the three treaty powers,

Photo by Chase.
HON. HENRY C. IDE OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

England, Germany and the United States, and on the 20th day of October sailed from San Francisco to enter upon his new and important duties in those distant islands of the South Pacific. He performed the duties of that responsible position for over four years in a manner that won him both respect and fame throughout the civilized world.

Judge Ide is well fitted in mental capacity and training for his new responsibility. He has been known in Vermont for years as a brilliant lawyer, and will bring to his task long experience in dealing with alien peoples as well as ability of the first order and profound legal learning. His associates on the commission are Judge William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan University, Hon. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee and Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California.

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Vermonters in Congress.

Number One.

HON. JOHN BLAISDELL CORLISS.

BY BESSIE AINSWORTH SAFFORD.

Among the sons of Vermont who have won distinction outside her borders, is the Hon. John Blaisdell Corliss, member of Congress from Michigan.

Mr. Corliss was born June 7, 1851, in Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, and is the son of Hezekiah Corliss, who still resides there. He began his education in the common schools of his native town, but at the age of fourteen was sent to the French Academy, in the Province of Quebec, to learn the French language. His education was continued in the High School in Richford, in the Preparatory School at Fairfax, and in the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, from which institution he graduated in 1871.

He then began the study of law in the office of Noble & Smith, in St. Albans, general attorneys for the Vermont Central Railroad, where he remained three years, and owing to the experience gained here, was able to pass the examination and enter the senior class of the Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., graduating in 1875. He was admitted soon after to practice before the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

It was his intention to remain in his native State, not only because of his attachment for it, but also as it was the home of Judge William C. Danforth, to whose daughter Mr. Corliss was engaged to be married. Accordingly he established himself in Burlington. At the end of six weeks, however, he became very much dissatisfied with the prospect of his succeeding there, and made up his mind to adopt the advice of Horace Greely and "go west."

Before doing so he went to the home of Miss Danforth in order to announce to her family his intentions. Her mother did not encourage him in the move, and in fact declared with a good deal of emphasis that he might go as far west as he liked, but that he could never have Lizzie. This did not change his purpose, and turning to the daughter asked what she had to say about it. Her reply was "You go, and when you want me I will be ready."

He then visited his own home, in Richford, and was advised to remain in Vermont by all his family, with the exception of his father, who said "I have done all I could to secure an education for you, you know what is best, and if you think wise to go west you have my approval."

At this time his father was in poor financial circumstances, but through the kindness of an uncle he borrowed one hundred dollars, which was the extent of his capital for his western journey.

He had no special location in mind at this time, but Hon. Levi Underwood of Burlington, a prominent member of the bar, advised him to locate either in Detroit, Michigan or Minneapolis, Minnesota. He desired to follow this suggestion, and being well pleased with the city of Detroit upon his first appearance there, on the 23d of September, 1875, he resolved to stick in his professional stake and grow up with the "City of the Straits."

At this time he had but thirty-five dollars of borrowed money in his pocket, and was among total strangers, not having a single acquaintance in the State to his knowledge.

He entered the law firm of Hon. E. Y. Swift, a native of Vermont, and found four of the five judges on the Detroit bench were natives of his State, and a majority of the leading members of the bar were from New England. It is interesting to notice that at the end of fifteen months his success had been such that he was able to return to Barnard, Vermont, and claim the fulfillment of the promise made him by Miss Danforth. They were married in 1876.

He rose rapidly in his chosen profession, and in 1881, after but six years at the Detroit bar, was elected city attorney, and re-elected in 1883. During his four years service in this capacity, Mr. Corliss prepared the Detroit city charter, which was passed by the Legislature of that State, with very slight modifications and remains the law of the city to-day. This was the second complete revision of this charter, and one can justly say that the work was of vast importance.

In 1886 the firm of Corliss, Andrus & Leete was formed, of which Mr. Corliss is a member to-day, and he has been

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retained in some of the largest cases which have come up in the Michigan bar. He has also been interested in railroad speculation and street railway construction, having built two or three street railway lines in different cities, and is general counsel for the Detroit Electric Railway.

He is also president of a large coal company and a director and stockholder in the Michigan Lubricator Company, the most extensive single manufactory of lubricators in the world. He is a director and stockholder in the Cayuga Press Brick Company, one of the best equipped press brick plants in the country, and in several other important business enterprises.

In 1894, Mr. Corliss, a Republican, was elected to Congress in a district that had sent a Democrat to that body each successive year for sixteen years. He was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

In his first term he was very active in a measure for the restriction of immigration, and another for an amendment of the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce he was engaged in the investigation of a measure known as the Nicaragua Canal Bill, of which he is an earnest advocate. During the second session of the 55th Congress he opposed the exclusive grant of a subsidy to the Pacific Cable Company, and through his efforts the measure was defeated on the 18th of January 1899, though it was reported favorably by the committee. It was the idea of the opposition, which he headed, that the cable should be provided by a direct appropriation of the government, and should not be under the control of a single corporation.

During the last Congress Mr. Corliss also led the opposition against the United States Economic Postage Company, which desired to get a measure through Congress providing for the transfer of its postal cards through the mails on credit, a privilege denied to other citizens. This bill was defeated a few days before the close of the session.

The family to which Mr. Corliss belongs has become famous through the invention of George H. Corliss, of the engine bearing his name. It has also won distinction in other departments. During the various wars in which the United States have been interested, members of this family have won the approval of the government for their bravery. In the Revolutionary war Mary Corliss Neff rescued an entire white family from the Indians, and within the past two years a monument has been erected to her memory in Haverhill, Mass., by the descendants of those thus saved. During the civil war, and the war with Spain, Col. A. W. Corliss, and his son won special distinction.

This family has also gained prominence at the bar, but it was left for John Blaisdell Corliss to carry the name into the legislative field, he being the first person bearing it to enter Congress.

It is well known to those personally acquainted with Mr. Corliss, that he has yet to meet with failure in any enterprise in which he has embarked, and in studying the life of such a man, who with very little help has risen to distinction, it is interesting to find what have been the sign posts to which he has looked for guidance.

There can be little doubt that much of his success has come through hard work. Eternal vigilance has been his watchword and he is known as a persistent, industrious, energetic laborer. Fortune is often blamed for her blindness, but those who study into life tell us that she is not as blind as men, and that she will be found almost as invariably on the side of the industrious as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators.

Mr. Corliss is chairman of the committee on the election of President, Vice-President and Representative in Congress, a member of the committee on Patents and of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Candidates for Congress in the Second District.

THE VERMONTER presents in this number portraits and sketches of the four candidates for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Second District. They are arranged in the order in which their candidacies were announced.

HON. KITTREDGE HASKINS OF BRATTLEBORO.

Born in 1836.

Educated in the common schools, and by a private tutor.

Studied law with Hon. O. L. Shafter and Hon. C. N. Davenport, at Wilmington, Vt.

Admitted to the Bar of the Windham county Court in 1858; of State Supreme Court in 1861; of U. S. District and Circuit Courts in 1867; of U. S. Supreme Court in 1883.

Enlisted in August, 1862, and was 1st Lieut., Co. I, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols.

Colonel and Chief of Staff to Governor Washburn in 1869.

Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Member of Republican State committee from 1869 to 1872.

Chairman of Republican committee for Second Congressional District from 1876 to 1884.

State's Attorney for Windham county from 1870 to 1872.

U. S. Attorney for the District of Vermont from 1880 to 1887.

Represented Brattleboro in the Legislature, 1872 to 1874, and again from 1896 to 1900.

Elected speaker of the house at special war session in May, 1898, and again for the regular session, 1898 to 1900.

State Senator from Windham county, 1892 to 1894.

Appointed by Governor Fuller, in 1892, chairman of the State Boundary Line Commission; and by Governor Smith, in 1898, chairman of Commission having charge of enlargment of State Capitol.

President of Board of Trustees of Brattleboro Free Library since its organization in 1882. Also a member of Board of Trustees of the Brooks' Library Building.

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Photo by Howe.
HON. KITTREDGE HASKINS OF BRATTLEBORO.

Photo by Chase.
HON. WENDELL P. STAFFORD OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

Photo by Howe, Brattleboro.
HON. FRANK PLUMLEY OF NORTHFIELD.

Photo by Davis.
COL. PORTER H. DALE OF ISLAND POND.

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HON. FRANK PLUMLEY OF NORTHFIELD.

Born December 17, 1844.

Reared upon a farm.

Educated in the common school, at Peoples' Academy, Morrisville and at Michigan University.

Studied law under Powers and Gleed, Morrisville.

Admitted to Lamoille county Bar in 1869.

Located in Northfield, June, 1869.

State's Attorney of Washington county, 1876-1880.

Represented Northfield in Legislature of 1882 and member of judiciary committee.

Chairman Republican State Convention, 1886.

Delegate at large to National Republican Convention in 1888, and member of committee on platform.

United State's Attorney, District of Vermont, under Harrison 1889-1894.

State Senator 1894-1896 and president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Is chairman of the board of directors of Northfield Graded and High School and has served as director twenty years. Member and chairman board of trustees village of Northfield, many years. Director of Northfield Public Library since its institution. Trustee of Northfield Savings Bank.

HON. WENDELL P. STAFFORD OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

Born in 1861.

Educated at Barre Academy, St. Johnsbury Academy and Boston University School of Law.

Studied law with Belden & Ide.

Admitted to the Bar in 1882.

Represented St. Johnsbury in Legislature of 1892.

Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court since Dec. 1, 1896.

President Vermont Bar Association, Oct. 1898 to Oct. 1899.

COL. PORTER H. DALE OF ISLAND POND.

Born in 1867.

Educated at Grammar School, and Seminary, Montpelier Vt., Poughkeepsie Business College, schools and private instructors in Philadelphia and Boston.

Principal Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center Vt., and Instructor in Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Admitted to Vermont Bar in 1895.

Chairman District Convention, 1896.

Colonel on staff of Governor Grout.

Appointed deputy in charge Customs, Port of Island Pond, 1897.

Chairman State Convention, 1898.

Col. Dale is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, has been county examiner of teachers, and for several years has been, for the town of Brighton, moderator, trustee of the public library, and agent to prosecute and defend suits. He is president of the Island Pond Electric Light and Power Co., president of the Island Pond National Bank, and is engaged in various other business enterprises.

HON. EDWARD J. PHELPS.

The death of Hon. Edward J. Phelps removes from active life an illustrious American whose fame was world wide. His loss is mourned in two continents and universal regret is expressed in foreign courts as well as throughout our own country. Vermont is proud of her departed lawyer, statesman and diplomatist who won such marked distinction in professional circles and public life and whose career and services reflected so great credit on the Green Mountain State. Mr. Phelps was a man of courtly manner, of cultivated taste, of wide reading, of keen and independent judgment, a brilliant and accomplished speaker and an able writer.

Edward John Phelps, was born in Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, June 11, 1822. He was the son of Hon. Samuel Sheathar Phelps, who graduated at Yale College in 1811; settled in Middlebury in 1812; represented the town in the General Assembly, 1821-32; was a member of the council of censors of Vermont, 1827; a member of the governor's council, 1831; Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, 1831-38; and was United States senator, 1839-51 and 1853-4. The family traces its lineage in the direct line from William Phelps, who emigrated from England to America in 1630; founded the town of Windsor, Connecticut; and was a magistrate, and an important member of the Connecticut Colony. Edward Phelps, the great grandfather of Edward J., was a large land-holder and a representative in the General Court of Connecticut. The grandfather of Edward J., John Phelps, was a wealthy citizen of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch entered Middlebury College at the age of fourteen years and graduated in 1840. Selecting the law as his profession he pursued legal studies at the Yale Law School, 1842-43, and with Hon. Horatio Seymour of Middlebury. He was admitted to the Bar at the December term of the Addison county Court in 1843, and commenced practice in Middlebury, removing thence in 1845 to Burlington, Vermont, which has since been his home. In 1851 he accepted the office of second comptroller of the United States Treasury, unexpectedly tendered to him by President Fillmore, and held it throughout the remainder of Mr. Fillmore's administration, at the close of which he resigned it, though urged by President Pierce to retain it. Returning to Burlington he resumed practice and speedily attained a leading position, both as advocate and counsellor. He was prominent as a counsel in the litigations of the Vermont railroads, which for over a quarter of a century largely occupied the attention of the State and Federal courts. He represented the city of Burlington in the constitutional convention of 1870, which inaugurated the biennial system of elections, and made other important changes in the constitution of Vermont. In 1877 he presided with admirable grace and dignity at the centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington, which was graced by the attendance of the President of the United States and many men of national distinction. In 1880 he received the unsolicited nomination of the Democratic party of Vermont for governor, and received a larger vote than has been cast for a Democratic

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candidate for that office in the last generation. In 1881 he accepted the Kent professorship of Law at Yale College, and in 1882 he was lecturer on constitutional law in the Boston University. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1881. In 1885 the most important position in the diplomatic service, that of minister to the Court of St. James, was tendered by President Cleveland to Mr. Phelps, and was filled by him for four years with an ability and success that will be long remembered on both sides of the Atlantic. At the close of his term as minister to England Mr. Phelps resumed his chair at Yale University, devoting attention at times to a few important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Phelps was selected at one time by President Cleveland for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States; but the opposition of some leading Irish politicians to the appointment, and fear of losing the Irish vote in the approaching election, induced Mr. Cleveland to abandon his choice and give the place to another man. In 1893 he was by the appointment of President Harrison, one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, at Paris, and made the leading argument for the United States government before that important tribunal. The letter of Mr. Phelps defining the issue between sound currency and free silver coinage, in the presidential campaign of 1896, was one of the chief factors in determining the result of the succeeding national election. Many of Mr. Phelps' addresses, legal arguments and important papers have been published, among which may be mentioned an address on "Chief Justice Marshall, and the Constitutional Law of his time," before the American Bar Association, 1879; address on "Changes in Statute Law," before the same, 1881; "The Law of the Land," an address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, 1886; "Rights of American Fishermen and Construction of the Treaty with Great Britain," 1887; "Relation of Law to Justice," address before the South Carolina Bar Association, 1890; Oration at the Dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, 1891; and "The Monroe Doctrine," address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1896. He was the author of various magazine articles on constitutional and public questions and on literary topics.

He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Middlebury College in 1887. Yale conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. In 1887 the Edward J. Phelps professorship of law at Yale was endowed in his honor by J. S. Morgan.

Professor Phelps resided in New Haven only during the winter and spring terms of the college year, and claimed Vermont as his residence.

In August, 1845, Mr. Phelps was married to Mary, daughter of Judge Stephen Haight of Burlington. Four children were born to them: Edward Haight, an eminent civil engineer, deceased; Francis Shurtleff, who died young; Mary Haight, wife of Horatio Loomis; and Charles Pierpont Phelps, banker of Boston.

Mr. Phelps died in New Haven, Conn., March 9, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held in Battell Chapel, March 11, President Dwight of Yale College officiating. The remains were subsequently taken to Burlington, where, on March 13, the last sad rites were observed at St. Paul's Church. Bishop A. C. A. Hall of the diocese of Vermont officiated, assisted by Rev. George Y. Bliss and Rev. Gemont Graves.

The honorary bearers were: Governor E. C. Smith, Gen. J. G. McCullough, of Bennington; Hon. B. F. Fifield, of Montpelier; President M. H. Buckham, Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Prof. H. A. P. Torrey, Mayor Robert Roberts, Col. B. B. Smalley and John A. Arthur, of Burlington. Charles E. Allen, Esq., had charge of the arrangements. Judge Francis Wayland, dean of the Law School, and Prof. A. M. Wheeler represented Yale University.

The remains of the distinguished lawyer and diplomat were laid to rest in the Green Mount Cemetery, overlooking the beautiful Winooski valley and almost within the shadow of the monument erected in honor of Ethan Allen.

Morocco--A Trip to Tetuan.

BY FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, FORMER CONSUL-GENERAL AT TANGIER.

The late Henry Drummond once said that "There are three distinct Africas known to the modern world, North Africa where men go for health, South Africa where they go for money, and Central Africa where they go for adventure." Just at present South Africa commands universal attention, and its peculiar local words have suddenly become a part of our every day vocabulary. Aside, however, from the interest in that section created by the Boer War, the north of Africa is the most interesting part of the Dark Continent. Central Africa is chiefly known through the explorations of men still living, and South Africa is a comparatively recent exploitation, but North Africa contains the ruins of one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. It is the Africa of Egypt and Pharaoh, of Carthage and Hannibal, of Moses, of St. Augustine. While the interior of the Continent has not yet been reclaimed from savagery, and the civilization of the Cape has simply been transplanted from Europe, and so is akin to our own, in Egypt and the Barbary States we find a type absolutely different—the civilization of Asia. Ever since their conquest at the end of the seventh century, by the immediate Caliphs of Mohammed, their language has been Arabic, their religion Islam, their civilization oriental. The life of the orient is interesting by its very contrarity to our own.

That part of North Africa which the Romans called Mauretania, the Spanish now call Los Maruecos, the French Maroc and the English Morocco. The natives call the country Al Moghreb, that is, "the West" because it is the western limit of the eastern world. It is one of the few remaining independent states in Africa and the only one in North Africa. As Morocco has long been what Lord Salisbury calls one of "the decaying nations of the

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world," her past in many ways is even more interesting than her present. The Moors have had a wonderful history and the story of their occupation of Spain, as told by Irving and Prescott, is one of the greatest romances of history.

The incidents of ordinary tourist travel lend themselves to brief treatment, but where one has actually lived among a strange people, even for a limited time, it is very difficult to compress his impressions of the people and their country within the reasonable limits of a short article. The bibliography of Morocco is unusually extensive. Indeed, it sometimes seems as if every foreigner who ever visited the country felt obliged to write a book upon it. Perhaps it is the consciousness of this that has kept me out of so enticing a field.

In complying with THE VERMONTER's request for an article upon Morocco it is useless, therefore, to attempt to give any general account of the country or of the institutions,

MR. PARTRIDGE IN INDOOR MOORISH COSTUME.

customs and religion of its most interesting inhabitants. I am constrained to confine myself to a single incident of my life there, and so I have chosen to give some account of a very pleasant journey which I once made from Tangier to the City of Tetuan.

There are no roads in Morocco and vehicles are unused. Between the different villages there are trails which resemble closely a well beaten cow path in a Vermont pasture. They are equally narrow because travel is ordinarily in single file, and they are always crooked because obstacles, whether temporary or permanent, are never removed. Between the large cities or along the greater caravan routes the trail consists of several trails running parallel, but at intervals crossing and recrossing each other as the mud may at some time have necessitated. All travel is necessarily on foot or on the backs of animals. I have never seen camels used there for the purpose of riding, but they are commonly used for carrying burdens, and easily carry a load of from six to eight hundred pounds. European ladies unaccustomed to the saddle usually ride in a saddle chair, which has back and foot rests and is strapped side ways upon a donkey. Such an outfit requires one other element to produce locomotion, and that is a donkey boy to run behind crying "Arrah," "Arrah," as he twists the donkey's tail or otherwise prods him on. No donkey will go without some such inducement. A gaily dressed Moor on the back of a beautiful Arab horse is a brilliant sight. Still for long journeys the mule is better and is preferred even by the natives. For extended trips the quiet steady gait of a well trained saddle mule is the easiest and most comfortable riding which I have ever experienced on the back of an animal. The poorer natives, if they ride at all, ordinarily ride a donkey, and a familiar family scene in the country is to meet a wife on foot, carrying a heavy load on her shoulders as well as her young baby, the girls carrying smaller loads, the boys without any load, and the husband riding the only donkey belonging to the party. It represents about the relative position of each in the family.

One hot sunny day in June I set out from Tangier for the city of Tetuan, some sixty miles distant. Our caravan consisted of Mr. Nathan, who is the chief of the American Missionaries in Morocco, and myself, both mounted on mules, two pack mules and one donkey to carry the tents and other baggage, in charge of two muleteers, and two Magzhani, or government soldiers, mounted on horses, and supposed to protect us from the dangers of the road. One of them bore a gun, which I afterwards brought with me to America, that has on it an Arabic inscription in inlaid silver work, ominously dedicating it "To the holy war against Christians with the favor of God." We had gone but a short distance when I noticed that the two soldiers who were riding in advance were apparently quarreling with each other about some question of precedence between them. To my remonstrance old Abdselam replied, "For the sake of the Bashador we are henceforth brothers by the goodness of Allah" — and it was the end of their quarrel for the trip, in my presence at least.

A few miles out of the city we found our pack mules had dropped behind and we rested under some olive trees while waiting for them to come up. Finally it was necessary to send one of the soldiers back for them, and he found that in crossing a ditch one of the mules had fallen in and the muleteers were unable to get her out. My dress suit case, containing the suit in which I intended to pay my respects to the Basha of Tetuan, had lain nearly an hour in the mud, which had run in through the openings and especially sought the bosom of the only white shirt that accompanied the expedition. Here I learned that the Moors have a prejudice similar to our own with respect to beginning a journey on Friday, which is the Moslem sabbath. Young Mohammed in great disgust said, "We might have known that we would get into trouble — a

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lot of unbelievers starting out on a journey on Friday." The country through which we passed was for the most part treeless. Indeed, such is the character of much of the northern part of Morocco, except in the mountains. That gives great importance to olive groves or scattered fig trees which become regular resting places along caravan routes. The traveller inquiring for such places receives about as definite an answer as to similar inquiries in our own country. Having asked a Moor how far it was to a certain fig tree beside which there was a spring, the man replied, "It is still a piece of road like unto the goodness of Allah."

When we made the midday camp, the natives from a small douar, or village, brought us milk, butter and eggs. This is called Mona and in this particular case was voluntary, but there is a Mona which the Sultan requires the country people to furnish to official personages, embassies, etc. It consists of sheep, chickens, eggs, charcoal and all kinds of produce sufficient for the whole party at the camp, and for a large expedition it amounts to a grievous burden upon the people of a poor tribe.

At a place situated high in the hills, where the roads from Tangier and Wassan unite, was a fondak, or native hostelry, beside which we camped for the night. The fondak is simply a large compound or enclosure surrounded by a wall about fifteen feet in height. It is open to the sky except a sort of portico, perhaps ten feet wide, which runs completely around the interior. Into this enclosure, upon payment of a small fee, people and animals alike are admitted. It is not a place to buy food and it has no resting place for human beings except on the ground, but is simply intended, with its walls and its soldiers, to protect the traveller and his belongings from prowling thieves and marauding bands. I shall long remember a couple of nights spent in camp just outside the walls of this fondak. I did not wish to stay inside, and so the manager furnished me seven or eight extra soldiers to sleep in front of my tent. It was a cloudless night and the moon was in full. From high up the side of the mountain the view over the country was superb. I passed some time in the evening on the walls of the fondak. Near me were pious moslems, who had spread out their libdas, or prayer cloths, and kneeling toward Mecca were performing their devotions. Below within the fondak was a weird collection of horses, mules, camels, asses, men, women, children, and dogs in more or less hopeless confusion and filth, but supposed to be safe for the night.

CITY OF TETUAN.

My first view of Tetuan was from a point in the mountains some distance beyond the fondak and about twenty-five miles from the city. Through an opening in the hills we first saw the reflection of the strong sunlight on the

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compact mass of white walls and buildings which constitute the city. The view as seen nearer to has been likened to one of the views of Jerusalem from outside the walls. Tetuan, like all Moorish cities, is walled. So far as my soldiers were concerned we entered its gates in becoming style, although Abdselam sadly missed a large black horse which he usually rode when with me, and remarked that if he had had him he would have shown the Bashador some style. The Basha expressed great regret that I had not notified him of my expected arrival so that he could have sent soldiers to meet us and escort us into the city. When we left we found such a guard of honor awaiting us at the gate, and under the command of the Basha's Khalifa, they rode with us four or five miles on the journey. It is a beautiful and gracious custom of the country to ride out to meet a friend or guest coming to the city and to escort him for a ways on his journey when he departs. I know of no more unique and brilliant sight than a band of well mounted Arabs with their gaily colored clothes and fine horses. The sons of the desert are proverbial horsemen, and particularly do they delight in spectacular horsemanship. The greatest tribute which a Basha can pay a traveller is an exhibition of the Lab el Barod, or powder play. Indeed it is essentially the national sport and it is the chief entertainment of some religious feasts. On gaily caparisoned horses, with their beautiful native guns, they charge at full speed at some imaginary enemy. Perhaps they will direct their course toward the spectators, loudly cheering, and then, when it almost seems as if you were to be utterly run down, they will swerve to the right or left. They throw their guns into the air and catch them as they come down. They pass them one to the other. They fire into the air, into the ground, behind them, uttering wild cries as if going into battle. One of the best things about it is the evident relish with which the actors perform their parts.

Tetuan is a typical Moorish city. It is not so ancient as Tangier, which was the Phoenician colony of Tingis long before the Roman Empire and has been the site of a city for three thousand years. On the other hand it has been much less affected these latter days by foreign influences. Tangier remains more eastern than Cairo or Algiers, but it is the residence of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Moorish Sultan, and it has a number of foreign merchants and a considerable foreign colony. In Tetuan, aside from a few Spanish, the foreigners can almost be counted on ones fingers, so that there the Moor may be seen in his "uncontaminated state." Tetuan is a city of perhaps 60,000 people and has the reputation in Morocco of possessing considerable culture and wealth. Many of its inhabitants are descendants of the exiles from Spain, and it is said that some prominent families still preserve the keys to their homes formerly owned in Granada against the day when they hope to repossess them. It was in allusion to this that Thomas Hood wrote his poem of "The Key." The present minister of foreign affairs, Sid El Hadj Mohammed Ben Al Arby Torres, is a Tetuani and his family name Torres is the Spanish word for "towers," indicating a Spanish ancestor in some remote generation.

One who has not seen the East can scarce imagine a city whose visible outward life is so absolutely different from our own. Through the crowd of well dressed merchants in their flowing robes, idle loiterers in their rags, camel drivers from the far interior, women closely veiled in their haiks and black slaves from the Soudan, the stranger wends his way preceded by a magzhani crying "balak," "balak," "get out of the way," "get out of the way." The houses are low, usually only one story and on the outside altogether unattractive, though often very beautiful within. The Kasbah or citadel and the mosques are the only buildings of any pretensions. In Turkey by removing one's shoes you are allowed to enter a mosque, but in Morocco no Christian is permitted

MOORISH WOMEN.

to enter or even look into one. Still, while in Tetuan by accident I once had the opportunity for a moment to do so. The interior was simple — an open court paved with tile, a covered corridor running around the four sides, the whole white and bare. There are fountains for the baths, as every prayer is usually preceded by some prescribed ablution, a kibla indicating the direction of Mecca toward which the faithful pray, and a raised pulpit for the Iman, a man learned in the Koran and its commentaries, who leads the service. The beauty and grace of a mosque is largely centered in its minarets, and it is through them chiefly that the non-moslem is brought into touch with Islamic worship. Seated by an open window at my rooms in the Villa Velutini at least a mile from the Grand Mosque at Tangier, I used to hear regularly, through the stillness of the evening air, the clear musical voice of the Muezzin, as in succession

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from the four sides of the tall minaret, he called the faithful to the El Asha prayer—"There is no God but God and Mohammed is his Prophet—There is no God but God and Mohammed is his prophet. Come to prayer, come to prayer," and at the morning call these added words, "Prayer is better than sleep, prayer is better than sleep." Neither the trumpet of the Hebrews nor the bell of Christian churches equals the human voice, when so wonderfully used, to call men to their devotions.

To lovers of Hall Caine's "Scapegoat" Tetuan has a peculiar charm, for here was laid the scene of that interesting romance. The whole route to Tetuan, the fondak where we broke the journey and especially the "Mellah" of the city, through which I wandered at will, are inseparably connected with the memory of Ben Oliel. The Mellah, *i. e.* the salted or accursed spot, is that part of a Moorish city which is walled off for the residence of the Jews and in which they are locked at night. Though it may not have been a proper thought while receiving so gracious a welcome as the Basha gave me in the Kasbah, I could not help thinking of his imaginary predecessor Benaboo and his villanies in this self same citadel. I once asked an old resident of Morocco how Hall Caine, after so short a visit to the country, had introduced so faithfully into his book so much of the conversation and spirit of Moorish life, and he told me that Caine had Budget Meakin revise his manuscript with reference to Moorish words and expressions. Mr. Meakin long resided at Tangier and is the author of a work for instruction in Moghrebine Arabic conversation.

It happened that while I was in Tetuan the Spanish war was in progress. Tetuan is only situated a short distance from Ceuta, the Spanish fortification and penal station, and as the Spanish sometimes frequent Tetuan, the Basha was very anxious to give me a guard. He sent his Khalifa to tell me that he desired to station at the house where we were stopping a dozen soldiers, and that they would accompany me about the city wherever I went. Though I declined the offer, the Khalifa argued and pressed the point, protesting that the Basha might punish him if he did not arrange it as he had been directed. But I insisted that I had two soldiers and that they were all I wanted. The Khalifa changed his argument and instead of furnishing the guard as a protection he wanted to furnish it as a mark of honor. In the end, to please him, I consented to let him send one soldier to stand at the door, but that I would not permit any soldiers, except my own men, to go about with me. As further argument seemed useless, the Khalifa accepted that arrangement and closed our interview by saying, "May Allah leave all blessings with you. May He make the evening blessed to you. If Allah be willing we will send the guard as arranged by day, but if we send only one by day do us the favor to omit keeping count of the number sent by night." I was too amused to protest any longer and he sent his dozen soldiers each night.

The formal style of Moorish expression always interested me. Some examples of it in ordinary conversation have been given above. For the purpose of illustrating it more fully as used in correspondence, I will, at the expense of a digression, add a translation of a note from the Sultan's Special Commissioner:

"The dear, the wise, the learned Representative of the American Nation, Mr. Frank C. Partridge.

"After we inquire about you and your family, and may you have peace forever and always remain well and happy, I will inform your Excellency that I have received your letter dated the 11th of Ramadam 1315, equal to February 3rd, 1898. Your Excellency said in your letter that you are very glad my Great Master the Sultan has appointed me to examine the claims of the citizens and protegés of the great American Nation. I am also glad because it seems you are a straightforward man and very wise. I hope by the goodness of Allah we shall be the instruments of increasing the friendship between the two nations. The question you want to be settled particularly is that of the Mohalats of the Consul at Laraiche. You have informed me of the names of said Mohalats, and the names of their Kaids. You demand their release at once, because the longer they are kept in prison the greater is the injury. I will inform you, may Allah preserve your life, that the liberty of these Mohalats is not in my hands. Their Kaids are prosecuting them in order to collect from them the Government taxes. The only instructions I have from my Master the Sultan are to examine the documents of the claims of your citizens and protegés and I will also do my best to settle said claims, but I have no instructions to release Mohalats who may be imprisoned. I have no such instructions, but notwithstanding I am writing to-day to the Holy Court about our interview and that you are pressing for the release of your Consul's Mohalats. When I receive my Master's answer I will inform you and everything will be satisfactory.

In peace,

MOHAMMED FRESH.

15 of Ramadam, 1315—February 5th, 1898.

From even this hasty glimpse of Morocco and the Moors it must appear that the picture of their life belongs not to the present but the past. Even in a human sense, a thousand years is but as yesterday in the East. The whole scheme of Arab life, as it may be seen to-day, was painted for us in the Holy Scriptures. The beggars still lie at the gates, the women still come at early evening to the wells, the shepherd still tend their flocks. The customs of their everyday life are unchanging and unchangeable. When the French artist Tissot undertook his great work on the life of Christ he found no way to so faithfully reproduce the scenes of Jesus' time as to paint from real life in Palestine to-day. It is an inestimable blessing to have been born in a free country, to enjoy the beneficent privileges of Christian institutions, to breathe the air of progress, and yet I suppose there are very few of us to whom at some period of our lives it would not be alike a pleasure and a gain, if we might leave behind for a little while the restless activity of the occident, and in the quiet repose of the orient live again the life of the ancients and dream of the great past.

THE MAY VERMONTER.

The leading feature of the May VERMONTER will be a comprehensive article entitled "Early Vermont Bibliography" by Hon. G. G. Benedict, of Burlington. This review of Vermont books, pamphlets and printers of the 18th century will be of great interest and valuable. It will be illustrated with a full page plate in *facsimile* of the original act of the Legislature ratifying the Constitution of the United States; the title page of the first printed copy of the State Constitution adopted in 1777, and also a *facsimile* of the dedication written by Ethan Allan to his wife on the fly leaf of his book "Oracle of Reason."

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THE VENERABLE AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam."

COMPILED AND EDITED BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A., CHAPLAIN AND HISTORIAN OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

III.

The convention of officers that organized the Society was finally dissolved on the 19th of June, 1783, having been in session more than a month. Washington was elected president-general; Major-Gen. McDougal, treasurer-general, and Major-Gen. Knox, secretary-general.

In 1784 the officers of the French auxiliary army made a subscription of 52,000 livres (about $10,000) to the funds of the society, which was "politely refused," and the money placed in the funds of the French branch of the Cincinnati. Marquis de Rochambeau subscribed 6,000 francs (about $1,140); the other subscriptions were from 2,000 to 3,000 francs.

The naval officers of France, who were admitted to membership in the Society also presented a Cincinnati eagle set with diamonds to Washington, which, by the heirs of the General, was sent to Hamilton when he became president-general. In 1811 Hamilton's widow sent it to Gen. Pinckney, as president-general, who presented it to the Society. Since then it has been worn by the president-general at the triennial meeting and on "occasions of ceremony." It is now in the custody of the president-general, treasurer-general and secretary-general, and is kept by them as trustees, "in a safe-deposit or other place of security."

An "order" or jewel, by which its members should be known and distinguished, was adopted. It consists of an American or "bald headed" eagle of gold, with the head, legs and tail feathers in white enamel, flecked with gold. The talons grasp olive branches, whose leaves, in green enamel, form a wreath above its head. Upon the breas and back of the eagle are four oval shields in white and blue enamel and gold, with figures of Cincinnatus, and three Roman senators offering him a sword and other military ensigns; his wife standing at the door of a cottage, near by; a plough and other implements of husbandry. Around the whole is the motto of the society,

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam,"
("He left all to save the republic.")

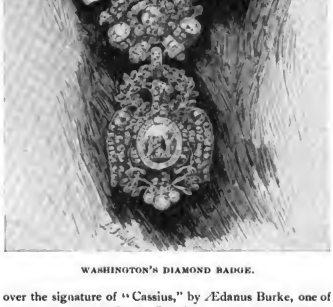
The legends *"Virtutis Præmium,"** and *"Esto Perpetua"*† appear on the reverse side; also the sun rising; a city with open gates; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath; agricultural implements scattered around and beneath; and two hands supporting a heart. Around the whole is the legend,

"Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta A. D., 1783."

The eagles were made in Paris from a sketch by Major L'Enfant of the engineers, who also drew the plan for the "lay out" of the city of Washington.

The jewel is worn suspended from a blue ribbon edged with white, the two colors symbolizing the alliance of France with the United States. The ribbon is 3½ inches long by 1½ wide. It may be (lawfully) worn attached to the left lapel of the coat, or on the left breast, or suspended from the neck, but in no other manner, and never without the ribbon.*

In a few months after the formation of the Society, the busy imaginations of many who were not eligible to membership, saw all sorts of evils in an association which they were pleased to consider "an hereditary aristocracy." The Society was violently attacked in a clever pamphlet written



WASHINGTON'S DIAMOND BADGE.

over the signature of "Cassius," by Ædanus Burke, one of the chief justices of South Carolina. This was translated into French by Mirabeau and republished in France. In it the author urged that the *"Institution*† created a race of "Hereditary Patricians, or Nobility," and that the ob-

* The reward of valor.
* May it be perpetual.

* In 1876, Gen. Dwight Morris, President of the Connecticut State Society, and U. S. Consul, was in Paris. Sitting in front of a cafe one day, he noticed a French gentleman passing, who eyed the Cincinnati jewel which the General wore attached to his watch chain. The stranger stopped and thus addressed him: "May I ask Monsieur why he wears that badge?" The General replied, "Because my father wore it as an original member of the Cincinnati." He then asked the Frenchman, "Whom have I the honor of addressing?" "I am Oscar de Lafayette," replied the other, embracing the General. The Marquis treated the General with great attention during his stay in Paris, and introduced him into the best society.

The writer has been informed by Mr. Landon Ketchum, of Saugatuck, Connecticut, that while travelling on the Continent, he saw several Cincinnati eagles hanging upon the walls of residences he visited in Normandy and other parts of Europe.

†Constitution.

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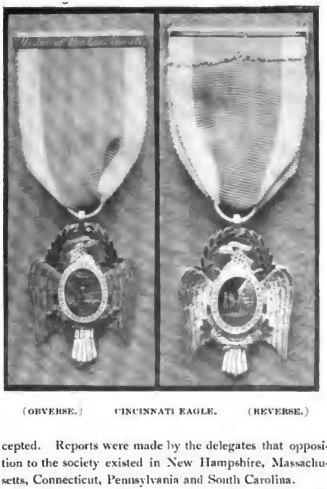
ject of the society "was to overthrow the Republic and usurp the supreme power!" "The Cincinnati," (it said). "would soon hold an exclusive right to all the offices, honors, and authorities, civil and military!!!"

Mr. Jefferson also opposed the Society as dangerous to the republic. John Adams came out against it. Franklin ridiculed the "Cincinnati chevaliers." but afterwards, having been elected an honorary member, commended it. John Jay was afraid "the Order will divide us into two mighty factions!" Governors of States presented the Society to the consideration and censure of the legislatures. In Massachusetts and Connecticut threats of disfranchisement were made against the members.* The popular excitement was almost equal to that which assailed the Masonic fraternity half a century later. "*Tantae-ne animis coelestibus irae?*"

At the first "General Meeting" in 1784. Washington and Knox both offered their resignations,† which were not accepted. Reports were made by the delegates that opposition to the society existed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.



(OBVERSE.) CINCINNATI EAGLE. (REVERSE.)

New York reported "no opposition." So did Georgia and Delaware; and that "the principal and indeed the only enemies to the Order are among the class called tories."

From New Jersey, Captain Dayton reported that he did not know the sentiment of the people generally in New Jersey, but it was the determination of the Society to preserve and support its dignity! (It is refreshing to find *one* man who was not afraid of the people! Captain Dayton. evidently, was not in politics.)*

Washington then arose and spoke at great length of the opposition and of the consequences that would result if the Society should be preserved in its present form. He also declared that "were it not for our foreign members I would propose to the Society to make one great sacrifice more, and abolish the Order altogether, (the charitable part excepted)"; adding that he was willing to "fall on a middle way," but doubted if this were possible, and if not, that he was determined at all events to withdraw.†

The General then introduced a report of a committee of Congress, that "no person holding an hereditary title or office of nobility should be eligible to citizenship," and declared he knew this to be leveled against the Society; that the friends of the Society had prevented its passage until the action of this meeting is known; and gave it as his opinion that "unless the proposed changes are made, discouragements and even persecution must be expected." He closed by saying that "ninety-nine in the hundred will be our violent opposers."†

Washington also introduced a private letter from Lafayette, objecting to the "hereditary part" as repugnant to a republican system. A letter he wrote in 1786, however. speaks of the opposition as now past, and shows that he had changed his opinion.

The proposed alterations were (1.) Abolition of hereditary and honorary membership; (2.) Interference in politics; (3.) The increase of funds from donations; and (4.) All funds to be placed in charge of the State Legislatures.

The first proposed alteration would prevent the perpetuation of the society, which was what its enemies wanted.

These alterations were earnestly opposed by the delegates from New York and New Jersey.

The next day Washington arose, and "in a very long speech, with much warmth and agitation," expressed himself on all parts of the "Institution" deemed exceptionable. and reiterated his intention "to vacate his place in the Society, unless it could be accommodated to the feelings and pleasure of the several States."†

On the 10th of May the proposed alterations and amendments were reported and adopted. A circular letter, signed by Washington as president-general, announcing the proposed changes, was prepared and approved, and ordered to be communicated to the several State societies for adoption or rejection. Only one State, however, (Virginia), ratified them, and the original "Institution" therefore remains in force "as at first promulgated in the cantonments of the American army upon the banks of the Hudson."

* It is said that Rhode Island did disfranchise them!

†In consequence of the tempest of persecution which had arisen.

*The New Hampshire Society also "stood up to the rack." They refused to adopt the proposed modifications of the "institution." They declared that they would stand by the Society as originally instituted.

†From minutes kept by one of the members present.

[The writer would be glad to give any desired information to lineal male descendants of Continental Revolutionary officers who may wish to join the Society. In writing, please give genealogy and descent from ancestor.]

(To be Continued in May Number.)

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Early Vermont Bibliography

Vermont Books, Pamphlets and Printers of the Eighteenth Century.

BY HON. G. G. BENEDICT.

The lists of Vermont books and pamphlets which were published previous to the year 1897 were singularly incomplete. Zadock Thompson's list of "principal original [Vermont] Works" published up to and including the year 1840, comprised but fifty-six abbreviated titles, and of these only *eleven*—seven books and four pamphlets—were printed previous to 1801. In 1860, Mr. B. H. Hall, author of the History of Eastern Vermont, furnished to Charles B. Norton of New York, by whom it was printed in his "Literary Letter," what is therein entitled "The Bibliography of Vermont—a descriptive catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to the History and Statistics of Vermont, or Portions of it." Excluding cross references, there are less than two hundred separate titles in Mr. Hall's Bibliography, and of these but twenty are titles of books and pamphlets issued in the eighteenth century.

The appearance, in 1897, of the M. D. Gilman Bibliography, published by the State of Vermont, gave a wider, and to most persons who examined it doubtless a surprisingly enlarged view of the literary activity of the Vermonters. This Bibliography comprises no less than 3,489 distinctively Vermont imprints—that is titles of books and pamphlets printed and published in Vermont—while the titles of books and pamphlets by Vermont authors, printed and published outside of Vermont, and of publications in book form relating to Vermont, swell the total to upwards of seven thousand titles. It is thus the most important contribution to the literary history of our State that has been given to the public.

The Gilman Bibliography comprises the titles of *one hundred and ninety-six* eighteenth century Vermont books and pamphlets, of which *one hundred and thirty-five* were issued from the presses of Vermont printers. Noting only the publications relating to Vermont after the settlers in the New Hampshire Grants began to organize in resistance to New York and in preparation for the founding of a separate Commonwealth, and discarding the titles of several earlier pamphlets relating to the territory which afterwards became Vermont, such as the "Narrative of the Captivity of Nehemiah How, who was taken by the Indians at the Great Meadow Fort above Fort Dummer" printed in Boston in 1748, and taking up the subject by decades, we find *thirty-one* Vermont titles belonging to the eighth decade of the century, including five editions of Ethan Allen's "Narrative," issued by separate publishers, and five pamphlets of the Session Acts and Laws.

As previous to 1775 no printing press had been brought

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into Vermont or into any town which ever formed a part of Vermont, the earliest Vermont publications were necessarily printed elsewhere. During the last half of this decade there was but one press in Vermont, that used by the first Green Mountain printers, Judah Paddock Spooner, Alden Spooner and Timothy Green.

As the titles of the Vermont books of this decade have never been brought together in a list by themselves, it may be well so to present them here. And it is interesting to see how the two brothers, Ethan and Ira Allen, so prominent in the civil and military history of the infant commonwealth, come also at once to the front in its literary history. They were wielders of the pen as well as the sword; historians as well as makers of history; theologians as well as political leaders.

The titles then of this decade, now extant, are as follows:

A State of the Right of the Colony of New York, with respect to it's Eastern Boundary on Connecticut River, so far as concerns the late Encroachments under the Government of New Hampshire. And also a State of the Rights of the Colony of New York, so far as concerns the Grants formerly made by the French Government of Canada, of Lands on Lake Champlain, and at and to the southward of Crown Point. Agreed to and published by the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, at their session in M.DCC.LXXIII. New York: Printed by H. Gaine, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, at the Bible and Crown, Hanover Square. 1773. Folio, pp. 28.

A Narrative of the Proceedings subsequent to the Royal Adjudication concerning the Lands to the Westward of Connecticut River, lately usurped by New Hampshire, with Remarks on the Claim, Behavior, and Misrepresentations of the Intruders under that Government. Intended as an appendix to the General Assembly's State of the Right of the Colony of New York (with respect to its Eastern Boundary on Connecticut River, so far as concerns the late Encroachments under the Government of New Hampshire.) Published at their session 1773. New York: Printed by John Holt, near the Coffee House. M.DCC.LXXIII. Folio, pp. 28, and appendix 34 leaves.

Appendix, containing Grants, Acts of Government, and other Proofs concerning the Encroachments of the Colony of New Hampshire, and the Conduct, Claims, and Misrepresentations of its Grantees, referred to in the preceding "State of the Right of the Colony of New York, with respect to its Eastern Boundary on Connecticut River, so far as concerns the Encroachments under the Government of New Hampshire," and also in the "Narrative of Proceedings Subsequent to the Royal Adjudication concerning the Lands to the Westward of Connecticut River, lately occupied by New Hampshire." Folio, pp. 66. Doubtless printed in 1773.

A Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New York, relative to their obtaining the Jurisdiction of that large District of Land, to the Westward from Connecticut River, Which, antecedent thereto, had been patented by his Majesty's Governor and Council of the Government of New Hampshire. And also, of the monopolizing Conduct of the Government of New York, in their subsequently patenting Part of the same Land, and oppressing the Grantees and Settlers under New Hampshire. Together with Arguments demonstrating that the Property of those Lands was conveyed from the Crown to the New Hampshire Grantees, by virtue of their respective Charters. With Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled, "A State of the Right of the Colony of New York," &c., and on the Narrative of the Proceedings subsequent to the royal Adjudication, concerning the Lands to the Westward of the Connecticut River, lately usurp'd by New Hampshire. Intended as an appendix to the General Assembly's State of the Right of the Colony of New York (with Respect to its Eastern Boundary on Connecticut River, so far as concerns the late Encroachments under the Government of New Hampshire) published at their Session, 1773. By Ethan Allen. Bennington, 23d September, 1774. Hartford: Printed by Eben Watson, near the Great Bridge. 8vo, pp. 211.

This was Ethan Allen's reply to the three publications above.

A Petition to His Majesty, King George the Third. To the King's most excellent Majesty. The Humble Petition of the Several Subscribers here to Your Majesty's Most Loyal Subjects. Dated in New England, November, 1776; and in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign, 1776. Small 4to pp. 5.

A petition of Green Mountain Boys, asking for relief from the claims of New York.

An Address, of the Inhabitants of the Towns of Plainfield, Lebanon, Enfield, (alias Relhan), Canaan, Cardigan, Hanover, Lime, Orford, Haverhill, Bath, and Lansdaff to the Inhabitants of the several Towns in the Colony of New Hampshire. Norwich (Conn.) Printed by John Trumbull, M.DCC.LXXVI. 12mo. pp. 16.

This address was one of the first steps toward a union of several New Hampshire towns with Vermont.

A well-tempered Self-Love a Rule of Conduct towards others. A Sermon preached at Windsor, July 4, 1777, before the Representatives of the Towns in the Counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester, for the forming the State of Vermont. By Aaron Hutchinson, of Pomfret, A. M., Pastor of the Church in that and the two adjacent towns, Hartford and Woodstock. [Three Scripture Texts.] Dresden: Printed by Judah Paddock & Alden Spooner. Small 4to. pp. 42.

Mr. Hutchinson did not comply with the request of the convention for a copy of his sermon for publication till September 2, 1777, and it was probably not printed until early in 1778, perhaps not till June of that year, when the Spooners had a press in Dresden, and when Dresden and Hanover, (afterwards united in one town) were annexed to Vermont. If so, it is the first Vermont imprint.

The Constitution of the State of Vermont, as established by the General Convention elected for that purpose, and held at Windsor, July 2d, 1777, and continued by adjournment to December 25, 1777. Hartford; Printed by Watson and Goodwin. 8vo. pp. 24.

The first Constitution of the State.

The title page of this extremely rare pamphlet is reproduced herewith. Hon. L. E. Chittenden, who owned a copy, now the property of the University of Vermont, believed that it was the only copy extant. Writing of his collection, of which this was the gem, he said: "I have not met another copy of the first issue of the First Constitution in fifty years, I do not know where a thousand dollars would buy another." There is, however, another copy in the Vermont State Library.

A Sermon preached at Greenwich, Ct., on the 18th of December, 1777, being a General Thanksgiving through the United American States. By David Avery A. D. M., Chaplain to Col. Shelburne's Regiment. Motto, Norwich: (Conn.) Printed by Green & Spooner, 1778. 8vo.

As the printing office of Timothy Green and Judah P. Spooner was in Dresden early in 1778, this pamphlet may have been printed in that town, though published in Norwich, Conn.

A Sermon preached before the General Assembly of the State of Vermont on the day of their First General Election, March 12, 1778, at Windsor. [By Peter Powers.] Newburyport. Printed by John Mycall. 1778. 8vo. pp. 40.

This was the first election sermon after the formation of the State in 1777.

Observations on the Right of Jurisdiction claimed by the States of New York and New Hampshire over the New Hampshire Grants (so called) lying on both sides of the Connecticut River, in a letter to the inhabitants of those Grants. Danvers. Printed by E. Russell, at his printing office. M.DCC.LXXVIII. 12mo. pp. 15.

Signed "Republican, January 6, 1778."

An Animadversory Address to the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont, with remarks on a Proclamation, under the hand of His Excellency, George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York. By Ethan Allen. Hartford: Printed by Watson & Goodwin, near the Great Bridge. M.DCC.LXXVIII. 8vo. pp. 24.

Dated Bennington, August 9, 1778.

A Narative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity, from the time of his being taken by the British, near Montreal, on the 25th day of September, in the year 1775, to the time of his exchange on the 6th day of May, 1778, containing his voyages and travels, with the most remarkable occurrences respecting himself, and many other continental prisoners of different ranks and characters, which fell under his observation. In the course of the same; particularly the destruction of the prisoners at New York, by General Sir William Howe, in the years 1776 and 1777. Interspersed with some political observations. Written by himself, and now published for the information of the curious of all nations.

"When God from chaos gave this world to be,
Man then he formed, and formed him to be free."
American Independence. A poem by Freneau.

Price, ten paper dollars. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by Robert Bell, in Third street. M.DCC.LXXIX. 8vo. Title, 1 leaf, pp. 46, in double columns.

This is the first edition. A copy sold in March, 1866, for $56.

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State of Vermont

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Verm

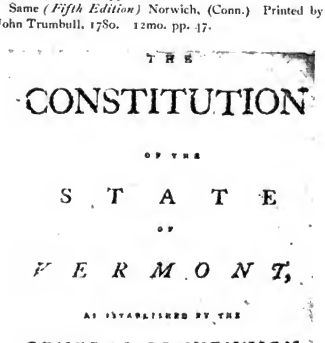
Whereas by an act of the Commissioners of the state of Dublyn, on the seventh day of October, in the fifteenth year of the Independency of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, the state of Dublyn, on the part of the state of Vermont, to the admission of the state of Vermont into the union of the United States of America, on the terms and conditions therein expressed, and ratified by the state of Vermont, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, in the year of the Independency of the United States of America, the state of Vermont hereby ratifies and confirms the said act of the state of Dublyn, in all its parts, and declares the said state of Vermont to be a member of the union of the United States of America, according to the said act of the state of Dublyn, and the said

Same *(Second Edition)* Boston, Printed by Draper and Folsom (1779) 8vo. pp. 40.

Same *(Third Edition)* Philadelphia, printed for and sold by William Mentz, in Cherry Alley, 1779, 12mo. pp. 64.

Same *(Fourth Edition)* Newbury (Mass.) printed by John Mycall for Nathaniel Coverly of Boston, and sold at his shop between seven Star Lane and the Sign of the Lamb, 1780. 8vo. pp. 80.

Same *(Fifth Edition)* Norwich, (Conn.) Printed by John Trumbull, 1780. 12mo. pp. 47.


THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE
OF
VERMONT,
AS ESTABLISHED BY THE
GENERAL CONVENTION
ELECTED FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND HELD AT
WINDSOR,
JULY 24, 1777,
AND CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO
DECEMBER 25, 1777.
HARTFORD:
Printed by WATSON AND GOODWIN.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST PRINTED CONSTITUTION OF VERMONT.

Eight or nine additional editions of Allen's Narrative were published in and out of Vermont previous to 1850.

Some Miscellaneous Remarks, and Short Arguments, on a Small Pamphlet, listed in the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, October 2, 1776, and sent from said Convention to the County of Cumberland, and some Reasons given, why the District of the New Hampshire Grants had best be a State. By Ira Allen. Hartford, Conn.: printed by Hannah Watson, near the Great Bridge, M.DCC.LXXVII. 8vo. [May, 1777.] pp. 40 to 50.

Miscellaneous Remarks on the Proceedings of the State of New York against the State of Vermont, &c. By Ira Allen. Hartford: Printed by Hannah Watson, near the Great Bridge. 8vo, Dated October 30, 1777.

Address to the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont, by Ira Allen, dated at Dresden, November 27, 1778.

Gives the result of his official mission from Vermont to the Government of New Hampshire, in relation to the union of sixteen New Hampshire towns with Vermont.

A Vindication of the Conduct of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, Held at Windsor in October, 1778, against Allegations and Remarks of the Protesting Members; with Observations on their Proceedings at a Convention held at Cornish, on the 9th Day of December, 1778. By Ira Allen. Arlington, 9th January, 1779. Dresden: Printed by Alden Spooner. 12mo, pp. 48.

A Vindication of the Opposition of the Inhabitants of Vermont to the Government of New York and of their Right to form an Independent State, humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Impartial World. By Ethan Allen. Printed by Alden Spooner, Printer to the State of Vermont, 1779, 8vo, pp. 12. Probably printed at Dresden.

A Compend of English Grammar: being an attempt to point out the Fundamental Principles of the English Language in a concise and intelligible manner, and to assist in writing and speaking the same, with accuracy and correctness. Written by Abel Curtis, A. B. [Motto]. Dresden (Dartmouth College.) Printed by J. P. & A. Spooner. 1779. 16mo, pp. 48.

Mr. Gilman says that Curtis's Grammar is supposed to be "the first purely English Grammar written and published in America," and that the only copy of it known to be in existence, in 1880, was in the possession of Rev. H. A. Hazen, of Billerica, Mass.

A Public Defence of the Right of the New Hampshire Grants (so called) on both sides Connecticut River, to associate together and form themselves into an Independent State, containing Remarks on sundry Paragraphs of Letters from the President of the Council of New Hampshire to His Excellency, Governor Chittenden and the New Hampshire Delegates at Congress. Dresden. Printed by Alden Spooner, 1779. 12mo, pp. 56-4.

Signed by Jacob Bayley, Elisha Payne and Beza Woodward, Committee, New Hampshire Grants, Dec. 1, 1778.

A copy of this rare pamphlet sold for $100 at the famous Brinley sale of Americana, in New York, in March, 1879.

Acts and Laws Passed by the General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, at their Session, at Bennington, February 11th, A. D., 1779. [Dresden: Judah Paddock & Alden Spooner. 1779]. 12 8vo, pp. 12, (2), 116.

Called the "General Code" of 1779.

The laws of the first three sessions, March, June and October, 1778, are not known to be extant in manuscript or print.

Acts and Laws, Made and Passed by the General Assembly, at their Session at Windsor, June 24, A. D., 1779. 12 8vo, pp. (4).

Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Assembly at their Session at Manchester, October, 1779. 12 8vo, pp. (3).

Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Assembly at their Session at Westminster, March 8th, A. D. 1780. Hartford: Printed by Hudson & Goodwin. M.DCC.LXXX. 12 8vo, pp. 8.

Printed in continuation of the acts of the October Session, and the imprint is at the close for both sessions.

Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Assembly at their Session at Bennington, October, 1780. 12 8vo, pp. 16 to 20.

A Concise Refutation of the claims of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay to the Territory of Vermont; with occasional remarks on the long disputed claim of New York to the same. Written by Ethan Allen and Jonas Fay, Esq'rs. And published by order of the Governor and Council of Vermont. Bennington, the first day of January, 1780. Joseph Fay, Secretary. Hartford: Printed by Hudson & Goodwin. 8vo. pp. 70.

Vermont's Appeal to the Candid and Impartial World. Containing a fair stating of the claims of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and New York. The Right the State of Vermont has to Independence. With an Address to the Honorable American Congress, and the Inhabitants of the Thirteen United States. By Stephen R. Bradley, A. M. Hartford: Printed by Hudson & Goodwin. 8vo, pp. 51.

This pamphlet was published early in 1780.

So much for the period from 1773 to 1780, inclusive.

In the ninth decade of the century *forty-seven* Vermont books and pamphlets were published, of which *thirty-six* bear the imprints of Vermont printers. Several others were probably printed in Vermont. Early in this decade Spooner and Green had a press at Westminster, removed thither from Dresden. In 1783 it was removed to Wind-

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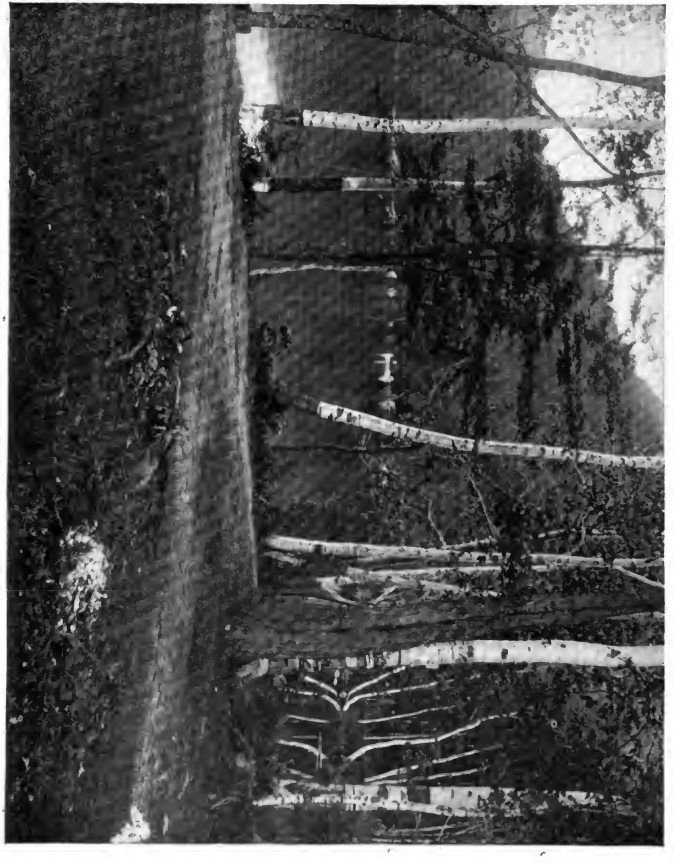

From "Dwellers of the Green Mountains."

THE BIRCHES SKIRTING THE SHORE OF LAKE HINKUM

Permission Rutland R. R.

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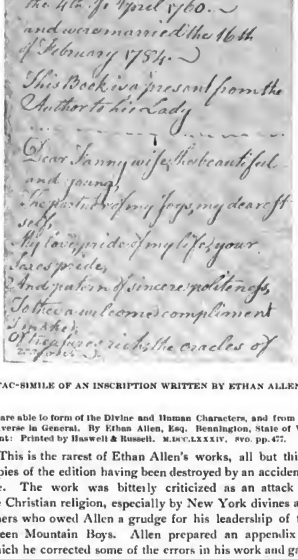
sor, where George Hough was associated with Alden Spooner. They were the State printers, and the official publications of this period bear their imprint, as do a number of other books and pamphlets. In 1783, Anthony Haswell established a printing office at Bennington, being the second office opened in Vermont. He had for a partner David Russell, and they printed a dozen or more books in this decade, including the second "Vermont Almanack" for 1785, and Ethan Allen's "Oracle of Reason." This was the principal book of the decade. Its title is as follows:

Reason the only Oracle of Man, or a Compendious System of Natural Religion. Alternately Adorned, with Confutations of a variety of Doctrines incompatible in it: Deduced from the most exalted Ideas which


Ethan Allen was born the 21
of Jany 1739 and Fanny
Allen his wife was born
the 4th of April 1760.
and were married the 16th
of February 1784.
This Book is a present from the
Author to his Lady
Dear Fanny wife, the beautiful
and young,
The pride of my Joys, my dearest
sex,
My love, pride of my life, your
Sexes pride,
And patern of sincere politeness,
To thee a welcome compliment
I make:
Of treasures rich, the oracles of
reason.

FAC-SIMILE OF AN INSCRIPTION WRITTEN BY ETHAN ALLEN.

we are able to form of the Divine and Human Characters, and from the Universe in General. By Ethan Allen, Esq. Bennington, State of Vermont: Printed by Haswell & Russell. M.DCC.LXXXIV. 8vo. pp. 477.

This is the rarest of Ethan Allen's works, all but thirty copies of the edition having been destroyed by an accidental fire. The work was bitterly criticized as an attack on the Christian religion, especially by New York divines and others who owed Allen a grudge for his leadership of the Green Mountain Boys. Allen prepared an appendix in which he corrected some of the errors in his work and gave his latest opinions on various theological points. He intended to publish this appendix, but died before carrying out his purpose, and it has never appeared in book form. It was printed in Dawson's Historical Magazine, in 1873. The copy of the book in the State Library, to which it was presented by the late John N. Pomeroy, who obtained it from Udney Penniman, the son of Ethan Allen's second wife by her second marriage, bears on a blank page, at the end of the volume, the following inscription in the bold hand-writing of Ethan Allen:

"Ethan Allen was born the 21 of Jany., 1739. and Fanny Allen, his wife, was born the 4th of April, 1760.—and were married the 16th of February, 1784. This book is a present from the Author to his Lady.

Dear Fanny wife, the beautiful and young. The partner of my Joys, my dearest self. My Love, pride of my life, your Sexes pride.
And patern of sincere politeness.
To thee a welcome compliment I make: Of treasures rich, the oracles of reason."

The limits of space allotted to this article will not permit the copying of many titles of this decade. Several of especial interest are as follows:

The Contrast, A Comedy; in five acts; Written by a citizen of the United States; Performed with applause at the theatres in New York, Philadelphia and Maryland; And Published (under an Assignment of the Copy Right.) By Thomas Wignell. [Motto.] Philadelphia: From the Press of Prichard & Hall, in Market Street, Between Second and Front Streets. M.DCC.XC. 12mo. pp. viii. (16). 79.

The "Citizen" by whom this, the first American play acted upon a regular stage by an established theatrical company, was written, was Royall Tyler, then of Guilford, Vt., afterwards of Brattleboro, and Chief Justice of Vermont, 1807-12. He was also the author of "May Day—or New York in an Uproar"—a comedy, printed in 1787, and of several other dramas and works of fiction.

The Oeconomy of Human Life. In two parts. Translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an ancient Bramin. To which is prefixed an Account of the manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered. In a letter from an English Gentleman, residing in China, to the Earl of —— Printed in Bennington, (Vt.), in the Year of Our Lord, 1788. 12mo. pp. 113.

The Fatal Effects of Seduction. A Tragedy. Written for the use of the Students of Clio Hall, in Bennington, to be acted on their quarter day, April 28, 1789. Founded on the story of an unhappy young lady of Boston. By a Friend to Literature. [Motto.] Bennington: Printed by Haswell & Russell. 1789.

Among the contributions to the Vermont controversy printed in this period are Charles Phelps's "Vermonters Unmasked"—an arraignment of the Green Mountain Boys for depriving New York and New Hampshire of portions of their territory, an 8vo. pamphlet of 12 pages, dated June 10, 1782; and the "Remonstrance of the Council of Vermont against the Resolutions of Congress of the 4th of December last," (1782) by Thomas Chittenden—a little 12mo. pamphlet of 20 pages, printed by Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford, Conn., now very rare.

The first Vermont almanacs appeared during this period, the earliest one being "The Vermont Almanack for the year of our Lord 1784," containing "a list of roads to most of the principal places on the Continent. By Ned Foresight, Albany, printed and sold by S. Balentine at his printing office near the Market House." The next "Vermont Almanack," for 1785, was published by Eliakim Perry, and printed at Bennington by Haswell & Russell. It is a 12mo. of 24 pages. "An Astronomical Diary or Almanack, for 1786. Calculated for the Meridian of Bennington, and latitude 43 deg., 4 min., North, from the Equator 2,584 miles, and from the Royal Observatory West longitude 72 deg., 48 min., being about 4,320 miles.

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and from the angle of 51 degrees due South from London, 7 degrees, 56 minutes, or 546 miles horizontal zenith or perpendicular line of direction over Haswell's printing office. By Samuel Ellsworth, Esq., student in Astronomy," was printed at Bennington by Haswell & Russell, a 12mo, of 24 pages.

The same firm printed "The Universal Calender and North American Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1790. Calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of the State of Vermont. By Samuel Stearnes. Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Physic."

Copies of the Constitution of Vermont were published in the latter half of the decade, as follows:

The Constitution of the State of Vermont. As Revised by the Council of Censors. And Recommended for the Consideration of the People. Windsor: Printed by Hough and Spooner, Printers to the State of Vermont, M.DCC.LXXXV. 4to. pp. 44.

The Constitution of Vermont. As established by Convention in the Year 1778, and Revised by Convention in June, 1786. Windsor: Printed by Hough and Spooner. M.DCC.LXXXVI. 4to.

And, Vermont having been admitted to the Union in 1791, the Constitution of the United States of America, with the amendments adopted by Congress in 1789, was printed by Alden Spooner, at Windsor, in 1790.

Among the official publications of this period were the Vermont Statutes passed in February and March, 1787, 4to, pp. 171, printed by Hough & Spooner; the Acts and Laws passed at Newbury, October Session, 1787; at Manchester, October, 1788; at Westminster, 1789, and at Castleton, 1790;—the Journals of the General Assembly for the several years and the proceedings of the first Council of Censors in 1786. The other publications of this decade are mostly sermons, including the "Election Sermons" preached before the General Assembly, on the days at the opening of the respective sessions, when the elections of Governor and State officers were officially announced.

In the last decade of the century, *one hundred and eighteen* Vermont publications appeared, of which *ninety-two* were Vermont imprints. *Thirty* of these were printed at Rutland by Anthony Haswell, J. Walker, Jr., Josiah Fay, Jonas Fay and W. Fay, and Samuel Williams; *twenty-three* at Windsor, most of them by Alden Spooner, though two or three have the imprint of J. R. Hutchins; *fifteen* at Bennington by Anthony Haswell and Haswell & Russell; and the others, two or three each, at Fairhaven by James Lyon, Vergennes by G. and R. Waite, Peacham by Farley & Goss, Putney by C. Sturtevant, Brattleboro by Benjamin Smead, and a single pamphlet, a discourse on George Washington by President Daniel C. Sanders of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1800, probably either by Donnely & Hill or J. H. Baker, no printer's name being given.

The more important publications of this decade are Ira Allen's "Natural and Political History of Vermont," London, 1798, 8vo, pp. vii, 300; Rev. Dr. Samuel Williams's "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," Walpole, N. H., 1794, 8vo, pp. 416,—which two histories have furnished much of the material for the period covered by them for the histories of Vermont subsequently published; Graham's (John A.) "Descriptive Sketch of the present State of Vermont," London, 8vo, pp. vii, 186; the "Political and Miscellaneous Works of James Elliot, citizen of Guilford, Vt.," in four books, Greenfield, Mass., 1798, 12mo, pp. 271, now very rare; "Life and Works of the late Benjamin Franklin." Fairhaven, Vt., 1798, 12mo, pp. 254; Washington's Farewell Address, printed by Alden Spooner, 1796, and by Anthony Haswell in the same year; the Constitution of Vermont as revised by the second Council of Censors and adopted by the Convention at Windsor in 1793. 4to, pp. 29; the Statutes of the State of Vermont, Bennington, 1791, 8vo, pp. 315. 5; the "Revised Laws of the State of Vermont, published by authority," Rutland, 1798, 8vo, pp. 621, 205, 2; Chipman's "Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont," Rutland, 1793, 16mo, pp. 296; the Session Acts and Laws, and the Journals of the General Assembly. Twenty-four sermons by leading Vermont divines were printed during this period.

If time and space permitted it would be interesting to extend this paper to the early years of the nineteenth century, during which editions of such classics as the "Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith's Poems, Pope's "Essay on Man," Pollock's "Course of Time," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Stewart's Philosophy, "Rasselas," Josephus, DeFoe's "Religious Courtship," Goodrich's History of America, Lindley Murray's Grammar, and Watts's Hymns and Psalms were issued from Vermont printing offices. That period, of a degree of literary activity certainly remarkable in a rural community like the Vermont of that day, may perhaps receive attention in a future article.

Vermonters Abroad.

[This department of THE VERMONTER will be devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont living in other States. Articles concerning Vermonters, including personal items and reports of meetings of societies are solicited for this department. It is proposed to publish regularly a series of articles on the "Sons of Vermont" societies, with sketches of the organization and officers, and half tone portraits of prominent members. Send all communications to C. S. FORBES, EDITOR, THE VERMONTER, St. Albans, Vt.]

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1900: President, E. J. Sherman; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, Albert Clarke; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; A. O. Perkins, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; M. T. Ellinwood, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, secretary; executive committee, O. Colton, George Partridge, V. F. Northrop, and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION ABOUT THE RESULT—ON LAKE HINKUM.

Permission Rutland H. R.

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VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

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(Organized in 1894.)

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(Organized at Providence in 1887.)

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JUDGE EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

Hon. Edgar Jay Sherman, the new president of the Vermont Association of Boston, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., November 28, 1834. His ancestors came to America from England as far back as 1632, and the family has given to the country such men as Gen. William T. Sherman and United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio. Judge Sherman was educated, first at the public school and after at the Wesleyn Academy Springfield, Vt., until he was sixteen years of age. His parents then removed to Lawrence, Mass., and here the young man entered on a course of study with Prof. Pike and then conducted school in Barnstable county. In 1855 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1858. He then went into business with Daniel Saunders under the title of Saunders & Sherman, and this partnership continued until 1864. Mr. Sherman was then associated with John K. Tarbox until 1870 as Sherman & Tarbox, and afterwards went into practice on his own account until 1878, when he united with Charles U. Bell, and so continued until 1887. Mr. Sherman was clerk of the police court of Lawrence from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned.

In 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-Eighth Massachusetts, and very shortly after was made Captain of Co. F. He served with distinction under Gen. N. P. Banks, and for his bravery on the occasion of the Port Hudson engagement, June 14, 1863, was brevetted major. At the expiration of his term he returned home, and, seeing the necessity for men, organized a company within the short space of two days, with which he returned to the front and joined the Sixth Massachusetts, with which regiment he remained until the required term of service was over. He then returned to his home and the peaceful avocation of the law once more.

In 1865 Mr. Sherman was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1866 was made judge advocate on the division staff of the State militia. In 1867 he was promoted

JUDGE EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

to the position of assistant adjutant general and chief of staff, with rank of colonel.

In 1868 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the honorable office of attorney general for eastern Massachusetts, and in 1882 was further advanced to be attorney general of the State of Massachusetts. The latter position he filled until 1887, when, a vacancy occurring, he was appointed justice of the superior court, which position he worthily occupies at this time. He is a prominent leader of the Essex Bar association.

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ROBERT ELLSWORTH LEWIS.

Among the sons of Vermont who are doing excellent work in the field of foreign missions is Robert Ellsworth Lewis, a native of Berkshire. Mr. Lewis is one of the younger missionary workers sent out from this country to the Orient, being but 30 years of age. He is at present Secretary in China of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. He prepared for college at Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, and entered the University of Vermont in the fall of 1888. Graduating in 1892, he went directly afterward to St. Johnsbury, as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He subsequently served as College Secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A. He resigned this position in July, 1896, and accepted the position of Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. He resigned this position in February, 1898, having spoken on foreign

ROBERT ELLSWORTH LEWIS.

missions in the leading colleges of Canada and in twenty of the Northern States, from Vermont to California.

In March, 1898, Mr. Lewis sailed for China and began his work among the colleges of the Japanese and Chinese empires, for the purpose of promoting the christian life of the students.

At the commencement of the University of Vermont, in 1899, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred as a result of original investigations which Mr. Lewis had made into the educational systems of China and Japan.

An extensive treatise which he prepared on *State Education in Japan*, was sent by the United States legation, in Tokio, to the State Department in Washington, which has been published by the latter. The Chinese government has had a copy of this book translated into the Chinese language in order that the mandarins might see what progress the neighboring country of Japan has made in modern education.

A FAIR DAUGHTER OF VERMONT.

Photo by Moore.

MISS ANNABEL MARSHALL OF RUTLAND.

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains."

T. E. "RESULT" WILL BE OBTAINED IN THIS MOUNTAIN

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THE VENERABLE AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam."

COMPILED AND EDITED BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A., CHAPLAIN AND HISTORIAN OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

IV

Below may be seen a *fac-simile* cut of one of the original diplomas of the Society, issued to Ensign Robert Wilson, of New York, signed by Washington as president-general, and countersigned by Knox as secretary-general. It is about one fourth the size of the original, which is 13½ inches in breadth, and 20 inches in length. It is printed (or lithographed) upon fine vellum. The plate (which is still preserved), was engraved in Paris by J. J. LeVeau, from a drawing by Aug. le Belle. The design represents American Liberty as a strong man armed, bearing in one hand the Cincinnati standard and in the other a drawn sword. Beneath his feet are British flags and a broken spear, shield, and chain. Hovering by his side is the eagle, from whose talons the lightning of destruction is flashing upon the British Lion. Britannia, (the female figure in the left center), with the crown falling from her head, is hastening toward a boat to escape to a fleet about to set sail from our shores. Upon a scroll hanging from Fame's (the angels') trumpet (see lower right hand corner), are the legends

"*Palam Nuntiata Libertas, A. D., 1776.*"*
"*Fœdus Sociale Cum Gallia, A. D., 1778.*"†
"*Pax, Libertas Parta, A. D., 1783.*"§

The two medallions at the lower right and left-hand corners contain the Cincinnati coat-of-arms as found upon the shields of the jewel.

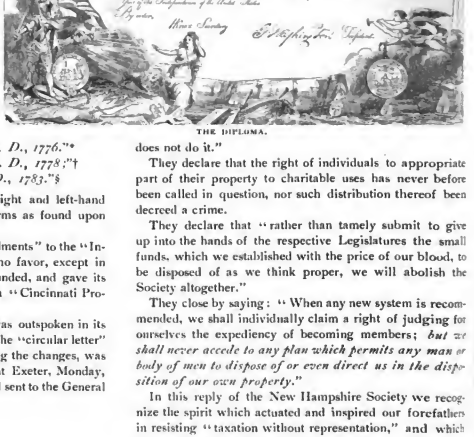
The proposed "alterations and amendments" to the "Institution," as has been said, met with no favor, except in the Virginia State Society, which disbanded, and gave its funds‡ to a Virginia college to found a "Cincinnati Professorship of Military Science."

The New Hampshire State Society was outspoken in its disapproval of the proposed changes. The "circular letter" from the General Society, recommending the changes, was received and read at a meeting held at Exeter, Monday, May 5, 1784. A reply was drafted and sent to the General Society, declining to ratify the proposed amendments. It said in substance:

That the New Hampshire Society viewed with grief and astonishment the uneasiness which the establishment of their Society has given to some of their fellow-citizens; that they were surprised that the pen of malice had been busy in attacking their actions and motives, and construing them into secret and dangerous attempts to subvert a government which they had toiled and bled to bear up and defend.

That while they would be glad to quiet the minds and remove the fears of their fellow-citizens, yet to adopt a conduct which might imply a concession that by serving as soldiers they have forfeited their rights as citizens, and are not entitled to those privileges which their fellow-subjects enjoy without control, would be making a sacrifice which their enemies have no right to expect.

They reply to the strictures on their badge, that "if wearing the emblems of our Order establishes 'an Order of Nobility' in America, contrary to the Articles of Confederation, we can see no reason why the Free Masons' (badge)



THE DIPLOMA.

does not do it."

They declare that the right of individuals to appropriate part of their property to charitable uses has never before been called in question, nor such distribution thereof been decreed a crime.

They declare that "rather than tamely submit to give up into the hands of the respective Legislatures the small funds, which we established with the price of our blood, to be disposed of as we think proper, we will abolish the Society altogether."

They close by saying: "When any new system is recommended, we shall individually claim a right of judging for ourselves the expediency of becoming members; *but we shall never accede to any plan which permits any man or body of men to dispose of or even direct us in the disposition of our own property.*"

In this reply of the New Hampshire Society we recognize the spirit which actuated and inspired our forefathers in resisting "taxation without representation," and which triumphed at Ticonderoga and Bennington. The New

*Liberty Publicly Proclaimed, A. D., 1776.
†Alliance with France, 1778.
§Peace, Liberty obtained, 1783.
‡About $20,000.

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Hampshire men and "Green Mountain Boys" pinned their faith on no man's sleeve. They were jealous of their rights, and knowing them they dared to maintain them!

At the close of the meeting of the General Society, at which the alterations of the "Institution" had been approved and recommended to the State Societies for ratification, the election of officers, which had been deferred, took place. Washington was unanimously re-elected President-General, and held the office by successive re-elections until his death. He lived to see that the dangers he had feared were only imaginary, and retained his interest in the Order until the last.* From 1783 to 1800, all the diplomas issued to members bear the autograph signature of George Washington as President-General.

An amendment or alteration of the "Institution," to become operative, must be ratified by *all* the State Societies. Only *one* State (Virginia) ratified them; therefore the "Institution" remains as it was, when adopted by the Convention in 1783.

On the 18th of January, 1793, Gen. Heath, of Massachusetts, (whom John Hancock called the "Duke of Roxbury,") renounced the Society in imitation of the French General Dumourier, who "took the cross of St. Louis from his breast and made an offering of it at the shrine of Liberty, thereby indicating that he disdained to wear among a free and equal people any mark of distinction, evidenced by an 'order' or device, which could be construed as repugnant to liberty."

It is worthy of note that Gen. Heath "hung back" at first from joining the Society, and only came in, (he says), "lest some of my posterity should think their ancestor guilty of some misconduct which deprived him of his badge."

Only *two* members have been expelled; one from the New York State Society in 1790, "for ungentlemanlike conduct whereby he has become a disgrace to the Society;" and the other by the Rhode Island Society for offering the depreciated continental currency as a legal tender in payment of a debt!

After the death of the former the New York Society continued to contribute liberally to the relief of his widow and orphan children, but refused, in 1825, to entertain an application for admission from one of his descendants on the ground that the ancestor was not a member at the time of his death.

All of the Societies have funds, some of them quite large, the interest of which is devoted to charity.

These funds in 1896 were as follows:

Massachusetts: Permanent fund, $57,000.00; number of beneficiaries, 23; amount paid beneficiaries, $2,365.00.

Rhode Island: Permanent fund, $6,229.00; number of beneficiaries, 1; amount paid beneficiaries, $40.00.

New York: Permanent fund, $27,200.00; number of beneficiaries, 4; amount paid beneficiaries, $225.00.

New Jersey: Permanent fund, $23,966.91; number of beneficiaries, 1; amount paid beneficiaries, $200.00.

Pennsylvania: Permanent fund, $42,050.00; number of beneficiaries, 10; amount paid beneficiaries, $590.00.

Maryland: Permanent fund, $6,000.00; number of beneficiaries, 6; amount paid beneficiaries, $180.00.

South Carolina: Permanent fund, $5,800.00; number of beneficiaries, 2; amount paid beneficiaries, $100.00.

Connecticut: Permanent fund, $10,243.74.

Delaware: Permanent fund, $1,535.00.

Virginia: $3,000.00.

New Hampshire.*

North Carolina.*

Georgia.*

A few words more may be said of the early opposition to the Society.

Washington spared no pains to ascertain both individual and general opinion. He corresponded with Lafayette, Jefferson, and others upon the subject. When he asked Jefferson for suggestions, that radical revolutionist answered, "No modification of its constitution would be unobjectionable, excepting such as would amount to annihilation." John Adams also wrote from Paris, "The formation of the Society was the first step taken to deface the temple of our liberty."

The legislatures of several of the thirteen States in which the Society existed, became alarmed, and appointed committees to inquire into the actual powers and intentions of the Society. Without an exception, the reports of these committees were unfavorable. The Connecticut legislature refused twice to grant the Society an act of incorporation to enable them to hold their funds. The Rhode Island legislature passed an act disfranchising the members of the Cincinnati. The Massachusetts legislature declared it "dangerous to the peace and liberty of the Union." It seems strange to us, with military societies "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the ties of Vallambrosa," that there could be such an intense opposition to a "Society of Friends," banded together for objects so praiseworthy.

At the last meeting of the Connecticut Society, July 4th, 1804,† Gen. David Humphreys delivered a valedictory oration, from which we make the following extracts:

"Had we the inclination, how have we the ability to become a privileged Order, dangerous to the liberty of the Republic? To prove we will not is in our power. Perhaps a page is vacant in the annals of America, to receive the proceedings of this society on this anniversary. We may then expect more justice from posterity than from the present age. For myself, I scorn to live the object of jealousy, when its malignity may be avoided by dissolving the connection. This medal of the Society of the Cincinnati, (holding it up), Gen. Washington caused to be procured in France, and gave it to me as a present with his own hand. For the giver's sake I will keep it as a precious relic, but from this hour I shall never wear it, not even on the proud day consecrated to Independence."

The Connecticut Society had twice petitioned the legislature for a charter to enable them to hold their funds more securely,‡ and had been twice refused.

Of this Gen. Humphreys said:

"The Senate was assured that their refusal to grant such

* In an autograph letter of 1798, Washington speaks of the opposition as past, but wishes not to be re-elected as President-General in consequence of cares, and the "infirmity of his health."

* These societies having recently been revived, have not reported the amount of their funds.

† The Connecticut Society was revived in 1889, restored in 1896, and is now very flourishing.

‡ In 1897 an act of incorporation was granted.

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protection to the Fund of the Society as they were in the habit of granting to other associations indiscriminately, must operate as its death-warrant. A motion to adjourn (dissolve?) made last year was not carried. I recommend that the Fund be converted into annuities for the maintenance of beneficiaries hitherto unaided."

He closed with these pathetic words:

"My friends of the Cincinnati! The most painful part of this solemnity still remains. To bid adieu until the consummation of all things, is to pronounce an awful word. Whatever may be your determination as to the continuance or dissolution of our society, under the circumstances which have been related, *my* part is decided. I cannot reconcile it to my ideas of propriety to attend your more separated meetings.* The behavior of one branch of the Legislature (the Senate) has accelerated the separation which must soon have been inevitable. I shall see your faces no more. May the sunshine of conscience gild your setting day—and may you enjoy every species of felicity which you can desire for yourselves! For the last time—farewell, ye survivors of thousands who died fighting for the glorious cause of liberty! Ye remnants of yourselves in better days—ye veterans of the Revolutionary Army, farewell! Farewell forever!"

One can almost see the old veterans wiping the tears from their cheeks as the orator pronounced his touching peroration.

*Reserving to himself the right, perhaps, to attend the general meetings; i. e., of the general society.

Major Robert Burnet was the last survivor of the original members of the Cincinnati. He commanded a redoubt at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason. He served through the war, and commanded the rear-guard when the Americans marched into New York as the British evacuated it. He was present when Washington bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern. He had seen the living representatives of seven generations of his kindred; his great-grandfather, grandfather, father, himself, his children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren!

[*To be continued.*]

Vermontana.

DEVOTED TO STATE HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PATRIOTIC AND HEREDITARY SOCIETIES.

[This department is established in response to requests of members of historical, patriotic and hereditary societies who desire a medium for the insertion of questions and answers relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and the publication of data and documents of a historical character. Inquiries regarding the qualifications of membership in these various societies, and also the names and addresses of their officers, are frequently made of the editor by subscribers. In order to provide such a medium of communication and to furnish the information desired, this department will be permanently maintained providing sufficient interest is manifested in it to warrant its continuance. As a means of promoting the cause of historical research and genealogical investigation, the following directory of historical, patriotic and hereditary organizations is published. The arrangement of the various orders is alphabetical. In cases where no state organization, or branch of a national society, exists in Vermont the names of the officers of the general society and the Vermont membership thereof, so far as known, are given. In all other instances the information relates to state organizations. Communications from readers of THE VERMONTER on the subjects indicated above are solicited. Questions submitted will be answered providing the information desired can be ascertained from authoritative sources accessible to the editor.]

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

COLONIAL DAMES. Organized, October 25, 1898. Members: Lineal female descendants of soldiers or distinguished civil officers prior to April 19, 1775. President: Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington, Vt. Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. E. Harrison Sanford, Rutland, Vt.

COLONIAL WARS. Organized, November 20, 1894. Members: Lineal male descendants in the male or female line of soldiers or distinguished civil officers prior to April 19, 1775. Governor: Elias Lyman, Burlington, Vt. Secretary: W. B. Jones, Burlington, Vt. Annual Meeting February 22.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Organized 1894. Members: Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. State Regent: Mrs. Julina J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Organized, 1866. Members: Soldiers of the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. Department Commander: Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield, Derby Line. Assistant Adjutant General: Kendrick Richmond, Newport, Vt. Annual Encampment: June.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Auxiliary to the G. A. R. Organized, 1883. President: Mrs. Clara M. Niles, of Morrisville, Vt. Secretary: Mrs. Ida A. L. Towne, Morrisville, Vt.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. (Vermont Commandery.) Organized March 30, 1899. Members: Officers and the lineal male descendents in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. Commander: Captain Frank L. Greene, St. Albans, Vt. Secretary: Captain Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier, Vt.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION. (Vermont Commandery.) Organized November 17, 1891. Members: Commissioned officers of the United States Army during the War of the Rebellion. Commander: Lieut. Col. Franklin G. Butterfield, Derby Line. Recorder: First Lieut. William L. Greene, Burlington. Annual meeting: May.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Organized April 1, 1889. Members: Lineal male descendants of Soldiers of the American Revolution. President: Governor Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans, Vt. Secretary: Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans, Vt. Annual Meeting: Second Wednesday of November.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A. (Vermont Division.) Organized, 1883. Members: Sons of soldiers of the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. Division Commander: Ira E. Morse, Cambridge, Vt. Adjutant: F. B. Grow, Cambridge, Vt. Annual Encampment: June.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans. Organized, 1883. President: Miss Lenore Rivers, Bristol, Vt. Secretary: Miss Lottie Brooks, Bristol, Vt.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Incorporated, November 3, 1858. President: L. G. Benedict, Burlington. Secretary: J. A. De Boer, Montpelier. Annual Meeting: Second Tuesday of October.

VERMONT OFFICERS REUNION SOCIETY. Organized: 1885. Members: Commissioned Officers in the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion. President: Col. Fred E. Smith, Montpelier. Secretary: Capt. L. W. Shedd, Montpelier.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

[With officers or members residing in Vermont.]

CINCINNATI. Instituted, May 13, 1783. Members: Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. Secretary General: Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City. Member: Rev. A. N. Lewis, M. A., Montpelier, Vt., Chaplain Connecticut Society.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society). Organized, May 1892. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. General Secretary: Mrs. William Reed, 103 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

State President: Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt. State Secretary: Miss Mary E. Arthur, Burlington, Vt.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. Organized, December 22, 1894. Members: Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Governor: Judge Henry E. Howland, New York City. General Secretary: George Ernest Bowman, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Vermont Members: Lawrence Brainerd, 2nd, Charles Spooner Forbes, Mrs. Stephen Edmunds Royce, St. Albans, George Worthington, Bennington; Mrs. Josephine Hatch Wires, Burlington; Cordilia Walker Fitch, Morrisville.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION. Organized, April 23, 1889. Members: United States Soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. Commander: General T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt. Adjutant: Llewellyn G. Estes, Washington, D. C. Vermont Membership: 40.

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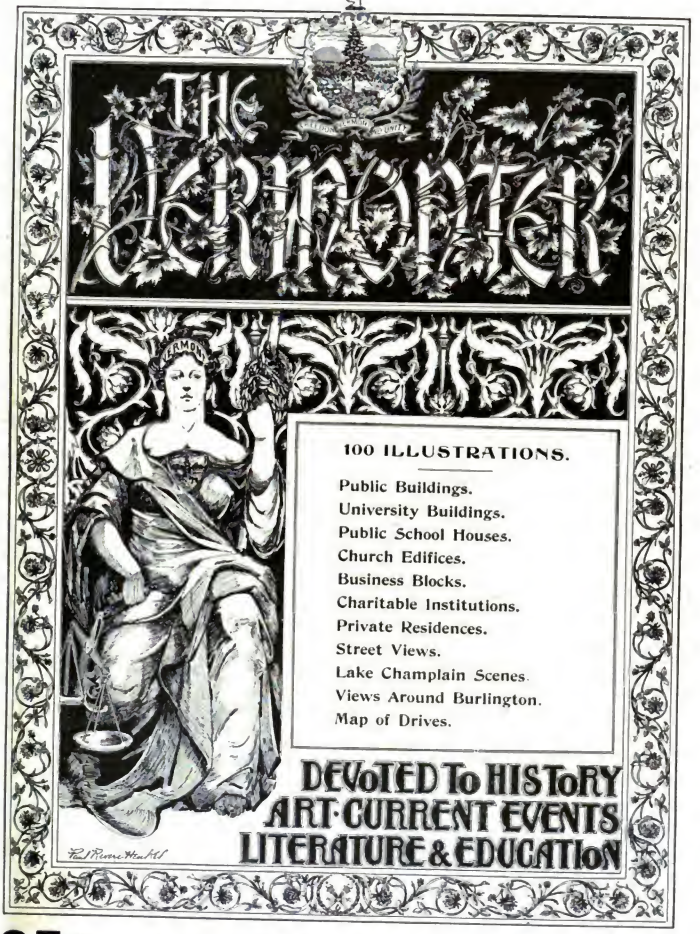

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN FROM BATTERY PARK.

THE VERMONTER.

CHARLES S. FORBES,

Editor and Publisher,

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. V. No. 11.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BURLINGTON,

BY CHARLES S. FORBES.

AN old world visitor at the dawn of the 20th century passing through the Champlain valley would have presented to his vision a natural panorama surpassing in beauty and grandeur the scenic views that so charmed the eyes of the pioneer civilized voyager who sailed over the waters of Lake Champlain nearly three hundred years ago.

The modern foreign traveler would possess superior advantages over the ancient French discoverer, for the wonderful transformation wrought by civilization in the march of the centuries would be revealed on every hand to his senses. His eyes would discern in the natural environments of the lake a composite picture of some of the most picturesque scenery of Europe. The pastoral beauty of the rural districts of England and the loveliness and grandeur of the lakes and mountains of Switzerland would be reproduced. He would frequently witness the Adirondack horizon illuminated with brilliant colors and the mirrored waters resplendent with delicate tints such as an Italian sunset paints on the bay of Naples.

The Champlain valley is the heart of a vast natural park, with Lake George and the Adirondacks, the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence, and the Green and White Mountains for an environment. It possesses the charm and beauty of these surrounding regions, and offers the choicest attractions of all of them, to the seekers of health, pleasure or recreation. Lake Champlain with its broad expanse of blue waters, green walled by verdure clad mountains; its bay indented shores, rocky promontories, and gently sloping beaches, and its wooded islands and cultivated lands, forms a veritable summer paradise. It is beautiful throughout its length and breadth, and there is no portion where nature has not impressed its choicest handiwork.

Vermont's Queen City is the mecca for tourists in this historic and romantic region. Charmingly situated on the westerly slope of a foot hill of the Green Mountains, with a wealth of picturesqueness in its diversity of lake and river, and mountain, hill and valley scenery surrounding it, Burlington possesses rare and varied charms to lovers of nature. The city, with its numerous shade trees, wide walks and well paved streets, its fine public buildings and church edifices, its substantial business blocks, its handsome private residences with extensive grounds, its splendid group of University buildings that crown College hill, its numerous homes for charitable purposes, its modern built public school buildings and spacious private halls of learning, and its flourishing industrial works, furnish abundant evidence that an intelligent, cultured, prosperous, enterprising and public-spirited people constitute the community.

Burlington is advantageously situated on the lines of the Central Vermont and Rutland railroads, with a union depot. It is 302 miles from New York, 234 from Boston, 200 from Portland and 102 from Montreal. The day and night passenger service between these cities and Burlington is first class; fast trains and luxurious parlor and sleeping cars being the distinguishing features. The Rutland-Canadian railroad, nearing completion, forms a picturesque route between Burlington and the Canadian line across a portion of the lake and through Grand Isle county. Communication between the Vermont and New York shores, and with the main islands, is also maintained during the season of navigation by the large and elegant steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company, which is one of the best equipped steamship companies in America. The "Vermont" and "Chateaugay" perform double service daily between the chief ports and resorts, and afford a delightful means of transportation, and the lake and rail lines form a pleasant route between Saratoga and Lake George, Vermont mountain, lake and land resorts, the White Mountains and Maine beaches. The fine and commodious steamboat "Reindeer," of the Grand Isle Steamboat Company, carries excursions daily in summer to some resort on Lake Champlain.

The city has a complete and well managed electric street car system, furnishing easy means of transportation to the many places of interest in and around Burlington. From its streets by carriage and electric cars; from its railroad stations by rail; from its docks by steamboat and yacht, the whole Champlain valley can be reached with ease, comfort and despatch. There is no beautiful scenery; no charming drive or boat ride; no historic spot that is not within easy proximity of Burlington.

There are charming drives in all directions; north along the lake shore, or farther north across the Lamoille river and the Sand Bar bridge to Grand Isle—east for many miles, to many attractive points along the Winooski valley—south along the shores of Lake Champlain with their summer resorts Shelburne Farms, Cedar Beach, Thompson's Point, Mallett's Bay, Red Rocks, Queen City Park, Rock Point, Winooski river, the Gorge, Fort Ethan Allen, Appletree Point, and Starr Farm are

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some of the principal places of interest in this vicinity.

The Queen City of Vermont is one of the principal educational centers of the United States. For a century it has slowly but surely been gaining the fame which it now enjoys as a center of culture and education. The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College has contributed chiefly to accomplish this result through the high standard of its course of instruction and the ability of its officers and faculty. The University of Vermont has increased its reputation commensurate with the expanding fame of the Green Mountain State and the increasing influence of the distinguished sons of Vermont who claim her as their alma mater.

From the crown of College hill a view is presented unrivaled in picturesqueness in America. The Eastern horizon is bounded by the Green Mountain range with Camel's Hump, Manfield, Jay and other mountains in the distance, while in the interval lie green foot hills, verdant valleys and winding rivers, with here and there farm houses and villages interspersed. Looking westward the lake, here ten miles wide, stretches out to the mountain wall of the Adirondacks with its blue domes and gray pinnacles piercing the skies. Burlington bay and Shelburne bay, with their crescent shaped shores, mirror the landscape. From the bosom of the lake rise picturesque islands, Juniper, the Four Brothers and Rock Dunder being conspicuous.

Burlington is celebrated for its organized charities and private beneficence. It is a city of church going people. Art, music and the drama have numerous patrons in the community. A marked literary atmosphere pervades the place, and the Billings and Fletcher libraries with their rich and extensive collections of volumes afford unusual advantages to residents or visitors. A superior public school system has been in operation here for many years. The city has numerous organizations for social pleasures, recreation, study, amusement and business purposes. They include four commercial and business societies and a Board of Trade; three musical bands and clubs; eight religious and temperance societies, aside from churches; twenty-one beneficial and secret societies; one Grand Army post; eight Masonic bodies; seven Odd Fellows societies; six charitable institutions and societies; fourteen sporting and outdoor clubs, and one military company.

All the churches have minor organizations which meet for social as well as literary purposes and study. In law, medicine, theology and journalism, the so-called learned professions, Burlington affords a field for the exercise of the highest talent. Burlington offers superior advantages for healthful outdoor sports and pleasures, including boating, yachting and fishing, and golf and other athletic games. It is an important political center, and party State conventions are regularly held within its borders. In time of war its citizens have responded nobly to patriotic duty. It is a city of homes, and among its summer residents are many wealthy and prominent citizens of other states. Some of its own citizens have acquired a national, and others a world-wide reputation, in public life and also in business and the professions.

Few American cities combine within their borders so many desirable attractions as a place of residence and

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT — VIEW FROM NORTH END OF COLLEGE PARK.

President's House. Library. Science Hall. Old College.

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CHURCH STREET — LOOKING NORTH.

such superior advantages and facilities for industrial enterprises and mercantile business as Burlington. It is a natural center for commerce and trade, situated as it is at the most important point where the railroad system of the State touches Lake Champlain; — the terminus of railroads running to the seaboard and the commercial cities of New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal and Chicago; connected by lake navigation with the entire Champlain valley and eastern New York; — the outlet, with ample railroad connections, of the rich valleys of the Winooski and Lamoille rivers and the most fertile counties of western Vermont; with ample water power within its limits, with coal dumped on its docks, direct from the coal fields, as cheaply as on the Hudson, and water works supplying water under a powerful head, with immense water power on the Winooski river delivered in the city by electric wires for manufacturing purposes.

Lumber is shipped to this city from Canada in large quantities in rough form. It is then "dressed" and re-shipped, or manufactured into house finish, furniture and other useful household articles. Among these may be noted the manufacture of sash and doors, house finishing, lasts, Venetian blinds, refrigerators, shipping boxes and many others. Burlington's other manufactures include woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, carriages, brick, soap, crackers, signs, maple sugar and apparatus, brush fibre, flour, awnings, granite and marble, screen corners and screens, overgaiters and leggings, patent ovens, chairs, shade rollers, blank books, machinery, phosphate, proprietary medicines and foods, cigars, confectionery, mill and machine supplies,

W. R. B. Wilcox, Architect. THE EDMUNDS HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, COMPLETED IN 1900.

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COLLEGE STREET (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. M. SPAULDING.

—a list of industries so varied and so successful as to establish Burlington's position as an important manufacturing city.

It is estimated that at the present time upwards of $7,000,000 of capital is invested in commercial and industrial enterprises, with annual sales approximating $15,000,000. These interests employ over 4,500 hands, to whom are annually paid in wages $1,500,000. Burlington is no less prosperous and conspicuous in its mercantile than in its manufacturing interests. Its wholesale merchandise business is remarkably large and successful. More than a hundred and fifty commercial travelers make the city their headquarters, nearly all of whom travel for local firms. There are many large and handsome business blocks in the city, and the retail stores are attractive and well stocked. The merchants enjoy an extensive local and State patronage.

Burlington has superior banking facilities, and its financial institutions have an admirable record of success and conservatism. There are two National banks — the Merchants' National, which has a savings department, and the Howard National; three savings institutions—the Burlington Trust Company, which transacts a general banking business; the Burlington Savings Bank and the Home Savings Bank. The deposits in these

MASONIC TEMPLE.

RESIDENCE OF E. B. KIMBALL.

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Y. M C. A. BUILDING.

HOWARD OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

institutions aggregate over $10,000,000, with total assets exceeding $12,000,000.

The newspapers and periodicals published in this city are of a high class and enjoy a wide reputation. It is the home of two dailies—The Free Press and Times, and the Evening News; three weeklies—The Free Press, Clipper, and the Earth; two monthly magazines—the International Monthly and the Vermont Medical Monthly; two publications devoted to education—the University Cynic and the High School Register. Walton's Vermont and Walton's New Hampshire Register are also published here.

The various attractions, institutions, enterprises and other features mentioned above that go to make up the Burlington of to-day will be described in another place.

Burlington has been a city thirty-five years. The act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature November 22, 1864, and the charter was accepted January 18, 1865. The city government was organized February 21, 1865. The first Mayor was Albert Catlin, whose successors were Torrey E. Wales, Phineas D. Ballou, D. C. Linsley, Luther C. Dodge, Calvin H. Blodgett, Jo. D. Hatch, George H. Morse, U. A. Woodbury, Wm. W. Henry, Wm. A. Crombie, Seneca Haselton, Wm. J. Van Patten, Hamilton S. Peck and E. M. Sutton. Most of the incumbents served two years except Jo. D. Hatch, who held the office six terms. The present Mayor, Robert Roberts, is now serving his second term. The first City Clerk was J. Reed Hickok, the second Wm. H. Root, and the third Thomas C. Pease. The present City Clerk is Charles E. Allen, who has held the office since 1886. The first City Treasurer was C. W. Woodhouse, the second H. H. Doolittle, the third Greene D. Weller, and the fourth Emory C. Mower. The present City Treasurer is Lowell C. Grant. Burlington is divided into five wards, each entitled to two aldermen and one school commissioner. It has the usual officers of an incorporated city.

A VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST.

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CONVERSE SCHOOL BUILDING.

RESIDENCE OF F. E. BURGESS.

The population of Burlington at the beginning of the 20th century is estimated at 20,000 souls.

At the city election in 1900 the total vote cast was 2,926. The check list of voters prepared for the last city election contained 3,695 names. The last school census showed 5,300 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The city has an excellent sewer system, with 23 miles of sewers; 25 miles of paved streets, concreted and macadamized, many miles of flagstone and asphalt sidewalks, and an excellent system of water works. The water supply is of the clearest and purest quality, the source of supply being three miles out in the broad lake. The water is pumped by steam power at the lake shore into a reservoir on College hill 300 feet above the lake having a storage capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. There is an auxiliary reservoir for an upper service holding 1,700,000 gallons additional. The consumption of water in the city is 309,000,000 gallons annually, which allows an average daily supply of 46 gallons to each person on the lines of the pipes. The cost of the water works to date has been $465,839. The city has an efficient paid fire department and an electric fire alarm system with 28 boxes. The city is very thoroughly lighted at night with 163 arc lights, and an ample police force is maintained to keep the peace. There is a local and long distance telephone system in operation, with over 500 subscribers in the city. The two great American telegraph companies also maintain offices in Burlington, which are connected with district messenger systems.

Burlington has an assessed property valuation exceeding $12,000,000. The bonded debt is $578,000. The annual rate of taxation for several years has been 150 cents on the dollar of the grand list, which is one per cent. of the appraised valuation of property. This is equivalent to $15 per $1,000.

The public property owned by the city includes a brick City Hall, with an auditorium seating 800 people; the Fletcher Library building, the depository for over 27,000 volumes; eleven school buildings, valued at $360,000; three parks and considerable real estate used for fire stations and other purposes. Other public buildings comprise a United States Custom House and Post Office, and the Chittenden County Court House and jail building.

ST. PAUL'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOP A. C. A. HALL.

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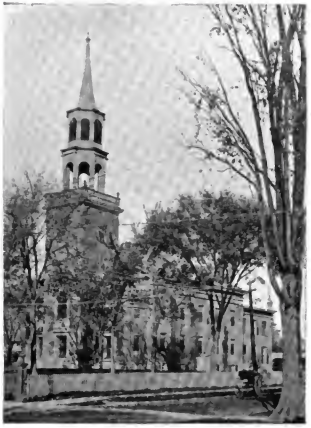

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Among other attractions not before mentioned are the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Masonic Temple, the Howard Opera House, the Armory of Co. M, V. N. G.; Lake Champlain Yacht Club house, Howard Park and the rooms of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen clubs. There are five cemeteries, the largest and finest being Lake View, and the oldest, Green Mount, where Ethan Allen lies buried and a stately monument is erected to his memory.

CHURCHES.

Burlington is a city of christian influences and prosperous churches. There are a dozen church organizations, comprising two Congregational, two Methodist, two Roman Catholic, two Hebrew, one Protestant Epis-

WANBANAKEE GOLF CLUB HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

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RESIDENCE OF A. E. RICHARDSON.

copal, one Unitarian, one Baptist, and one Seven Day Adventist. The church edifices are nearly all substantial and handsome structures of brick or stone and represent a value of nearly $700,000. Other church property in the city is valued at over $300,000. Regular religious services have been held in Burlington for more than a century. The first minister of the gospel to locate here was Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, who began preaching in the County Court House in the year 1799.

The first church society was formed in 1805, under the name of the First Society for Social and Public Worship in the Town of Burlington. There was no house of worship here until 1812, when the First Calvinistic Congregational Church erected a wooden edifice.

The following facts concerning the church organizations and houses of worship will be of interest. The First Congregational Society (Unitarian) has been in existence ninety years. Rev. Samuel Clark, the first pastor, was ordained in 1810. The society own the oldest church building in the city, which it has occupied since 1816. It is built of brick and originally cost $23,000. It has been remodelled and is valued at $85,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Metcalf.

The First (Calvinistic Congregational) Society is also ninety years old. Rev. Daniel Haskel, the first pastor, was ordained in 1810. The society erected in 1812 the first meeting house in town. This was subsequently destroyed by fire and a brick structure of classic style

LAWRENCE BARNES SCHOOL BUILDING.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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RESIDENCE OF C. P. SMITH.

was built in 1842, at a cost of $70,000, which is still occupied.

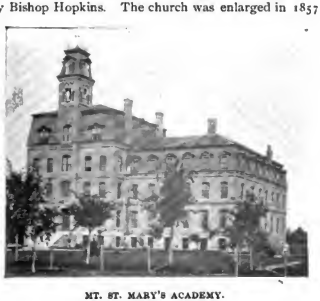
The Third Congregational Society (College Street Church) was organized in 1860. Its first pastor was Rev. George B. Safford, ordained December 26, 1860. The society occupy a large and beautiful stone edifice built in 1865 and dedicated February 27, 1866. It cost $70,000 and is valuable church property.

The First Methodist Episcopal Society was organized October 23d, 1823. The first church erected by the society was in 1832, Rev. Ebenezer Washburne being the first pastor. The present fine stone structure is of the Gothic style and was built in 1870, at a cost of $45,000. The property is now valued at $60,000. The present pastor is Rev. C. L. Hall.

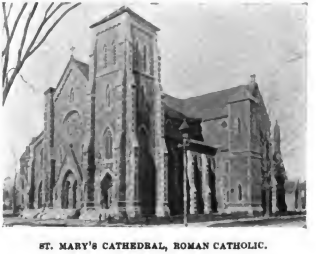
The Protestant Episcopal Society was organized December 6, 1830, as St. Paul's Episcopal Society. The first rector was Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D. The first church edifice was consecrated November 25, 1832, by Bishop Hopkins. The church was enlarged in 1857 and also in 1867. The interior was remodelled in 1881, when a stone chapel was erected costing $10,000. A rectory was subsequently built. The church is built of stone in Gothic style, and the parish property is valued at $85,000. Rev. George Y. Bliss is the rector. Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, has his Episcopal residence in the parish, as did his predecessors, Bishop Bissell and Bishop Hopkins.

The First Baptist Church was organized September 26, 1834. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Morris. The society erected its first church in 1844, and in 1864 built at a cost of $63,000 the large wooden Gothic building which it now occupies. Rev. W. S. Roberts, D. D., is pastor.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) is a large stone edifice of Gothic architecture. The parish was organized in 1832 by Rev. J. O'Callagan, in which year an edifice was built. A new church building was erected in 1841, and subsequently enlarged. The present cathedral was consecrated December 8, 1869, and cost $150,000. Rev. Fr. P. J. Barrett is rec-



MT. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

IRA ALLEN SCHOOL BUILDING.

tor. Burlington is the Episcopal residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont, who at present is Rt. Rev. J. S. Michaud. His predecessor was Rt. Rev. Louis De Gosbriand, who was Bishop for 25 years.

St. Joseph's parish was organized by the French Catholics in 1841, when a brick church edifice was built. The present spacious stone structure was commenced in 1883, and was first occupied in 1887. It is valued at $125,000. Rev. Fr. J. M. Cloarec is rector.

There are two Jewish Synagogues in the city. A society of Seven Day Adventists also exists. Rev. J. W. Watt is pastor. All have houses of worship. The Free Methodists have a church organization and hold services in a hall. The pastor is Rev. M. N. Downing.

The Baptists have a French mission chapel, and there is also a non-sectarian mission called the Adams mission.

RESIDENCE OF B. B. SMALLEY.

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Photo by Atwood. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT—THE "OLD MILL," ERECTED IN 1825.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The University of Vermont enters upon the 20th century with a prosperity hitherto unapproached in the hundred or more years of its existence, and in better condition than ever before for thorough and effective work in all departments of education.

The closing years of the 19th Century have seen marvellous changes on College Hill. The present President of the University of Vermont, Dr. Matthew H. Buckham, has in the nearly thirty years of his able and successful administration seen the number of college buildings grow from three to thirteen, not counting several groups of smaller structures as separate buildings; the corps of professors added to largely each decade, the number of students increase more than five fold and the income of the institution quadrupled.

In harmony with an educational movement which is in progress in the leading institutions of the United States and Great Britain, the Trustees of the University of Vermont have organized a Department of Commerce and Economics. The coming century promises to be one of great industrial and commercial enterprise, and presents at once a demand and an opportunity for men of trained business ability. While native endowments and practical experience will always be leading features in business success, it is believed that in the sharper competitions of the future a decided advantage will accrue to those who have a training wisely adapted to secure those qualities and habits, mental and moral, which promote business efficiency.

The plan adopted is to lay a broad basis of thorough training in English, the modern languages, the mathe-

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT—MAIN BUILDING, REMODELED IN 1882-3.

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matics, history, and some at least of the material sciences, and to add to these extensive and specialized courses in economics, commercial geography, commercial law, the history of industrial development, statistics, and to some extent the details of industrial processes and business operations and methods, such as book-keeping, banking, and financiering.

Mr. John H. Converse of Philadelphia, a Trustee of the University, to whose enlightened and progressive views of modern education the inception of this project is due, has endowed one professorship in this department by the gift of $50,000.

The University occupies one of the most beautiful and picturesque sites on the continent, commanding as it does two noble ranges of mountains and one of the most historic and one of the fairest of American lakes.

The group of handsome and spacious college buildings that crown the hill overlooking Lake Champlain adorn the charming landscape and constitute an attractive picture. The dozen or more large college edifices with their complete and up-to-date equipments for education, and with a board of instruction comprising some 60 professors and instructors, offer superior advantages for all classes of students.

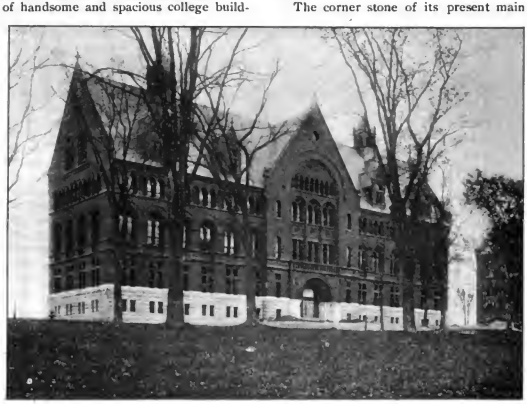
The visitor to Burlington for the first time will be impressed with the architectural beauty of the modern buildings on College Hill. The older structures are substantial in appearance and commodious. The buildings belonging to the University comprised within the range of vision from College Green are valued at more than $1,000,000.

The history of the University of Vermont is so well understood, and its reputation so fully established, that the writer does not purpose to treat at length of the historic past in this article.

The University of Vermont was chartered in 1791. The founder was Ira Allen, who gave fifty acres of land in Burlington for the site of the college and £4,000 for its foundation. A preparatory school for the University was opened here in 1799, by Rev. Daniel Clarke Sanders, D. D., who was elected first President in 1800.

Starting in the year 1800 with small beginnings, graduating its first class of four in 1804, having its students scattered and its building occupied for barracks for troops in the war of 1812, and losing its main building by fire soon after, the very existence of the University seemed at one time to be in peril; but through the generous aid of the citizens of Burlington it took on a lease of fresh life.

The corner stone of its present main building was laid by General Lafayette during his visit to this country in 1825. This building was known as the "Old Mill" and the central portion was surmounted by a glistening dome which formed a conspicuous and familiar landmark for many miles around.



UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT — WILLIAMS SCIENCE HALL.

In 1865, the Vermont Agricultural College, founded under the Morrill United States land-grant act, was joined to the University by the Legislature. The funds derived from sales of the public lands and allotted to the land-grant colleges by the wise legislation of Congress, under the lead of Senator Justin S. Morrill, who was for thirty years one of the trustees of the University, have enabled it greatly to extend its facilities for training young men in the practical arts of life. Few colleges are now better equipped than this to fit men not only for the professions, but as civil engineers, chemists,

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electrical engineers, architects, botanists, horticulturists and farmers.

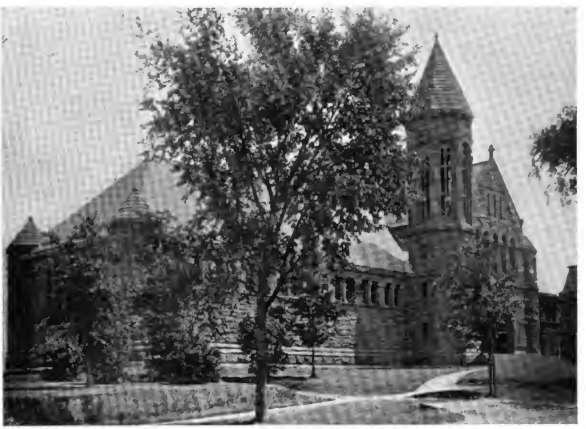
In 1882–83 through the liberality of Mr. John P. Howard, the main College building was reconstructed at a cost of $50,000.

The different stories were raised, the chapel enlarged, improved chemical laboratories provided, with more convenient and more spacious lecture halls, and dormitories capable of accommodating about sixty students. In remodelling the building the old dome was removed and a belfry substituted in its place. In June, 1883, the same gentleman testified his interest in the University and his attachment to his native State, by erecting in College Park a bronze statue of Lafayette, by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward. He also gave the present Medical College building at the north end of the park, which was transformed at his own expense, and presented to that department, its former quarters having been outgrown. These various gifts of Mr. Howard to the University amount to nearly $150,000, and constitute his worthiest monument.

The Medical Department of the University occupies a large brick building and contains a spacious amphitheatre capable of seating three hundred and fifty students, besides excellent laboratories for practical chemistry and physiology, a dissecting room and museum. The students also have the advantages of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, one of the best equipped hospitals in the country.

The Medical College has become one of the largest and best medical colleges in New England, drawing its students from many states north and south; and its diplomas are recognized in Europe, as well as this country, as entitling their holders to rank with the best in the medical profession. Among the men of national reputation who have occupied chairs in this department, or received its diplomas, are two Surgeons General of the United States—W. A. Hammond and J. H. Baxter; Drs. A. L. Ranney, Robert W. Taylor, John Ordronaux, D. T. Conant, A. B. Crosby, William Darling, J. L. Little, S. W. Thayer, Walter Carpenter, R. A. Witthaus, and many others.

The Medical college has just been reorganized as a co-ordinate department of the University under the full control of the Board of Trustees. The school has thus materially increased its possibilities of usefulness, being now able to take advantage of all that the University can furnish in the way of better facilities for both teaching and study.



UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT—BILLINGS LIBRARY.

The Library, the gift of Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, of the class of 1844, was completed in 1885, though additions were made at a later date. The exterior is of the Long Meadow brown sandstone; the architecture of the Romanesque order. The woodwork within is of oak and Georgia pine, highly polished. The whole structure measures 195 feet in length, and offers shelf-room for 100,000 volumes.

The Library of the University, selected with special

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reference to the several departments of study, contains 57,000 volumes, including the library of the late Hon. George P. Marsh, 12,500 volumes, a collection of the highest value in the departments of Philology, European Literature and History, and Physical Geography. This collection is the gift of the late Hon. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, and is deposited in a room especially provided and elegantly appointed to receive it.

These several gifts of Mr. Billings aggregate nearly $250,000.

The Vermont books from the Chittenden Collection have also been placed in a room by themselves, with the intention of ultimately gathering all documents which specially concern the history of the State into a Vermont alcove, an arrangement which will be appreciated by all investigators of the early times.

extensive views of the lake and of the mountains on either side of the Champlain Valley. It is built in what is known as the collegiate gothic style, of Rutland blue marble, four stories in elevation, with a high basement; and consists of three separate halls joined in one structure, enclosing a central court on the west side, facing what may sometime deserve to be called the Quadrangle. The central portion measures 76 by 36 feet, the two wings 70 by 36. Converse Hall contains 48 suites of rooms, in all 48 studies and 89 bedrooms. It cost $125,000.

Another addition to the college property is the Dormitory for girls, opened in 1895. The spacious mansion of Governor Van Ness, later the residence of Mr. Lawrence Barnes, with the adjoining grounds, has been converted into a boarding-hall for about twenty young

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT—CONVERSE HALL.

In 1896, a magnificent Science Hall was completed, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Higginson Williams, of Philadelphia. The Science Hall is of three stories, besides basement and attic. It measures 175 feet in length by 53 feet in depth, and rises 90 feet from the ground, with an east wing, also of three stories, 51 by 49 feet. The total floor-space is about 45,000 square feet, affording ample room for the three departments of Chemistry, Physics and Biology. Here are found lecture rooms, laboratories, cabinets for apparatus and instruments, offices, waiting rooms, etc. The total cost of the hall was $140,000, and of the interior furnishings $60,000 more.

The new Dormitory erected by John H. Converse, of the class of 1861, also of Philadelphia, stands on the terrace to the east of the campus, where it commands

women, who here enjoy the quiet and comforts of home-life, under the supervision of an accomplished lady as matron and adviser.

The Vermont Experiment Farm, consisting of 125 acres of valuable land, with a considerable variety of soils, divided up into meadow and plough lands, orcharding and pastures, adjoins the University grounds on the east. The farm buildings—house, barn, and creamery, with green-house, apiary, etc., are all of recent construction, commodious and convenient. The dairy school is held here in the month of January each year. The chemical analyses are made in the old building at the south end of the Park, whose four stories afford room also for the administrative offices of the Agricultural College, three lecture halls, and a number of rooms for students. The chemist and his assistants are

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MEDICAL COLLEGE.

always at it. The thousands of analyses made here, and the bulletins issued, have saved to Vermont tens of thousands of dollars annually.

The Mechanical Buildings were completed in 1891. Here are located, besides six commodious lecture rooms, the machine and carpenter shops, a foundry and forge shop, testing and other machines in large variety, with a Harriss-Corliss engine which supplies power, heat, and light to the group of buildings.

The Museum is exceptionally rich in objects illustrating the natural history of Vermont. Nowhere else are shown so complete collections of the minerals, rocks, fossils, birds, mammals and stone implements found in this State. A notable feature of the Museum is a collection of Oriental objects obtained in India by the late Harry LeGrand Cannon and by him bequeathed to the University.

This collection includes fabrics and draperies; bronze and porcelain lamps; chairs, stand, and screens of teakwood elaborately carved; numerous articles of silver, chiefly ornamental; musical instruments; household ar-

GRASS MOUNT — DORMITORY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

ticles of brass and iron; armor, Indian, Persian and Japanese; various articles of Thibetan origin, a shrine, prayer-wheel, amulets, etc., with fine specimens of European arms of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Instruction in Military Science and Tactics is given by an officer of the United States army to all the male students (the medical excepted) for two hours each week. This includes both infantry drill and artillery practice to the end of junior year.

The students are organized into a battalion, consisting of four companies. The officers are taken from the Senior class, the sergeants from the Junior class, and the corporals from the Sophomore class. A building 150 by 70 feet is used as an armory, and a course of military gymnastic is combined with the drills.

The last catalogue of the University contains the

RESIDENCE OF ELIAS LYMAN.

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VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE.

names of 523 students, and the Freshmen class this year promises to be larger than ever before. The University has Scholarship Funds which enable it to offer free tuition to forty students. There are also thirty State Scholarships at the disposal of the several State Senators.

The graduates of the University include such theologians as Dr. William G. T. Shedd of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. N. G. Clark of the American Board, Dr. George B. Spalding of Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. E. C. Cutler of Worcester, Mass., Dr. I. E. Dwinell of California, Dr. John H. Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Bishops W. H. A. Bissell of Vermont and W. B. W. Howe of North California, and others of scarcely less eminence. What the University has done for law and legislation may be suggested by the names of Jacob Collamer, Asa Owen

"THE RICHARDSON."

BISHOP HOPKINS' HALL.

Aldis, John A. Kasson, Dorman B. Eaton, Robert and Matthew Hale, John A. Jameson, Charles L. Benedict, Thomas L. Nelson, Edmund H. Bennett and other jurists and statesmen of high distinction, who are proud to call her *alma mater*. To American journalism the University has given Henry J. Raymond, founder of the New York *Times*, James R. Spalding, founder of the New York *World*, Alexander Mann of the Rochester *American*, Dr. Simeon Gilbert of the Chicago *Advance*, and many others. The list of eminent business men among her graduates include railroad kings like Frederick Billings and John Gregory Smith; publishers of world-wide fame like H. O. Houghton of Boston and B. F. Stevens of London; and manufacturers like John H. Converse, leading partner in the greatest locomotive-building firm in the world. Among the thirteen college presidents and seventy college professors trained in its halls, may be mentioned Marsh and Herrick of Pacific University, Williams, Kent, Wead and Denison of Michigan University—whose distinguished head, James B. Angell, made his first reputation as a college president while at the head of the University of Vermont; Peabody of the Illinois Industrial College, Allen of the University

FIRST CHURCH — CONGREGATIONAL.

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"OVERLAKE"—RESIDENCE OF LE GRAND B. CANNON.

of Pennsylvania, Tuttle of Cornell, Woodruff of Andover, and Angell of the Leland Stanford University in California.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Burlington has a system of public education of a superior character. The reputation of its city schools is unsurpassed by those of any other New England city. Over $60,000 is annually expended for public schools, and more than fifty teachers are employed in the various departments. The public school property owned by the city is valued at $359,000. It consists of eleven buildings, a majority of which are modern structures. Probably no city of its size in the United States has a better class of school buildings than Burlington. The Edmunds High School cost $150,000, the Converse School is valued at $45,000, the Pomeroy School at $35,000, the Lawrence Barnes School at $24,000, the Ira Allen School at $21,500 and the S. W. Thayer School at $8,500. All of the above buildings are of stone and brick and were erected within ten years. The older school buildings are the High School, now devoted to the higher grammar department, valued at $40,000; the Adams School valued at $20,000, the Archibald Street School, valued at $4,500, the Main Street School, valued at $7,500, and the Chase Street School, valued at $1,200. These older buildings are maintained in excellent repair.

The new buildings, or those constructed within ten years, are architecturally handsome, conveniently arranged, substantially finished and equipped with the most approved school furniture. The new Edmunds High School, completed in 1900, is one of the finest public school buildings in New England. It occupies a commanding site on grounds once forming a part of the home of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds. The building is 114 x 160 feet and three stories high above the basement, surmounted with a hip roof of slate. The foun-

ADAMS MISSION HOUSE.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

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RESIDENCE OF W. J. VAN PATTEN.

dations are rock faced stone work, with a superstructure of grayish glazed brick. The floors are very conveniently arranged and the building is a model one in every respect. W. R. B. Willcox was the architect.

The beginning of organized education in Burlington was in 1790, when the town was divided into two school districts. In 1813 a village school district was created. The first academy was built in 1816, and cost $3,600. A union district was formed and the Burlington High School established in 1849. In 1868, the school districts in the town were reorganized and placed in control of a board of School Commissioners. A year later the High School passed into the same control. Subsequently the schools of the city were reorganized and a complete graded system established. In 1871, a new High School building was erected and later other new school buildings were erected. Mr. H. O. Wheeler has been Superintendent of Schools since 1880, and Prof. Isaac Thomas is the present Principal of the Burlington High School.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Burlington has a dozen or more excellent private schools. The Vermont Episcopal Institute, a school for boys, and the Bishop Hopkins Hall, a school for girls, are charmingly located at Rock Point, on Lake Champlain. The Institute was founded by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, first Bishop of Vermont, and opened in 1860. The Hall was opened in 1888. The buildings are substantial stone structures and well equipped. The two institutions are under the supervision of the Bishop of Vermont, Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, D. D., whose Episcopal residence is at Rock Point.

The denominational schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Church in Burlington are of a first-class character and educate a large number of children. They comprise St. Joseph's College, a commercial school for boys and young men; Mount St. Mary's Academy, which furnishes higher education for young ladies; St. Patrick's Academy for young ladies; St. Joseph's Academy and the primary and intermediate schools of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's parishes. The Burlington Business College and the Burlington School of Music should be mentioned among the excellent private schools of the city. There are also several first-class private schools for younger pupils.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

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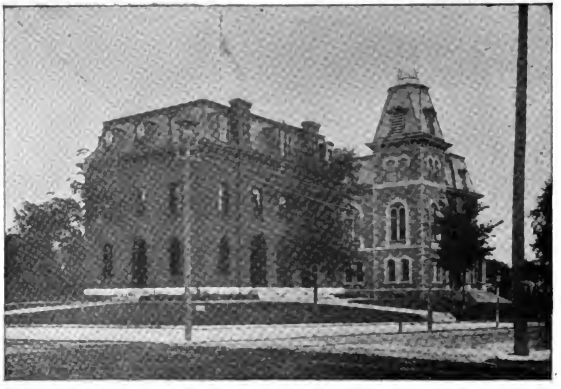

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE. COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

CHARITIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Burlington is celebrated for its charities and beneficient institutions. Its broad and generous charity, organized and unorganized, covers all possible necessities of unfortunate humanity. The buildings devoted to charitable and other public purposes are substantial structures, with pleasant surroundings, and the institutions are liberally endowed. The real estate and endowment funds devoted to these purposes represent a money value of nearly $900,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Burlington enjoys the distinction of being the largest in the world in a city containing 25,000 or less inhabitants, and of having the finest building and equipment of any Y. M. C. A. in any city of that size in the United States. It was organized May 25, 1866. Through liberal gifts of Hon. W. J. Van Patten and other citizens a handsome building was erected and furnished at a cost of $105,000. The new rooms were occupied in 1889. They are located on three floors and consist of an office, reading room, reception room, parlor, game room, lecture room, boys' room, gymnasium, class room, bath

RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK GAY.

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CITY HALL.

rooms kitchen, and a large hall seating 680 persons.

The Mary Fletcher Hospital, erected and endowed by the generosity of the lady whose name it bears, was opened in 1876 for the treatment of patients. It is unsurpassed in its appointments for the care of medical and surgical cases. The building and equipment cost upwards of $130,000, and the permanent fund for its maintenance amounts to nearly $350,000.

The Adams Mission House, on College street, was founded in 1886 by Mrs. Margaret E. Adams. The building is one of the old mansions of Burlington, and was obtained for $15,000. The main work of the Mission is the entertainment and education of boys and girls.

The Home for Destitute Children was founded in 1865 by the efforts of Miss Lucia T. Wheeler. It is managed by the benevolent ladies of Burlington. The Home has a permanent fund of $80,000 and also owns the Howard Opera House, bequeathed it by Mr. John P. Howard.

The St. Joseph's Providence Orphan Asylum, on North Avenue, belongs to St. Joseph's (R. C.) parish. It is in charge of the Sisters of Providence. The building is of brick and cost $50,000.

The Home for Aged Women, established in 1888, to provide a home for a class of worthy women, who are without a home and have no means to secure one.

The Home for Friendless Women was opened in 1892. The property is valued at $20,000.

The Burlington Cancer Relief Association was found-

RESIDENCE OF BENNETT TURK.

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RESIDENCE OF MRS. EDWARD LYMAN.

ed by Miss Louisa Howard in 1886, and is sustained in its charitable work by a fund of $16,000.

The Howard Relief Society was chartered by the legislature in 1884. The principal benefactor of the society was Miss Louisa Howard, whose gifts amounted to over $55,000. In 1888 the society built the Louisa Howard Mission, a handsome brick structure well adapted to the work.

The Fletcher Free Library was founded in 1873, by Mrs. Mary L. and Miss Mary M. Fletcher by a gift of $20,000 for books. The library contains upwards of 25,000 volumes, and shows an annual circulation of 47,000 volumes. It is open to the public every week day.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

The Free Press and Times is one of the oldest, strongest, and most widely circulated newspapers in Vermont. There are few dailies in New England, outside of Boston, that give so complete and comprehensive local, State, and general news service as the Free Press. It is included in the list of 100 leading American newspapers selected by the late Charles A. Dana for publication in the New York Sun. The Free Press was established as a weekly June 15, 1827, and the first issue

MARY FLETCHER HOSPITAL.

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of the daily appeared March 25, 1848. It is Republican in politics and published by the Free Press Association.*

The Burlington Daily News is a bright and newsy evening paper which was established by Mr. Joseph Auld in 1894. The News is a conspicuous illustration of a successful penny daily in the Vermont newspaper field and compares very favorably with penny papers in the larger cities.

There are two local weeklies (in addition to the Free Press)—*The Burlington Clipper* and *The Burlington Earth*—which are included in the Burlington Suburban list of ten newspapers published at Essex Junction. These editions for Burlington have original features and are up-to-date.

The International Monthly, a magazine of contemporary thought, was established in January, 1900, in Burlington, by the Macmillan Company of New York. The editor-in-chief is Mr. Frederick A. Richardson, of this city, and the editorial staff consists of the world's most famous writers in history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, biology, geology, medicine, literature, and fine art. It is a magazine of a high literary character.

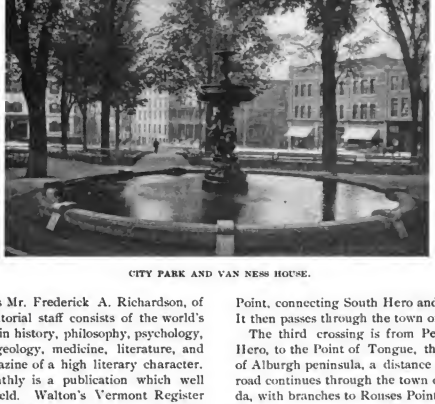
The Medical Monthly is a publication which well covers its special field. Walton's Vermont Register and New Hampshire Register are published in this city. They are the standard business and political directories of these states.

Burlington became the shire town of Chittenden county in 1791. The first county court house was built in 1795, the second in 1802, the third in 1830, and the present one in 1873. The first jail was built in 1796. The present one was completed in 1888.

The first U. S. Census in 1791 gave the place 332. The enumeration in 1800 showed a population of 815. The last census of the town, in 1860, gave 7,713. The census of 1890 made the population of the city 14,590

The year 1900 will witness the completion of the Rutland-Canadian railroad. This new line extends through Grand Isle county and across the northern portion of Lake Champlain, and forms a most picturesque route between Burlington and Alburgh, Rouses Point and Canadian points. The road constitutes the extension of the Rutland R. R.

After leaving the Central Vermont station the track runs through Rock Point and across the Winooski river to Colchester Point, where it crosses Lake Champlain on a stone fill 3½ miles in length to Allen's Point in South Hero. The road continues North through South Hero and Grand Isle towns, and makes a second crossing extending from Trump's Point to Bow and Arrow Point, connecting South Hero and North Hero islands. It then passes through the town of North Hero.



CITY PARK AND VAN NESS HOUSE.

The third crossing is from Pelot's Point, on North Hero, to the Point of Tongue, the southern extremity of Alburgh peninsula, a distance of ¾ of a mile. The road continues through the town of Alburgh into Canada, with branches to Rouses Point and Noyan Junction. The maximum grades of the road are 0.59 per cent going north and south. The maximum curves are 1.30 degrees. The bridges at the draws and elsewhere are of open hearth steel and the fills are rubble embankment work. The length of the Rutland-Canadian is 47 miles.

Queen City Park, one of the many lovely spots in fair Vermont, is a camp ground situated on a high elevation overlooking Shelburne bay, on Lake Champlain. A rural retreat with shady walks, good air, pure water, everything combined to make it a comfortable and

*THE VERMONTER is indebted to the Free Press Association for the use of numerous half tone cuts in illustrating 20th Century Burlington. Photographs for illustrations were furnished by Burnham, Atwood, Hunting ton, Adsit, and Barstow.

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RESIDENCE OF DR. J. H. LINSLEY.

most pleasant place in which to spend a summer's holiday. Easy access to the city of Burlington by electric cars, make it a convenient and desirable resort for visitors. One of the many pretty views along the lake shore is given elsewhere.

Summer visitors to Burlington, and city tourists en-route to the Adirondacks, the White Mountains and lakes Champlain and George, find it delightful to sojourn for a time at the Van Ness, one of Vermont's most attractive hotels, situated opposite City park and commanding a charming view of Lake Champlain.

Burlington is supplied with abundant and cheap power for manufacturing, as well as for light and heat. This is furnished by The Vermont Electric Co. from their great plant upon the Winooski river, at the "gorge." This station has now installed 4 turbine wheels of 2,400 horse power, and flumes for 4 additional ones when required. The flumes are independent of each other, thus making the station practically two Under this arrangement power is furnished 24 hours each day without interruption. The building is of stone, substantially built upon solid rock. The stock is wholly owned by Burlingtonians, which speaks well for this enterprise and faith in the future growth of the city. About a half a million dollars has been expended in this enterprise.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Few cities of its size have so good banking facilities as Burlington. The banks of the Queen City have always been conducted in the interests of the local community and are managed by the best financiers and the most conservative business men of the place. They have never suffered serious losses, nor have they been subjected to any suspicion regarding their soundness in times of financial panic in the country.

THE MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchant's National Bank is the oldest, largest and strongest National bank in Vermont, and has no superior in financial standing in New England, outside of Boston. It came into a corporate existence as the Merchant's Bank, November 10, 1849, and its history has been the history of the commercial prosperity of Burlington. The large business of the bank has been the result of a half century's constant effort to deal promptly, fairly and liberally with its dealers and clients. The Merchant's Bank has always been noted for the strength of its board of directors, and with its history, prestige and strength, and under the present efficient management, it must ever be an important factor in the growth and increasing prosperity of Burlington.

The bank continued to do a flourishing business under its original charter until May, 1865, when it was reorganized under the National Bank Act, and in consequence added the word "National" to its corporate name. In 1868, increasing business made it necessary to enlarge and remodel its banking house. The bank was compelled in 1895 by its continued increase of business to have still larger quarters, and the present spacious and elegant banking house was erected. The Merchant's National Bank building is one of the best arranged structures for banking purposes in the United States. It is 90 feet high, and the first two stories are constructed of massive blocks of Barre granite artistically carved in Romanesque designs. The two upper stories are of buff terra-cotta. The interior wood work is antique oak and solid Mexican mahogany, and the metal work is finished in old silver.

The main vault is the embodiment of all that is

RESIDENCE OF J. W. MCGAREY.

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RESIDENCE OF D. W. ROBINSON.

strong, durable and permanent, and is considered as not excelled, except in size, by any vault in New England or indeed in America. The business of the bank is divided into four departments — general banking, savings, correspondence and security department. Its safe deposit vaults are believed to be impregnable to the attacks of burglars or mob violence, no expense having been spared in their construction. A series of illustrations giving fine exterior and interior views of the bank building appear elsewhere in this number. The bank has always been justly noted for the strength of its board of directors and its reputation in this respect is fully maintained to-day.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was for many years the chief attorney of the Merchant's National Bank as well as one of its active directors, and he still retains his interest in the bank. The president, Mr. Charles W. Woodhouse, entered the service of the bank as teller in 1854, and has ever since been connected with it. The cashier, Mr. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, entered the bank as junior clerk in 1879. The directors are Charles W. Woodhouse, president; Torry E. Wales, vice-president; Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, Heman W. Allen, and Lorenzo E. Woodhouse.

The Merchant's National Bank has a capital stock of $500,000, a surplus of $250,000, undivided profits $83,000, a circulation of $500,000, deposits of $1,016,000, and resources of $2,349,673.05.

STEAMER "CHATEAUGAY" — CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION CO.

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"RED ROCKS."

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

The Burlington Savings Bank is one of the oldest savings institutions in New England and its deposits are greater than any other bank in Vermont. It was chartered in 1847 and has a well established reputation of being conservatively managed and successfully conducted. The bank has an enviable record, and its deposits (of $7,561,009) represent 17,226 depositors, scattered far and wide. The bank has a surplus of $330,685.37, and its excellent earning capacity continues.

The year 1900 finds the Burlington Savings Bank in a new and elegant home, views of which are elsewhere presented. This commodious and handsome structure is of Longmeadow brown sandstone to the height of the spring of the first story windows, with red pressed brick and brown stone window jambs, and string courses above. The building is three stories in height, with an attic floor. The two fronts are united by a tall finial capped, slender conical roof over the corner bay, which, with three gabels find an effective background in a steeply pitched black slate roof. The building is suggestive of much of the modern English city architecture. The main entrance to the bank is at the southwest corner, and admits to the public corridor which extends across the southern end of the room and half way along the east and west sides. The counter, semi-circular in plan, occupies the space between. The northern end of the building contains the office of the president and the

SUNSET FROM THE VAN NESS HOUSE.

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STEAMER "VERMONT."—CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION CO.

trustees room, with folding doors between. The interior woodwork throughout, including wide paneled wainscoating, counters, doors and furniture, is of Tobasco mahogany, finely polished. The grills above the counter and adjoining partitions are of solid brass turned spindles. The floor in the public corridor is of marble mosaic laid in pattern. The walls and ceiling are a cream tinted plaster divided into panels by light

STEAMER "REINDEER."—CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY CO.

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RESIDENCE OF EDWARD WELLS.

plaster mouldings. The vault has two compartments on the banking floor and one in the basement, and incorporates the best and newest devices in vault construction. The security vaults are built of steel rails, plates and cement with massive time lock doors. The vault work was constructed by the Damon Safe Co., of Boston. The architect of the building was W. R. B. Willcox.

The trustees of the Burlington Savings Bank are C. P. Smith, Henry Greene, Willard Crane, J. L. Barstow, Albert G. Pierce and Henry Wells.

A DRIVE ON SHELBURNE FARMS.

Mr. C. P. Smith is president and active manager, Mr. F. W. Ward, treasurer, and E. S. Isham assistant treasurer.

THE BURLINGTON TRUST COMPANY.

The Burlington Trust Company is one of the most substantial and best managed savings institutions in Vermont, and its officers and trustees are men of high standing in the State. The company was chartered in the fall of 1882, and commenced business February 1, 1893. It has never sought to do a large business, and the management from the first has been conservative.

General William Wells, Hon. B. B. Smalley, Hon. C. M. Spaulding, Mr. Edward Wells, and Mr. D. W. Robinson were among the members of the first board of directors. The first office of the company was with the Howard National Bank, but in 1891, it erected the building it now occupies on the site of the old Commercial Bank and which is one of the best equipped

QUEEN CITY PARK.

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CENTRAL VERMONT WHARF AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN YACHT CLUB HOUSE. STEAMER "REINDEER."

bank buildings in the State. The building is of varigated native stone and presents a handsome exterior. The Burlington Trust Company built and own the first safety deposit vault in the State, and in accepting and executing trusts for corporations and individuals covers quite a new field in its locality.

The success of the company, a strictly home institution, is shown by its earnings, from which it has laid aside a surplus of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, which, with its constantly increasing volume, stands between depositors and loss. The company is gradually extending its lines of business, and, in brief, is seeking to provide the public with the best possible banking facilities. Interest is paid on deposits and at the same time a general banking business is transacted. Mr. H. L. Ward has been associated with the bank from its incorporation, and is now its treasurer.

The following gentlemen compose the board of directors and control: Edward Wells, president; B. B. Smalley, vice-president; D. W. Robinson, E. Henry Powell, A. E. Richardson and H. L. Ward.

THE HOWARD NATIONAL BANK.

The Howard National Bank is recognized as one of the strongest National banks in Vermont. It was chartered on June 7, 1870, and at present occupies the entire first floor of the building in which it was established thirty years ago. The bank has the confidence of the business public and its transactions are very large. The directors are prominent business men. The Howard National Bank has a capital stock of $300,000, a surplus of $60,000, undivided profits of $50,000, a circulation of $150,000, deposits of $625,000, and resources of $1,167,264.83.

Its directors are Joel H. Gates, president; Daniel W. Robinson, vice-president; Albert C. Spaulding, Elias Lyman, Frederick E. Burgess.

STEAMER "VERMONT." WHARF OF THE CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. STEAMER "CHATEAUGAY."

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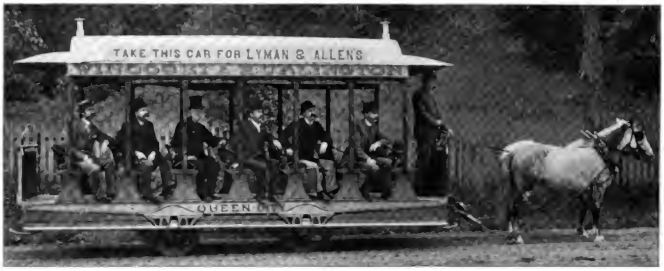


OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE WINOOSKI AND BURLINGTON HORSE R. R. CO.

THE BURLINGTON TRACTION COMPANY.

Burlington has an extensive and efficiently operated urban and suburban electric street railroad system.

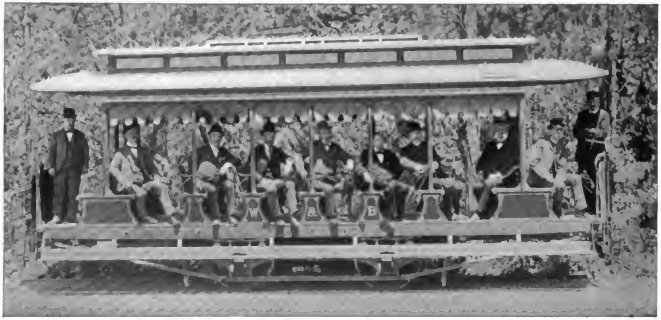
The tracks cover the populated parts of the city well and extend to the principal resorts and places of interest about Burlington. The Burlington Traction Company own and operate 15 miles of electric railway, including the Military Post Street R. R., which is, however, run as a separate road. The main line runs from Queen City Park to Fort Ethan Allen and Essex Junction, with branches from Howard Park to the Institute road at Rock Point and from the Central Vermont and Rutland railroad station to Winooski by the lower road. The Burlington Traction Company is the corporate successor of the Winooski and Burlington Horse Railroad, chartered October 31, 1872. The road was built and put in operation in 1885. The illustration given above shows the officers and directors of the old company on one of the first horse cars placed on the road. They consisted of Elias Lyman, president; Jo. D. Hatch, vice-president; W. F. Hendee, secretary and treasurer; A. E. Richardson and L. H. Turk, directors. The horse railroad was changed into an electric road in 1893, and first operated September 5.

The name—Burlington Traction Company—was adopted in 1896.

The company has a capital of $200,000 and bonds amounting to $125,000. The rolling stock comprises 24 cars and three electric snow plows.

The directors are: Elias Lyman, J. A. Powers, W. F. Hendee, A. E. Richardson, F. C. Kennedy, A. O. Humphrey, Jno. J. Flynn, Louis H. Turk. C. W. Brownell.

The officers are: Elias Lyman, president; J. A. Powers, vice-president; W. F. Hendee, treasurer; B. H. Eagan, clerk; Thomas B. Jones, superintendent.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE BURLINGTON TRACTION CO.

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THE ALGONQUIN CLUB.

The Algonquin Club was organized and incorporated in 1888 and the incorporators names include some of the leading citizens of Burlington and some of national reputation. The rooms of the club are in the Hall block, an imposing structure located on College street, Winooski Avenue, and Center street, and occupy the entire second floor.

Outside of its uses as a mere social resort for its members, however, the club serves a broader purpose. It frequently gives entertainments, lectures, and concerts, and these occasions are often graced by the presence of ladies, the wives and friends of members. On these occasions delicious refreshments are served, and the Club becomes a liberal entertainer. The Club also serves another and a more public purpose, that is in the entertainment of distinguished guests and strangers in the city, individuals as well as organizations. Of this public service, the Club has done a great deal, welcoming to its hospitable quarters many prominent people, including two generals in command of the army, the late Gen. W. T. Sherman and the present commander, Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The Algonquin Club has had a distinguished list of citizens for presidents, beginning with Hon. Bradley B. Smalley, who was succeeded by Gen. William Wells, and he by the following well known citizens: Hon. Jo D. Hatch, Edward Wells, Hon. T. E. Wales, A. G Whittmore, D W. Robinson, and Hon. E. H. Powell. The club is now at the height of its prosperity under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Severson, and the following other officers: vice-president, Heman W. Allen; treasurer, Frederick Gay; house committee, W. S. Vincent, Heman W. Allen, Hobart J. Shanley.

Photos by Burnham. ALGONQUIN CLUB ROOMS.

PARLOR.
CARD ROOM AND BILLIARD ROOM FROM PARLOR.

READING ROOM FROM PARLOR.
SMOKING ROOM AND READING ROOM FROM DINING ROOM.

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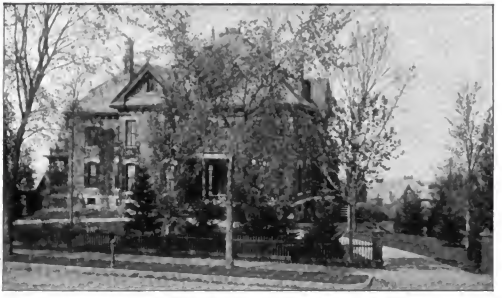

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES W. WOODHOUSE.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Burlington is invested with much historic interest. It was the home in early days of Thomas Chittenden, who was Governor of Vermont twenty years; of Ethan Allen, the "Hero of Ticonderoga;" of Ira Allen, Vermont's first State Treasurer and the founder of the University of Vermont, and of Remember Baker and other illustrious leaders of the Green Mountain Boys. It was the rendezvous during the Revolution and the War of 1812 of American soldiers and sailors, and during the latter war it was the principal military post in Vermont. At this point an American army of 4,000 men formed a camp and threw up entrenchments on the lake shore. United States troops occupied the College building in 1814. From here troops were embarked to engage the British in the battle of Plattsburg.

Burlington was chartered 137 years ago—the date being June 7, 1763. The original grant consisted of 23,040 acres, which Ira Allen surveyed in 1772. The first settlement in town was made by Felix Powell in 1773. The proprietors of the township held their first meeting in 1774. Lemuel Bradley was elected the pioneer Representative to the General Assembly in 1776. The first town meeting was held March 19, 1787, when the following officers were elected: town clerk, Samuel Lane; town treasurer, Stephen Lawrence; constable, Job Boynton; selectmen, Stephen Lawrence, Frederick Saxton and Samuel Allen. The town was divided into school districts in 1790. The first freemen's meeting on record, held for the election of State officers and councilors, was on the first Tuesday in September, 1794.

RESIDENCE OF LORENZO E. WOODHOUSE.

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THE MERCHANT'S

Oldest, Largest and Strongest Ban in Vermont.

INCORPORATED IN 1840.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS, $250,00

MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

THE LOBBY.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

THE TELLERS' WINDOW.

OF BURLINGTON,

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NATIONAL BANK.

OFFICERS.

W. WOODHOUSE, - President
E. WALES. - - Vice-President
E. WOODHOUSE, - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES W. WOODHOUSE.
TORREY E. WALES.
LORENZO G. WOODHOUSE.
HEMAN W. ALLEN.
LORENZO E. WOODHOUSE

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

THE CASHIER'S ROOM.

ENTRANCE TO SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

MAIN VAULT CLOSED.

VERMONT, U. S. A.

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SHELBURNE BAY AND CAMEL'S HUMP.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

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The Burlington Savings Bank.

INCORPORATED 1847.

RESOURCES, $7,331,246.46.

....OFFICERS:

C. P. SMITH, President.

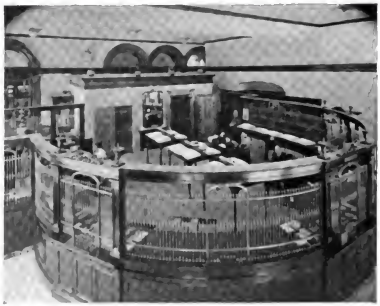
HENRY GREENE, Vice-Pres't. A. G. PIERCE, Vice-Pres't.

F. W. WARD, Treasurer. E. S. ISHAM, Ass't Treas.

TRUSTEES:

C. P. SMITH. HENRY GREENE. WILLARD CRANE.
J. L. BARSTOW ALBERT G. PIERCE. HENRY WELLS.

Burlington Savings Bank Building, Erected 1900.



General Banking Room.

President's Room.

Trustees' Room.

W. R. B. WILCOX, ARCHITECT.

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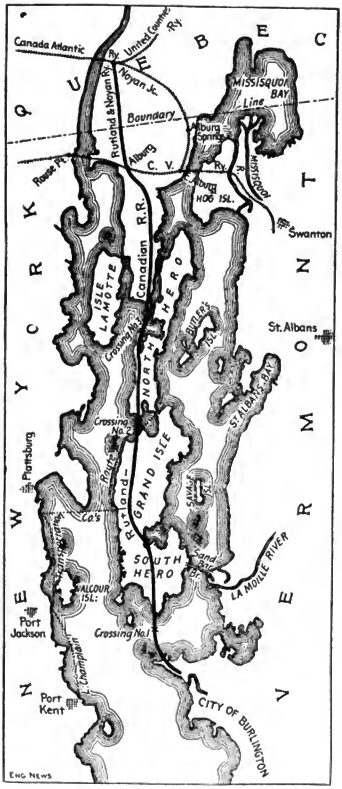
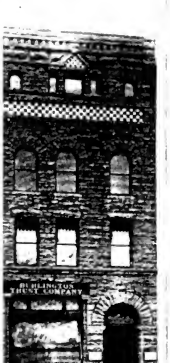


MAP OF RUTLAND-CANADIAN RAILROAD.

Map of Roads in the vicinity of Burlington
WILTON
Appletree Pt.
Shelburne Bay
Shelburne
Shelburne Pt.
Lake Champlain
Burlington Bay
Burlington
Winooski
Colchester
Malletts Bay
Colchester Pt.
Charlotte
Hinesburg
Shelburne Jc.
Williston
Essex Jc.
Essex Center
Jericho
Underhill
Jericho Center
Richmond
Bolton
Huntington
Hinesburg
Jericho Jc.
Bolton Jc.
Bolton Sta.
Bolton Springs
Waterbury
Waterbury Ctr.
Bolton Pt.
Duxbury
Duxbury Ctr.
Moretown
Moretown Ctr.
Moretown Jc.
Waterbury Jc.
Waterbury Sta.
Waterbury Ctr. Sta.
Bolton Jc.
Bolton Sta.
Bolton Springs
Richmond
Richmond Jc.
Richmond Sta.
Hinesburg
Hinesburg Jc.
Hinesburg Sta.
Charlotte
Charlotte Sta.
Charlotte Jc.
Ferrisburg
Vergennes
Vergennes Jc.
Vergennes Sta.
Panton
Panton Sta.
Panton Jc.
Ferrisburg Sta.
Ferrisburg Jc.
Ferrisburg Ctr.
Ferrisburg Ctr. Sta.
Ferrisburg Ctr. Jc



The Burlington Trust Co.,

162 College Street, Burlington, Vermont,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Collections at par on all points in the United States for Customers.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, as desired.
Trusts of every nature executed.
Safes rented and incomes collected for renters without charge.

ARE YOU GOING TO PARIS?

Before going abroad you should equip yourself with the most convenient form of currency to be had---the International Checques issued by the banking house of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New York. We have a supply of these constantly on hand, and can also procure letters of Credit on short notice.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WELLS, PRESIDENT. B. B. SMALLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT. D. W. ROBINSON,
E. HENRY POWELL, A. E. RICHARDSON, H. L. WARD, TREASURER.

Howard National Bank,

BURLINGTON, VT.

CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.00

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 110,000.00

DIRECTORS:

JOEL H. GATES, A. C. SPAULDING,
DANIEL W. ROBINSON, ELIAS LYMAN,
F. E. BURGESS.

H. T. RUTTER, CASHIER.

THE STRANGER IN BURLINGTON,

the tourist, traveler, casual visitor or temporary dweller, is always welcome at our bookstore. Here he may find opportunity to gratify every bookstore want. It is the

BOOK PURCHASING CENTER

for Burlington and for Vermont as well. It is more. It is noted as the leading bookstore in this section and as keeping on hand, for the pleasure of the book lover, more books —good books—than any store that can properly be classed with it.

THESE BOOKS ARE MOST INCLUSIVE

in every branch of literature. They include not only the latest popular novels, and all of them, but works in all departments of literary effort. The seeker for poetry and belles letters, or science or philosophy, will find opportunity to gratify his tastes equally with the reader of travels or the delver in history. But the summer reader at this season of the year is most in favor of the lighter readings—the

NOVELS AND ESSAYS, STORIES OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

and every publication intended to attract the summer tourist, the lounger for health, rest or pleasure, are here in the greatest profusion.

OUR STOCK OF FINE WRITING PAPERS

is unsurpassed. We keep Crane's and all the best papers and material for fashionable correspondence.

OUR OFFICE STATIONERY

is used by the leading banks, offices and business men of this section. It is the best that can be made.

Every article used in schools of whatever nature is supplied by us—and at prices that will attract every buyer of school supplies who write us about it.

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we make the best blank books in the world, for any purpose and to suit the requirements of any business.

Engraved Cards, Invitations and Announcements are among the necessities of social life. We supply the best at reasonable prices. Our engraving department with samples is always at your service.

HOBART J. SHANLEY & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

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ALL KINDS.

Strong Companies.
Prompt Settlements.

Low Rates.
No order too large.
No order too small.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

T. S. BECK,
152 COLLEGE ST.—152
One Door East of
Burlington Savings
Bank.

FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Free Press and Times,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

Vermont's Leading Newspaper.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and BINDERS.

FIRST-CLASS WORK IN ALL LINES.

SOUVENIR PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGUES, REPORTS, POSTERS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, AND COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Stationery, Blank Books and Desk Supplies.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

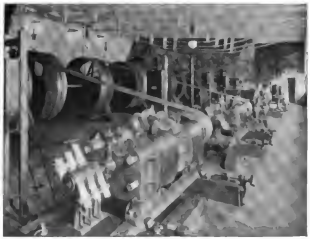
WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK FROM WHICH TO SELECT TO BE FOUND IN VERMONT.

FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION,

189 College St., BURLINGTON, VT.

The Vermont Electric Co.

CHARTERED 1890.



This Company owns the two largest water plants upon the Winooski river. We are furnishing power for electric motors at fuel rates. No engineer required, no valves to repair; the cheapest and most perfect power known for all purposes. Our equipment is of standard type; duplicate machinery enables us to supply power continually without interruption.

A. E. RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. E. A. POPE, VICE-PRES'T.
A. C. WHITING, TREASURER. WALTER S. VINCENT, MANAGER.

DIRECTORS:

A. E. RICHARDSON. WILLARD CRANE. HEMAN W. ALLEN.
E. A. C. WHITING. L. H. TURK. FRED H. WELLS. EDW. A. POPE.

YOU SAVE $40.

SIMPLE
STRONG
DURABLE
PORTABLE
FINELY
FINISHED

BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

THE WELLINGTON No. 2 TYPEWRITER.

VISIBLE writing from START to FINISH.

POSITIVE and PERMANENT ALIGNMENT.

READ WHAT DELIGHTED USERS SAY.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 12th, 1898.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your enquiry of the 11th, we would say that the Wellington No. 2 Typewriter purchased from you some months since, has thus far given excellent satisfaction and appears to be in as good order as when first delivered. Our stenographer, who has been an operator on the "Remington" and "Calagraph" machines, is highly pleased with the Wellington and would not be at all disposed to change it for any of the $100 machines.

Yours truly,
THE WILLARD MFG. CO.

THE WILLIAMS MFG CO.,

CHAS. L. BINGHAM, Agent, St. Albans, Vt. Plattsburgh, N. Y.

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Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.

LUMBER

Burlington, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN STANDARD
.. GRADES OF....

Canadian, Michigan, and Southern Pine and Hardwoods.

Shingles, Clapboards, Laths, Dimension Timber.
Steam Planing and Moulding Mills.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR W. C. EDWARDS, & CO. MANUFACTURERS AT ROCKLAND AND OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

We are so full of Enthusiasm...

About what we can now offer you that we're simply got to unload a few facts. These facts are that we have the largest and best equipped Grocery Store in Vermont, stocked with the finest of

PURE FOODS

You are invited to come and inspect our Store, and see our new Coffee roasted. Fine coffee roasted and ground while you wait.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS BY MAIL.

F. E. PERKINS,

Y. M. C. A. Building,
BURLINGTON, VT.

1835. C. L. NELSON. 1863. HENRY J. NELSON.

HENRY J. NELSON,

NOS. 48 & 50 CHURCH STREET.

BURLINGTON, VT.,

Church, Lodge, School, Office and Household

FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES, MATTRASSES AND SPRING BEDS,

Refigerators and Baby Carriages.

We have furnished the handsomest Lodge Rooms in Vermont
Correspondence solicited.

THE ROBINSON THERMAL

Bath Cabinet.

is positively the only genuine folding cabinet made. Others that are advertised are simply crushing cabinets.

RHEUMATISM. To suffer from rheumatism seems like self-torture when we consider how quickly the patient can be relieved by the hot air bath and invigorator (formula for *INVIGORATOR* is given with cabinet.) We have a list showing scores of patrons who were helpless before using our cabinet, that are to-day free from all rheumatic pains. Send for list if interested.

Call at our store and get some valuable pointers.

R. B. STEARNS & CO.,

Druggists.

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Private Treatment of Nervous and mild forms of Mental Diseases.

Send for Circulars to DR. J. M. CLARKE.

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF

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Trained Nurses in Attendance. Circular on Application.

A Pleasant Home for Invalids and those who need rest.

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SAM SPARHAWK, M. D.

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BURLINGTON, VT.

Bailey's Music Rooms,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BURLINGTON.

STANDARD GOODS

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HONEST PRICES.

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General Manager,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
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Partial Interior View of the Largest Music House in the State.

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All goods guaranteed satisfactory, or your money back.

Fine Engraving, Repairing and Watch Work a Specialty.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, WATER COLORS, ETC., BICYCLES AND BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

BURLINGTON, VT.

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138 CHURCH STREET.

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"I Just Love Malted Breakfast Food."

Malt Breakfast Food

All the Virtues of Malt.

All the Strength of Wheat.

This most delicious Breakfast Food is a scientific combination of Wheat and Barley. Malt makes it digestible and more nutritious. Far superior to other cereals. One trial will prove it. Of especial value as a health food.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS, 15 CENTS A PACKAGE.

A half-pound sample free if you send postage, 10 cents. Booklet and fine cabinet size of above picture on request.

THE MALTED CEREALS CO.,

Burlington, Vermont.

Queen City Park Hotel...

DR. E. A. SMITH, BRANDON, PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

JAMES CROSSETT, WATERBURY, TREASURER.

Is situated on Shelburne Bay, two miles south of Burlington, which can be reached by the Electric and Steam Cars, or by Boat. Here are the finest sunsets in America, lovely walks and drives, fishing, boating, and bathing conveniences, no malaria, no mosquitos.

Queen City Park, Burlington, Vt....

I. W. HATCH, PROPRIETOR.

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Three Fashionable Tailor-Made Gowns

selected from one hundred styles and designs now being shown in our Cloak and Suit Department.

High class tailor-made, calling, evening and reception gowns made to order in our Custom Department at short notice.

H. W. ALLEN & CO.,

BURLINGTON, VT.

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THE BEST.

The BEST of EVERYTHING
in
Life Insurance.

The "OLD RELIABLE;"
The
New York Life
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W. O. BALDWIN,
General Agent for Burlington and Vicinity,
BURLINGTON, VT.

Kent's

Lunch Parlors and Candy Store,

ON CHURCH STREET.
IS A POPULAR RESORT FOR VISITORS TO BURLINGTON.

First-class Meals and Lunches served on the European plan; also Confectionery, Ice Cream, Sherbet, Soda Water, and Delicacies of the season of the best quality. Prices reasonable.

WE MAKE AND SELL ALL KINDS OF CANDY.

FREE CONCERTS DAILY

By the CONCERT GRAND GRAPHOPHONE, the Latest Wonder. A $500 talking machine, reproducing every note, sound and song. Full band and orchestra positively reproduced as loud, clear and distinct as the original. The only instrument of the kind in Vermont. Come in and hear this remarkable machine.

The proprietor desires to make arrangements with local societies and organizations in every town for entertainments by the Concert Grand Graphophone. For terms, call on or address

B. L. KENT, BURLINGTON, VT.

SPAULDING, KIMBALL & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

DEALERS IN

Fine Teas, Pure Molasses, Flour, Pork, Salt, Lard, Fish,
Cordage, Lime, Cement, Oils, Nails, Glass,
Seeds, Marble Dust.

Groceries and Provisions of all Kinds.

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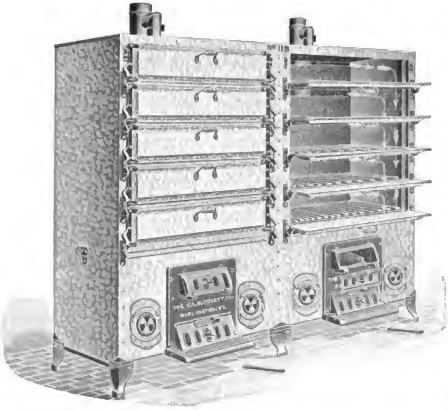

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VOL. V. JULY, 1900. No. 12.

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Republican Party's Birth.

BY FRANK L. GREENE.

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"LAWRENCE BRAINERD,
Chairmen of State Committee."

In pursuance of this call, the convention assembled in Burlington, and was called to order by John Porter, of Hartford. Hon. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, was chosen president pro tem, and C. H. Hayden, of Rutland and Z. K. Pangborn, of St. Albans, secretaries pro tem. The following committee on organization was appointed, one from each county:

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Addison, William Nash; Chittenden, D. Lyman; Franklin, B. B. Newton; Grand Isle, A. M. Kinney; Lamoille, J. M. Hotchkiss; Orange, Justin S. Morrill; Orleans, Portus Baxter; Rutland, C. H. Hayden; Washington, E. J. Newcomb; Windham, O. H. Platt; Windsor, John Porter.

It will be noted that Bennington, Caledonia and Essex counties were not represented in this list.

The committee reported the following nominations for permanent officers of the convention, and they were elected:

President, Alvah Sabin, of Georgia; Vice-Presidents, Samuel P. Strong and John Peck. Secretaries, George G. Benedict, of Burlington; Z. K. Pangborn, of St. Albans. Wilbur P. Davis, of St. Albans.

The convention then resolved itself into county caucuses to form a committee on nominations made up on the basis of one member for every senator allowed each county, and to select a state committee. The following committee on nominations was chosen:

Addison county, William Nash, N. Guindon; Chittenden county, F. W. Baldwin, D. H. Onion, G. W. Benedict; Franklin county, Cyrus Hotchkiss, B. B. Newton, H. Stevens; Grand Isle county, A. M. Kinney; Lamoille county, Addison Barber; Orange county, N. A. Taylor, B. W. Bartholomew; Orleans county, Portus Baxter; Rutland county, John Osgood, C. M. Willard, C. H. Hayden; Washington county, E. J. Newcomb, Perley Belknap; Windham county, E. Kirkland, O. H. Platt; Windsor county, John Porter, W. Steele, C. H. Chapman, A. Stimson.

This committee presented the following nominations for state officers and they were unanimously endorsed by the convention:

For Governor, Stephen Royce, of East Berkshire.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish.

For Treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

The following state committee was also nominated by the committe, and elected by the convention:

Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans; John Porter, of Hartford; Bliss N. Davis, of Danville; Rolla Gleason, of Richmond; David S. Church; H. G. Root, of Bennington; James S. Moore.

The ticket nominated by this convention was elected in the September following.

The Republican state convention of 1856, was the first held under the party name and was a mass convention. It was held at White River Junction July 2 in pursuance of a call that invited to participate in its deliberations "the people of the State of Vermont, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

The convention was called to order by John Porter, of Hartford, and the following permanent organization was made:

President, William Hebard, Chelsea. Vice-presidents, W. F. Bascomb, Addison county; Jasper Vial, Bennington county; A. E. Judevine, Caledonia county; Austin Beecher, Chittenden county; John Dewey, Essex county; Charles Felton, Franklin county; J. A. Hotchkiss, Lamoille county; B. W. Bartholomew, Orange county; Portus Baxter, Orleans county; George T. Hodges, Rutland county; George W. Bailey, Washington county; P. S. Kimball, Windham county; William Steele, Windsor county. Secretaries, S. S. Boyce, Justus Cobb, Thomas Hale, Edwin Harvey.

The committee on resolutions was composed of E. P. Walton, chairman; J. M. Flint, J. S. Adams, C. W. Willard, W. F. Bascomb, and Joseph Poland.

The following state ticket was nominated:

For Governor, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish.

For Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Slade, of Middlebury.

For Treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

For Electors (at large), William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans.

The state committee for the ensuing year was thus made up:

H. G. Root, of Bennington; Henry H. Baxter, of Rutland; Alden E. Judevine, of Hardwick; Alexander Riddle, of Johnson; George Wardner, of Windsor.

The state ticket and the presidential electors ticket were elected that fall, and from that time each succeeding Republican state and national ticket in Vermont has been victorious.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors was held at Montpelier, June 27. Mr. George H. Babbitt, chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order and Secretary Alfred E. Watson read the call. Alexander Dunnett, Esq., presided and delivered an admirable address. Mr. A. J. Maxham effectively sang two campaign songs. Hon. W. E. Johnson nominated Hon. W. W. Stickney of Ludlow, as the party candidate for Governor, and his nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. Hon. Martin F. Allen of Ferrisburgh, and Hon. E. B. Taft of Burlington, were presented for nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Allen was made the nominee by a vote of 454 to 118 for Mr. Taft.

The other officers were nominated by acclamation as follows: Treasurer, John L. Bacon of White River Junction; Auditor, O. M. Barber of Bennington; Secretary of State, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier. The nominee for Governor, Mr. Stickney, was presented to the Convention and made a felicitous speech accepting the nomination.

The following Presidential electors were nominated: Truman C. Fletcher, St. Johnsbury; Horace F. Graham, Craftsbury; George E. Fisher, Lyndonville; Fred G. Fleetwood, Morrisville. Hon. E. L. Waterman of Brattleboro was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The new State committee is as follows: Addison county, Thad. M. Chapman; Bennington, E. D. Welling; Caledonia, Harry Blodgett; Chittenden, F. E. Burgess; Essex,

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G. E. Clarke; Franklin, T. M. Deal; Grand Isle, Jed P. Ladd; Lamoille, R. W. Hurlburd; Orange, Horace W. Bailey; Orleans, George T. Howard; Rutland, Ira R. Allen; Washington, Osman D. Clark; Windham, Zina H. Albee; Windsor, Alfred E. Watson.

The committee organized by electing Ira R. Allen, of Fair Haven, as chairman; A. E. Watson, of Hartford, secretary; E. D. Welling, of Bennington, treasurer, and the following executive committee, T. M. Deal, of St. Albans; Thad M. Chapman, of Middlebury, and Jed P. Ladd, of Alburgh.

The Republican convention in the First Congressional District was held at Burlington, June 28. Col. Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor presided. D. J. Foster, of Burlington was nominated by Henry Ballard; C. S. Page of Hyde Park by Roger W. Hurlburd; Col. J. C. Baker of Rutland by Judge George E. Lawrence; Col. Alfred A. Hall of St. Albans by Col. F. S. Stranahan; J. K. Batchelder of Arlington by C. H. Darling; Congressman Powers by George W. Doty. There were plenty of seconding speeches and on the first ballot two more votes were cast than there were delegates. The first declared ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 390. Necessary for a choice 196.

C. S. Page, 105; D. J. Foster, 89; J. C. Baker, 65; J. K. Batchelder, 50; H. H. Powers, 49; A. A. Hall, 32; No choice.

This ballot was announced at 4 o'clock and preparations for the second immediately begun. Its result was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 386. Necessary for a choice 194.

D. J. Foster, 176; C. S. Page, 127; J. C. Baker, 38; J. K. Batchelder, 37; A. A. Hall, 7; O .M .Barber, 1. No choice.

The final ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 385. Necessary for a choice 193.

D. J. Foster, 216; C. S. Page, 162; J. K. Batchelder, 7.

Mr. Foster was declared the nominee and made a neat speech of acceptance.

The Republican convention in the Second District met at White River Junction, June 26, to nominate a successor to Congressman Wm. W. Grout. Hon. Franklin D. Hale, of Lunenburg, presided. Candidates were presented as follows for the nomination: Hon. Frank Plumley, of Northfield, by Hon. Zed S. Stanton, of Roxbury; Col. Kittridge Haskins, of Brattleboro, by Hon. James L. Martin; Hon. Wendell P. Spafford, of St. Johnsbury, by Hon. Harry Blodgett; Hon. Porter H. Dale, of Island Pond, by E. J. Parsons, Jr.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Haskins, 149; Plumley, 142; Stafford, 70; Dale, 42.

The thirteenth ballot gave Haskins, 229 votes; Stafford, 109; Dale, 36; Plumley, 9, and Read, 1, and Col. Haskins was declared the nominee.

This result was brought about by the withdrawal after the twelfth ballot of Mr. Plumley from the contest. Col. Haskins was subsequently presented to the convention and accepted the nomination in an effective speech.

Republican Nominees.

HON. WILLIAM W. STICKNEY, FOR GOVERNOR.

William Wallace Stickney, of Ludlow, Republican nominee for Governor, was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1853. His parents were John W. and Ann Pinney Stickney, who had a family of eight sons and two daughters. John W. Stickney was a farmer and surveyer, and a man of unusual attainments.

His son William shared the wholesome experience of the farm and the district school, and completed his education at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he graduated in 1877. He immediately entered the law office of Walker

HON. WM. W. STICKNEY.

& Goddard and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in December, 1878. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, and re-elected annually until 1892, a sufficient tribute to his efficiency in this capacity. In 1888 he was elected State's attorney of Windsor county to which position he was also re-elected in 1890, and during these terms he was called upon to manage several important criminal cases. He continued his practice with zeal and ability, gradually acquired an extensive law library, and soon obtained an excellent standing as a thorough trial lawyer. In 1893, Mr. Stickney formed a partnership with John G. Sargent, who had been a student in his office several years. The firm enjoys an extensive practice. In 1892, Mr. Stickney was elected as the Representative from Ludlow, and was chosen Speaker of the House, a position which by his long experience as clerk, as well as by natural gifts, he was eminently qualified to fill. The session evolved some very important and permanent legislation, especially on the school and highway laws. In 1894 Mr.

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Stickney was re-elected to the House, and also to the Speakership with very little opposition.

Mr. Stickney was favorably considered in Republican circles early in 1896 for the gubernatorial nomination that year. His candidacy was heartily indorsed by the younger element of the Republican party. After a warm ante-convention canvass he came within three votes of the nomination—his successful opponent being Josiah Grout. In local affairs Mr. Stickney has taken an active interest and borne a prominent part. He was a pioneer in the organization of the Ludow Savings Bank and Trust Company, and President from its inception. Mr. Stickney married Miss Lizzie E. Lincoln, of Ludlow, and has a handsome home in this beautiful place.

HON. MARTIN F. ALLEN, FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Martin F. Allen, of North Ferrisburgh, was born in the town of Ferrisburgh, November 23, 1842. He attended the public schools of his native town, and completed his education at the Troy Conference Academy,

HON. MARTIN F. ALLEN.

Poultney, and in Tilton, N. H. Mr. Allen is a successful merchant and bank director. He has held various town offices, and has been a member of both branches of the Legislature. In 1882 he was a member of the House and in 1890 represented Addison county in the Senate.

HON. FRED A. HOWLAND, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Howland was born in Franconia, N. H., November 10, 1864. He attended several college preparatory schools and completed his education at Dartmouth college, graduating in 1887. He studied law in the office of Ex-Governor W. P. Dillingham, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1890, and soon afterwards became a member of the law firm of Dillingham, Huse and Howland of Montpelier. He was Governor Dillingham's Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs during his term of office. He was second Assistant Clerk of the House in

HON. FRED A. HOWLAND.

1890 and First Assistant Clerk in 1892 and 1894. In 1896 he was elected without a dissenting vote Clerk of the House. He was also elected State's Attorney of Washington county

HON. O. M. BARBER.

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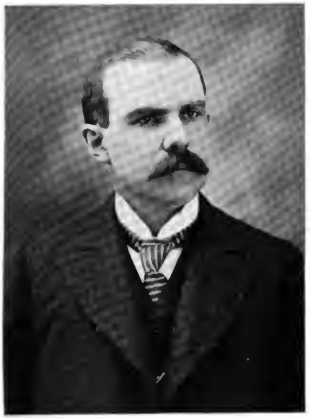
in 1896. Mr. Howland is a member of the State board of library commissioners.

HON. O. M. BARBER, AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Orion M. Barber, of Bennington, was born in Jamaica, in 1857. He graduated from the Albany Law school, settled in Arlington in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Mr. Barber represented his town in the House of Representatives in 1892, and was chairman of the committee on corporations. He was appointed by Governor Fuller one of the committee on the revision of the statutes. He was one of the Senators from Bennington county in 1894, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate.

Mr. Barber was chairman of the committee created by the General Assembly of 1894 to edit and publish the Vermont statutes. He has been a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and also State's Attorney.

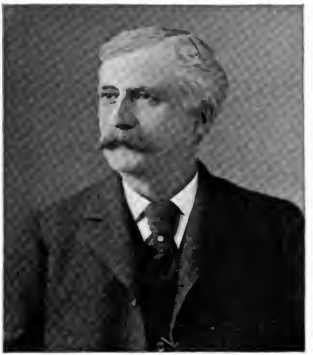


HON. JOHN L. BACON.

HON. JOHN L. BACON, STATE TREASURER.

John L. Bacon, of Hartford, was born in Chelsea, June 18, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of Chelsea, and is a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy. He comes of a family of bankers, and began his business career in 1883 as Cashier of the First National Bank of Chelsea. In 1884 and 1885 he was Treasurer of Orange county. Upon the organization of the National Bank of White River Junction, in 1886, Mr. Bacon was appointed Cashier, and has held this position since that time. From 1891 to 1898 he held the office of Treasurer of the town of Hartford. He represented Hartford in the House in 1892. In 1898 he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer and elected thereto.

TWO VERMONT REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.



HON. JAMES W. BROCK.

Hon. James W. Brock, of Montpelier, Vermont member of the Republican National Committee.

HON. IRA R. ALLEN.

Hon. Ira R. Allen, of Fair Haven, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

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HON. DAVID J. FOSTER.

Hon. David J. Foster, of Burlington, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the First Vermont District, was born in Barnet, June 27, 1857. He was graduated from St. Johnsbury Academy in 1876 and from Dartmouth College in 1880. He settled in Burlington in 1880 and studied law and was admitted to the Chittenden county bar in 1883. He was elected State's attorney in 1886, and held the office four years. In 1892 Mr. Foster was elected to the Vermont Senate. He served as Commissioner of State taxes from 1894 to 1898, and in the latter year was appointed by Governor Smith a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and became its chairman.

Mr. Foster has risen to a leading position in his chosen profession and he has been successful in his practice. His public career has demonstrated his fitness to hold official positions and his ability to creditably perform the duties thereof. He has devoted much time and thought to public affairs and political questions, and the results have been given to the public in numerous addresses. He possesses unusual oratorical ability, and as a public speaker he has gained an enviable reputation. His services on the stump have been in demand in every presidential campaign since 1880.

Mr. Foster's republicanism is of the staunchest kind and he has always been an active worker in the ranks of his party. He did his first campaign speaking in behalf of Mr. Blaine in the campaign against Cleveland in 1884. He was the first president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont, organized in 1894, and his address at the meeting of the club in Burlington on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1895, when Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an oration, won him much praise.

In the campaign of 1896, Mr. Foster was one of the principal speakers in the State under the direction of the State Committee. He was afterwards employed by the Republican National Committee to speak in New York and New Jersey. The quality of the work he did in the campaign of 1896 received marked recognition from Hon. Powell Clayton, chairman of the Speaker's Bureau, in the form of a complimentary personal letter after election as follows:

"On behalf of the members of the Republican National Committee I congratulate you upon the great victory won by the friends of protection, honest money and national integrity, to which you, by voice and influence, so ably contributed. To say that we are grateful to you for your eminent services would but feebly express our obligation to you. May you have your reward in the restoration of prosperity and the establishment of public tranquility which we confidently believe will follow the inauguration of President McKinley.

I thank you for your promptness of action and valued services, and wish you health and happiness."

Mr. Foster was married in 1883 to Miss Mabel Allen, of Chelsea, Vermont, who is a lineal descendant of the Connecticut Allen family, from which sprung Ethan and Ira Allen. Her great grandfather was one of the original settlers of Littleton, N. H., where her father was born and where the family still occupy the original Allen homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have three daughters, two sons having died in infancy. An interesting feature of the convention was the presence in the gallery of the wife of the successful candidate and two young daughters. Mrs. Foster, it is hardly necessary to say, followed the proceedings with intense interest, though with entire self-possession. The young Misses Foster not only did the same, but kept a record of the voting, and their footings corresponded with those of the tellers in each case.

HON. DAVID J. FOSTER, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT.

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HON. KITTREDGE HASKINS.

Hon. Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Second District of Vermont, is a native of Dover, Vermont, where he was born April 8, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and began the study of the law in the office of Shafter and Davenport, at Wilmington, October 15, 1854. He was admitted to the bar in Windham county at the April term, 1858, and immediately entered into co-partnership with Hon. Charles N. Davenport. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 16th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was elected its 1st lieutenant, serving in that capacity, and at times as Acting Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster of the regiment, until March 23d, 1863, when he resigned.

In May, 1863, he entered the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of U. S. Vols., at Brattleboro as clerk, and continued in that capacity until May, 1866. In 1869 he was appointed Colonel and A. D. C. upon the staff of Governor Washburn. Col. Haskins was a law partner of Hon. R. W. Clark, from 1866 to 1876. In 1882 he became associated with Hon. Edgar W. Stoddard under the firm name of Haskins and Stoddard, which continued until Mr. Stoddard's death in July, 1896. Col. Haskins has been State's attorney for Windham county, and was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont from October, 1880 to June 1884. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1885.

A sound lawyer and an able advocate, he has long ranked among the foremost in his profession in the State, enjoying the confidence of the people, and a large and honorable practice.

Col. Haskins' republicanism is of the stalwart character and he has been upon the stump in every presidential canvass since 1864, doing effective work for his party. He is logical in his reasoning and forceful in argument. He represented Brattleboro in the General Assembly in 1872-3, 1896-7 and in 1898-9. He was a Senator from Windham county in 1892-3, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. Col. Haskins was elected Speaker of the House in 1898 and served with distinguished ability in that capacity. For three successive terms he was elected by the Diocese of Vermont a lay delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Col. Haskins is an eminent Mason. He applied for the degrees of Masonry, April 8, 1857, and was made a Master Mason in Social Lodge, No. 38, Wilmington, June 3, 1857, and its Worshipful Master in 1860. He was created a Knight Templar in Beauseant Commandery No. 7, Brattleboro, July 15, 1876. In 1891-92 he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Vermont. He subsequently received the 33°.

In 1893 he was appointed by the Governor of Vermont one of the commissioners to establish in conjunction with a similiar commission on the part of Massachusetts, the line between the two States; thus settling a long controversy.

HON. KITTREDGE HASKINS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT.

He has been President of the Order of High Priesthood; Grand Junior Warden, Grand Senior Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, serving two terms in the latter office—1895-97. Col. Haskins was married July 1, 1860, to Miss Esther M. Childs, of Wilmington. They have no children living, but in their pleasant home, nephews, neices and others having the pleasure of an acquaintance are always welcome, and everything is done by Mr. and Mrs. Haskins, who take a deep interest in children, for their comfort and happiness.

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Jacob Collamer.

BY O. M. TINKHAM.

High among the names upon the scroll of fame, names which reflect honor and renown not upon Vermont only, but upon our whole country, names which Vermont delights to honor and to hold in grateful and loving memory, stands that of the eloquent advocate, the profound jurist, the eminent statesman, Jacob Collamer.

The necessary limits of this paper will not permit even the briefest mention of many of the important events of his career, but while noting some of the more valuable and enduring of his public services, will endeavor to give glimpses of those personal traits of character and disposition shown in his home and to his friends, which reveal the real man.

While this paper will not aspire to the dignity of a biography, it will aim to recall afresh attention to one of the noblest figures of our country, and pay the humble tribute of personal admiration, profound respect and veneration, which a young man could render to talent, worth and personality like his.

The Collamer family is of English origin. A daughter of the family married and came to Plymouth Colony, but having no children they sent to England for a son of the family to come over and inherit their estate, and "Anthony Collymer" came in compliance with the request.

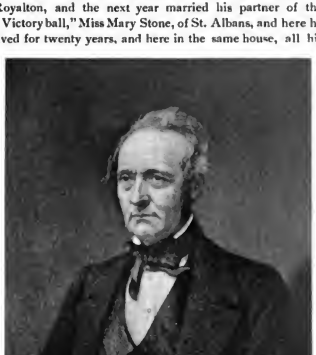
I have at this writing a letter written by him to his wife, dated July 16th, 1676, in which he gives account of the welfare of himself and his companions in pursuit of King Philip, who was overtaken and killed a week later, near Mount Hope, his former home. Samuel Collamer strayed away to the old Dutch settlement of Lansingburgh, New-York, and there married Elizabeth (or Betsey as she was called) Van Nornam. They afterwards moved to Troy, where Jacob was born January 8th, 1791, and named for his mother's brother, who, when his father died while the children were still young, took up the burden his father had laid down, and with steadfast purpose brought up the family. When Jacob was about four years old the family removed to Burlington, Vt., where his father lived till his death. He was a carpenter and builder, in the comfortable circumstances for those days, of a man with a good trade, and it is believed that the Senator's family have regretted that an impression has obtained considerable credence that his childhood and youth was that of extreme penury.

Jacob early evinced a marked inclination toward an education, which was encouraged by some of the professors of the University there, and fitting himself, was admitted to that institution in 1806, at something over 15 years old, and graduated four years later.

Almost at once upon receiving his degree, he began the study of law, pursuing it in part under Hon. Benjamin Swift, of St. Albans, who was afterward Senator in the halls where his pupil later attained such a commanding eminence.

In 1812, he did military duty on the frontier as Lieutenant of Artillery, and in 1814, was aid to General French. At a "Victory ball" in St. Albans, our young Lieutenant led out to open the ball, the young lady whom he afterward married.

Admitted to the bar in 1813, he went to Barre, seeking an opening, but not finding one to his mind he went to Randolph and opened an office at the Centre, then the important village of the town. Here he remained till 1816, the "year without a summer" when he removed to Royalton, and the next year married his partner of the "Victory ball," Miss Mary Stone, of St. Albans, and here he lived for twenty years, and here in the same house, all his



(Taken when Postmaster General.)

J. Collamer

children were born, and Royalton held a warm place in his affections through his life. Here he held the offices of Register of Probate, and State's attorney; four times represented the town in the General Assembly, and in 1833, was, unexpectedly to himself, elected an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he held till 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1836, he moved to Woodstock, which remained his home while he lived.

While in Royalton he was much respected and endeared himself to the people very greatly, and their interest in him, their esteem and love may perhaps be indicated by an incident which may be of interest. Among his friends was a certain Deacon Joiner, and on a cold, raw November day, after Judge Collamer had been elected Representative to Congress, the old Deacon came clattering along the street in Woodstock with his old horse and wagon, and

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an old worn buffalo skin, and stopped at the Judges door. His coming was welcomed by the Judge, his horse put in the barn, dinner served, after which the Deacon told the Judge, he had come down to "labor with him," to warn him against the snares, the dangers and temptations of the wicked city to which he was so soon going.

The Judge led the way to the parlor where they remained a couple of hours or so, and when they came out the household was called together, and the old Deacon prayed fervently and long for the Judge, for wisdom for him in his new position, for his preservation from all pernicious and evil influences of Washington life; and while the Judge accepted the situation with all seriousness, the incident to the younger members of the family who contrasted the two men, presented something of an amusing aspect.

After the prayer the old Deacon's horse was harnessed to the wagon, and in the waning light of a November afternoon, he started on his way to Royalton ten miles away, with the warm feeling about his heart no doubt, from the consciousness of duty well performed, and of an additional safe-guard thrown about the man they so much esteemed and loved.

While in practice in Woodstock, he had for a partner Hon. James Barrett, who afterward was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, and to whose masterly memorial address upon Senator Collamer before the Vermont Historical Society, the writer is indebted for many of the historical incidents in this paper.

In the summer of 1843, he was nominated for Representative in Congress, in a convention to which James Barrett and Justin S. Morrill were delegates; was elected in November, and took his seat the first Monday of December following, having as an associate George P. Marsh, also a newly elected member, whose public services have rendered his name and State illustrious throughout the civilized world. After being twice re-elected he declined a fourth term, closing his Representative service, March 3d, 1849.

In November previous, General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate had been elected President, and the Portfolio of Postmaster General was offered Mr. Collamer, which he accepted, and which position he held till the breaking up of the Cabinet on the death of the President, in July, 1850, when he returned to his home in Woodstock. His administration of the general post office was a model of business-like methods, and perhaps no better idea of the estimate of its excellence at that time held, can be given, than by quoting the words of Congressman Wentworth, of Illinois, who said, "If the history of the Post Office Department is ever written, his admistration will be noted as economical, cheap and honest, and he will stand equal to, if not ahead in this respect to the purest men who have ever adorned the National Post Office," and it is believed the same is true today.

In the fall after his return to Woodstock, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, which position he held till he was elected Senator in October, 1854, was re-elected in 1860, serving till his death.

Of his services as Representative and Senator, of the profound respect accorded him for his great abilities, of the universal esteem for his spotless integrity, of the ardent admiration of his amiable and noble qualities of mind and heart, it is difficult to fittingly speak. Alexander H. Stephens says of his first speech in the House which was delivered when he had been only about two months a member, made upon a point of constitutional law: "This speech of Judge Collamer, not over thirty minutes in length, was so pointed, clear, logical, and conclusive, that it put him at once in the front rank of debaters, lawyers and jurists in the House where were Robert C. Winthrop * * * "the old man eloquent" John Quincy Adams, many of whom and others had already attained a national, and some of them a world-wide reputation."

The impression made upon Mr. Stephens's mind must have been quite deep to have brought out these remarks thirty-seven years after its delivery.

While in Washington in 1857 the editor of the Congressional Globe said to me. "Mr. Collamer is one of the

Photo by Spaulding. RESIDENCE OF SENATOR COLLAMER, AT WOODSTOCK, VT.

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three or four Senators only, who command while speaking the undivided attention of the Senate."

Of his services in the House and Senate space forbids anything approaching complete mention, but the importance and lasting character of some of these demand their notice.

While chairman of the committee on public lands, he made a report from that committee which has largely shaped the settled policy of the Government in the management of our public domain. He was not often heard in the House, but when the occasion arose he was equal to it, and woe to the man who attacked him or his State, his keen retort or biting satire soon taught his adversaries the wisdom of courtesy to so formidable an antagonist.

When he entered the Senate, his former membership of the House and his influential position in it, brought its influence, and his work there in committees of public lands, and his experience as Postmaster-General, at once suggested the propriety of his taking position on the committees on territories and postoffices in both of which he exercised an almost controlling influence.

In 1855, when the Kansas situation had wrought the excitement in Congress and in the Nation to fever heat, and Senator Douglas had read the majority report of the committee on territories upon affairs in Kansas, occupying two hours in its reading, he was followed by Senator Collamer with a minority report which occupied but one hour in its reading. Upon its close Senator Sherman arose and said: "In these two reports the whole matter is characteristically presented on both sides. In the majority report the true issue is smothered; in the minority report it stands forth as a pillar of fire to guide the country. The first proceeds from four Senators, but against it I fearlessly put the report signed by a single Senator, Mr. Collamer, to whom I offer my thanks for this service."

Eight days later Mr. Douglas in a lengthy speech attempted a vindication of the majority report which some days later Mr. Collamer took in hand, and so thoroughly demolished, and supported his own report, as to greatly cheer and encourage the free state sentiment, and spread consternation among the pro-slavery advocates.

Another powerful speech of the Senator's was that made on the bill to admit Kansas as a state with the "Lecompton Constitution" in which he fully discussed the question of slavery, and its rights and limitations under the constitution. One circumstance which gave additional weight to his argument was, that he believed the right under the Constitution of the existence of slavery in those states where it existed when the Constitution was formed, but denied the right of its extension into territory where it did not exist.

Senator Benjamin replied charging a fallacy in Senator Collamer's argument, but in the work, "Freedom and Bondage" by Mr. Hurd, what was charged to be a fallacy, is sustained by Lord Chancellor Northington, Lord Mansfield and other eminent English authorities.

In reviewing the Senator's speeches Judge Barrett remarks, "For all the facts, for all the law, for all the substantial arguments bearing upon the historical, the constitutional and legal character and aspects of the subject, I know of none so full, so rich a magazine, as the reports and speeches of Judge Collamer to which I have now called attention."

The Senator's power and influence in Congress was the result of many factors. First he was an able and a wise man. Mr. Blaine speaks of him as the wisest man he ever knew. Senator Sumner styled him the "Green Mountain Socrates," and Alexander H. Stephens said of him that "he came as near the rule laid down by Socrates as a test of wisdom as any man I ever knew. This great teacher said that the highest of all wisdom was the knowledge of the line between the known and the unknown."

Another cause was his absolute adherence to, and support of, what he believed to be truth and right, and his disregard of all which might conflict with it. His horror and detestation of slavery could not bias his judgment or warp his convictions that slavery had a constitutional right to exist where it was, and not his own sympathies nor the censure of friends could move him from the acceptance of a truth of which he had a clear, calm perception.

In a speech in opposition to a "Bill to confiscate the property, and free the slaves of certain classes of rebels," he said, "It seems to me * * * that it is in direct violation of the provisions, prohibitions, and securities which the Constitution enacts. I for one will not do it. I do not regard myself as needing any apology for not doing it. I do not think my people would wish me to contribute to breaking any provision of the Constitution, and they know I would not do it if they did wish it, nor do they need any apologies from me for regarding the oath I have taken."

Another prominent monument to his greatness, is that which Mr. Sumner calls the "great act of July 13th, 1861." made a law on that date, which gave the war for the suppression of the rebellion its first Congressional sanction and invested the President with new powers. This is a landmark in our history and might properly be known as "Collamer's Statue." His last efforts in the Senate, were upon the reconstruction measures of Congress. The question at issue was, whether the President had power to declare peace in the seceded states, and by proclamation, admit them again to their former condition of statehood, or whether it should be declared by Congress. Mr. Collamer took the latter view. He denied the power of the President to declare peace by proclamation, and opposed the idea, in a speech, which for fervor, clearness of logic force and completeness, was never excelled by any effort of his life. Mr. Sumner said of it, "the brightest and most glorious moment of his long life." He further says, "who can forget the awakened lionine energy of the aged Senator, when, contrary to his custom, he interrupted another in debate, to declare his judgment against the power of the President to institute civil governments to last beyond the war."

His last great speech in the Senate on February 4th, 1865, was upon this question, in which he declared that Congress alone has the power to decide upon the condition of things which should restore a state to its allegiance, that the cessation of hostilities did not change its statutes till Congress had passed upon it.

A brief private correspondence will throw a sharp side light on the situation in Washington at that time of its

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taking place, will show something of the extent of Senator Collamer's influence, the high estimate placed upon his personal friendship and approval. It also gives a glimpse of the great, noble soul of the President, who, surrounded by treason and treachery, confronted by the gravest danger to the country, which he had but a week before taken his solemn oath to cherish and support, rises above all the petty "red tape" of official etiquette, and station as man

STATUE OF SENATOR COLLAMER IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

to man sends to his trusted friend, from the depth of his soul this cry:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

March 12, 1861.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER.

God help me!—It is said I have offended you. Please tell me how. Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN.

To which came the following reply:

March 14.

Dear Sir:—I am entirely insensible that you have in any way offended me. I cherish no sentiment toward you but that of kindness and confidence.

Very respectfully,

HIS EXCELLENCY, Your humble Serv't,

A. LINCOLN, *President*. J. COLLAMER.

March 15, 1861.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER.

My Dear Sir:—I am much relieved to learn that I have been misinformed as to your being offended.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

That the most cordial and intimate relations continued to exist between those two great and noble men, that the President was accustomed to turn to the wise, old Senator and trusted friend in his most anxious, troubled and gloomy hours, the following incident will show.

One snowy blustering Sunday morning after intelligence had been received during the night of severe reverses to our army in the southwest, the Senator's daughter Mary was sitting alone in their rooms. She heard quiet footsteps outside in the corridor as if some person was approaching quietly so as to disturb no one, then a light knock upon their door. Opening it a man stood there who asked if the Senator was at home; being told that he was at church, he handed her a common visiting card on which was writted the following:

"If not at church please call on me at once, and if at church please call as soon as convenient."

Jan. 11, 1863. A. LINCOLN.

Upon the Senator's return from church, his daughter met him at the stairs and handed him the card, and without coming to his room he at once went to the Executive Mansion. He did not return to lunch, at dinner time he had not returned, nine, ten, eleven o'clock, and he had not come when his daughter went to bed, and not till the next morning did she learn, that not till midnight did he return, having passed twelve hours with the perplexed and anxious President, the confiding and almost dispairing friend.

What imagination daring enough to attempt to picture the story of those hours, as the day of storm and gloom passed into darker night of deeper gloom? Or did those two grand men, realizing human weakness and knowing "from whence cometh our help," find light, and comfort, and hope, and courage and strength, beyond the darkness?

With his return to Woodstock at the close of Congress in the summer of 1865, was closed his public career, and on November 9th, 1865, lacking two months of being 75 years old, his earthly career closed peacefully, leaving to his friends, his country and the world, the memory of a noble life as a patriot, a statesman, a christian gentleman, a conspicuous example of "the noblest work of God"—an honest man.

In speaking of his death, Senator Riddle, of Delaware, doubtless voiced the sentiment of the Senate, when he said, "I think Vermont has lost one of her brightest jewels,

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the Senate one of its most courteous members, and the country one of its greatest statesmen. He was great in feeling, great in thought, and great in action."

Congress in 1864, set apart the old Hall of Representatives as a Hall of Statuary, and invited each State to send statues of her statesmen, not to exceed two in number, to be placed there. The Legislature of Vermont in 1872, passed an act directing the Governor to contract with Vermont's celebrated sculptor, Hiram Powers, for a statue of Senator Collamer, and with Larkin G. Mead, also a Vermonter, for a statue of Ethan Allen, as Vermont's contributions to this Hall. Ethan Allen's was finished and placed in position in 1876, but Hiram Powers death in 1873, delayed Mr. Collamer's statue, which was after execut-

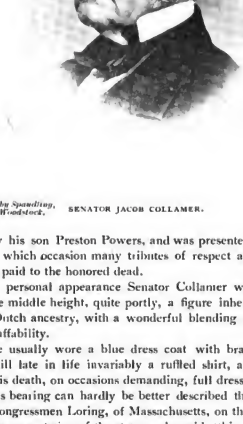

Photo by Spaulding, Woodstock. SENATOR JACOB COLLAMER.

ed by his son Preston Powers, and was presented in 1881, upon which occasion many tributes of respect and esteem were paid to the honored dead.

In personal appearance Senator Collamer was a little above middle height, quite portly, a figure inherited from his Dutch ancestry, with a wonderful blending of dignity and affability.

He usually wore a blue dress coat with brass buttons and till late in life invariably a ruffled shirt, and always till his death, on occasions demanding, full dress.

His bearing can hardly be better described than it was by Congressmen Loring, of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the presentation of the statue, who said, "this is the man whom Vermont has selected as her guiding and representative statesman, whose statue she presents to her country. As I contemplate the simple and quiet dignity, the calm intelligence, the sweet and amiable spirit, the resolute purpose, which mark that faithful image of her chosen jurist and statesman, I rejoice with her that she has bestowed upon her country so noble an example of the American citizen. * * * *

"In his home he was most happy, a devoted and tender husband, a kind and loving father, of whom a daughter once said to me, 'I never heard him speak a harsh or unkind work in my life, and though he exacted implicit obedience, it was instinctively rendered to the greatness of his character rather than from any exercise of arbitrary authority.'"

In his home the sentimental side of his character was revealed, and his nature was rich in this direction. He was a lover of poetry, especially the older poets, though not a great admirer of the more modern ones; he was a loving student of Shakespeare as his well worn volume of that great author's works attest. He had a catholic love for all mankind, and animals shared in his regards. It was his custom upon Thanksgiving day to have every one about the home at the family dinner, the girls from the kitchen and the man about the grounds, and a specially bountiful repast spread, to which, after imploring the Divine blessing, all partook with grateful, cheerful hearts. After dinner he, with the children, would go out with some extra dainties for the horse, the cow and the pig, to properly observe the day thankfully with generous heart to all about him.

Another beautiful trait in his character was his ardent love of children. He knew and spoke to the children on the streets who all knew and loved him. Once in his room in Washington he said to me, "When I get tired with the work and turmoil in the Senate, I come here to my room, stretch myself on the sofa here, and closing my eyes, think of the children in Woodstock, how they looked, what they had said, and what they were probably doing, till I in that manner am rested." His powers of observation and perception were most wonderful. He used to say he could tell to what family a child belonged if he was acquainted with the family. During one of his terms in Washington a new baby came to one of the neighboring families, in his summer vacation, and one day it was brought into the Senator's home.

He was walking about the grounds, and the ladies thought they would test his powers of identification, so going to the window they called to him, and asked him if he could tell whose baby it was. He came to the window reached in and took the little one in his arms and walked out about the grounds, talking to it, watching its eyes as they were turned up to the leaves of the trees above, shimmering in the summer's sunshine, and after twenty minutes or less he brought back the baby and handing it in to the nurse said "This baby belongs over to Mr. Dana's," which was the fact.

He was very proud of his constituents, and held them in high esteem, as he said for their sterling qualities, their intelligence, their integrity, industry and social equality. In speaking to me once of the impossibilities of southern Senators understanding the conditions of Vermont laboring people, he said, "If I could take one of my southern friends to my home in Woodstock, and they sitting at my parlor

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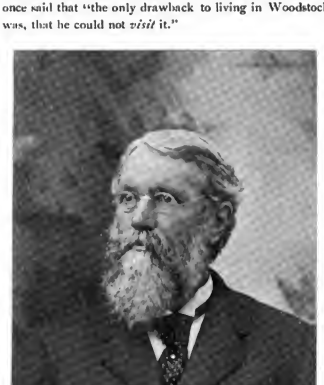
window should see a man in a long home-spun frock going by, driving a yoke of oxen with a load of wood on his sled, and I should tell them he was a friend of mine whom I was glad and proud to know and visit, and that he made the astronomical calculation for an almanac, it would be utterly impossible for them to understand a condition of things in which a man of such an education and attainments should perform manual labor, or how a laboring man could be received as an equal socially." He dearly loved his home and the people of Woodstock. He once said that "the only drawback to living in Woodstock was, that he could not *visit* it."



MR. O. M. TINKHAM.

And here in the home he loved so well, surrounded by his friends and rich in the respect and amid love of all who knew him, he lay down in peace to the sleep that knows no waking. And now in laying down the pen, I do so with a distinct sense of dissatisfaction, and something of disappointment, that with the inspiration of so grand a subject, I have been able to draw but so tame and feeble a picture, that the shining brightness of such a character and career, should be reflected in so pale a light and dim, uncertain coloring.

But, look on the calm grandeur of that noble face, and you will *feel* all I have so failed to express of the beautiful character and commanding ability of one of the greatest men of our Country—*Jacob Collamer.*

HON. WENDELL P. STAFFORD.

The decease of Judge Laforrest H. Thompson, of Irasburgh, fifth Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, created a vacancy which was filled on July 2, by Governor E. C. Smith by the appointment of Hon. Wendell Phillips Stafford, of St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Stafford was administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Russell S. Taft, at St. Albans, on the afternoon of July 2, and presided for the first time as a member of the Supreme Bench over the adjourned session of the Franklin County Court on the same day. Judge Stafford is the 78th member in rank of the Supreme Court since its organization. He is the sixth Judge that Caledonia County has furnished from its bar. Hon. Jonathan Ross was 44 years old when he became a member of the

JUDGE WENDELL P. STAFFORD OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Court. Judge Stafford is 39. He was born in Barre, May 1, 1861.

Wendell P. Stafford went to St. Johnsbury in his nineteenth year, and was graduated with the class of 1880 from St. Johnsbury Academy. Three years later he took his degree of LL. D., with high rank at the Law Department of Boston University. He was admitted to the Vermont Bar in 1882. Sixteen years later he was President of the Vermont Bar Association. He represented the town of St. Johnsbury in the Legislature of 1892. In November, 1896, by unanimous recommendation of the bench, he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court.

He was a prominent candidate for the Congressional nomination in the convention for the Second District held at White River Junction, June 26, and received a flattering support.

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A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME.

Highgate is one of the most charming towns in Vermont. With beautiful Lake Champlain on its western border and the winding Missisquoi river flowing through its picturesque territory, the town possesses an attraction to all visitors. It has long been favorably known as a summer resort.

One of the handsomest residences in this part of Vermont is reproduced in the illustration on this page, but the elegant mansion, the extensive grounds and the delightful surroundings must be seen to be properly appreciated. The home pictured lies in Highgate, on an estate covering five acres of ground overlooking the magnificent falls of the Missisquoi river. Highgate Springs, a popular summer resort, is four miles distant, and the famous Champlain spring is within a mile. The local station of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad is less than one mile from this property. The city of St. Albans lies eight miles to the south. The residence occupies a site commanding fine views in all directions. The grounds are divided into lawns which affords room for a lawn tennis court, and other sports; groves of fir, balsam, cedar, maple and elm trees; a garden plot and pasture land, and an apple orchard. A large public park fronts the place, and an evergreen hedge encloses the grounds. Pure spring water in abundance is found on the premises. The house is a spacious and substantial brick edifice newly painted a drab color. It is three stories in height with a French roof and tower, all slated. The house has a frontage of sixty-three feet, and a depth of sixty feet, with an ell forty feet long. It has piazzas on three sides and balconies extending from the second story. The house contains twenty rooms, of which ten are sleeping rooms.

A bath room, a summer kitchen and a fine cellar, and open fire places with marble mantels are among other features of the place. The interior woodwork of the house is ash and black walnut, with hardwood floors. The ceilings are finished in hard plaster and the walls are tinted in colors. The place is in excellent condition.

The property includes several out buildings, and a large barn. The barn contains a carriage house, six stalls for horses and a basement with room for twenty cows. It is wired for electric lights.

An electric light plant is operated in Highgate by power supplied from the falls, which affords light for residences and also for private grounds and streets. The village is already lighted by electricity. The Missisquoi river abounds with muskellunge and bass and fine fishing is to be had within a short distance of the village.

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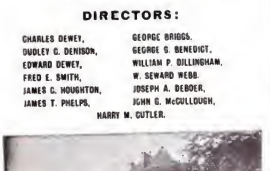

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